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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

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**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The proposed regulatory text and the rationale for selection of the different components of the standard are not included in this **Federal Register** notice. The regulatory text is available in Docket No. A-92-44, or from the EPA contact person designated in this notice. The proposed regulatory language is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) on the EPA's electronic bulletin boards. The TTN provides information and technology exchange in various areas of air pollution control. The service is free, except for the cost of a telephone call. Dial (919) 541-5742 for up to a 14,400 bps modem. If more information on TTN is needed, call the HELP line at (919) 541-5384.

In addition to the proposed regulatory text, the Basis and Purpose Document, which contains the rationale for the various components of the standard, is available in the docket and on the TTN. This document is entitled Hazardous Air Pollutant emissions from Process Units in the Elastomer Manufacturing Industry—Basis and Purpose Document for Proposed Standards, May 1995, and has been assigned document number EPA-453-R-95-006a.

Other materials related to this rulemaking are available for review in the docket. Some of these memoranda have been compiled into a single document, the Supplementary Information Document (SID), to allow interested parties more convenient access to the information. The SID is available in the docket (Docket No. A-92-44, Category II-A), and from the EPA Library by calling (919) 541-2777. The document is entitled Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions from Process Units in the Elastomer Manufacturing Industry—Supplementary Information Document for Proposed Standards, May 1995, and has been assigned document number EPA-453/R-95-005a.

In some cases, technical analyses conducted during the development of

the Hazardous Organic NESHP, or HON, were indirectly relied upon in the development of today's proposed rule. The HON was promulgated on April 22, 1994 (59 FR 19402), and supporting information for the HON is available in the Air Dockets A-90-19 through A-90-23.

The information presented in this preamble is organized as follows:

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### I. List of Source Categories

Section 112 of the 1990 Amendments requires that the EPA evaluate and control emissions of HAP. The control of HAP is achieved through promulgation of emission standards under sections 112(d) and 112(f) and work practice and equipment standards under section 112(h) for categories of sources that emit HAP. On July 16, 1992, the EPA published an initial list of major and area source categories to be regulated, as required under section 112(c) of the 1990 amendments. Included on that list were major sources emitting HAP from the production of BR, EPI, EPR, HYP, NEO, NBR, PBR, PSR, and SBR. These source categories are combined under today's proposed rule because of similarities in process

operations, emission characteristics, and control device applicability and costs. For the purpose of this notice, these nine source categories are collectively referred to as elastomer source categories.

The EPA identified a total of 35 plant sites producing one or more of the elastomers listed. At eight plant sites, elastomers from two or more subcategories are produced. For example, at one plant site there is one process producing EPR and another process producing PBR.

All of the facilities considered in the analysis supporting today's proposed rule are believed to be major sources according to the 1990 Amendments criterion of having the potential to emit 10 tons per year of any one HAP or 25 tons per year of combined HAP. The proposed rule would apply to all major sources that produce any of the nine types of elastomers identified in this notice. Area sources would not be subject to this proposed rule.

In developing the background information to support the proposed rule, the EPA chose to subcategorize three of the nine source categories for purposes of analyzing the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) floors and regulatory alternatives. A fourth subcategory was created by combining two processes that had virtually identical facilities, processes, and HAP emissions. Subcategorization was necessary to reflect major variations in production methods, raw material usage and/or HAP emissions that potentially affect the applicability of controls. Although the resulting level of the standard was identical for many subcategories, note that all technical analyses were conducted on a subcategory basis to determine the appropriate level of the standard. Table 1 summarizes the subcategories developed.

### II. A Summary of Considerations Made in Developing This Rule

The Clean Air Act was created, in part, "to protect and enhance the quality of the Nation's air resources so as to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population" [the ACT, § 101(b)(1)]. As such, this proposed regulation would protect the public health by reducing emissions of HAP from elastomer production.