

NESHAP for Industrial Cooling Towers (40 CFR part 63, subpart Q). There is no conflict between the requirements of subpart Q and the proposed rule. Therefore, sources subject to both rules must comply with both rules.

C. Pollutants To Be Regulated

The source categories covered by the proposed rule emit a variety of HAP. The most significant emissions are of the following HAP: n-hexane, styrene, 1,3-butadiene, acrylonitrile, methyl chloride, hydrogen chloride, carbon tetrachloride, chloroprene, and toluene. Today's proposed standards would regulate emissions of these compounds, as well as all other HAP that are emitted.

D. Affected Emission Points

Emissions from the following types of emission points (i.e., emission source types) are being covered by the proposed rule: Storage vessels, "front-end" process vents, process "back-end" operations, equipment leaks, and wastewater operations. The process "front-end" includes pre-polymerization, reaction, stripping, and material recovery operations; and the process "back-end" includes all operations after stripping (predominately drying and finishing).

E. Format of the Standards

As discussed in more detail in Section IV.F, Proposed Standards, the Hazardous Organic NESHAP (HON) (subparts F, G, and H of 40 CFR part 63) and the Batch Processes Alternative Control Techniques (ACT) document (EPA 453/R-93-017, November 1993) provided a basis for selection of the proposed formats. In most instances, the format of today's proposed standards is the same as those found in the HON and Batch Processes ACT. The following paragraphs summarize the selected formats, including those that are different from the HON and Batch Processes ACT. The formats and their selection are discussed in more detail in the Basis and Purpose Document for this proposed regulation.

For storage vessels, the format of today's proposed standards is dependent on the method selected to comply with the standards. If tank improvements (e.g., internal or external floating roofs with proper seals and fittings) are selected, the format is a combination of design, equipment, work practice, and operational standards. If a

closed vent system and control device are selected, the format is a combination of design and equipment standards.

For front-end process vents, the format of today's proposed standards is also dependent on the method selected to comply with the standards. If a flare is selected, the format is a combination of equipment and operating specifications. If a control device other than a flare is used, the formats are a percent reduction and an outlet concentration.

For back-end process emissions, today's proposed standards are limits on the amount of residual HAP in the raw polymer product being fed to the back-end operation, in units of weight of HAP per weight of crumb rubber dry weight or latex. The format of today's proposed standards are dependent on the method selected to comply with the standards. If sampling is the method selected, the format is a weekly weighted average HAP content of all polymer processed in the stripping operations. The EPA is proposing test methods to determine residual HAP elsewhere in today's **Federal Register**. If add-on control is selected, the format is the reduction of HAP emissions to a level that would be equivalent to the emission reduction that would be achieved using stripping.

For equipment leaks, today's proposed standards incorporate several formats: Equipment, design, base performance levels (e.g., maximum allowable percent leaking valves), work practices, and operational practices. Different formats are necessary for different types of equipment, because of the nature of the equipment, available control techniques, and applicability of the measurement method. In addition, a work practice standard is adopted for equipment leaks resulting in the emission of HAP from cooling towers at all facilities producing a listed elastomer. This standard requires a leak detection and repair program to detect and repair leaks of HAP into cooling tower water.

For wastewater streams requiring control, today's proposed standards incorporate several formats: Equipment, operational, work practice, and emission standards. The particular format selected depends on which portion of the wastewater stream is involved. For transport and handling equipment, the selected format is a combination of equipment standards and work practices. For the reduction of

HAP from the wastewater stream itself, several alternative formats are included, including five alternative numerical emission limit formats (overall percent reduction for total volatile organic HAP (VOHAP), individual HAP percent reduction, effluent concentration limit for total VOHAP, individual VOHAP effluent concentration limits, and mass removal for HAP) and equipment design and operation standard for a steam stripper. For vapor recovery and destruction devices other than flares, the format is a weight percent reduction. For flares, the format is a combination of equipment and operating specifications.

F. Proposed Standards

The standards being proposed for storage vessels, continuous front-end process vents, equipment leaks, and wastewater are the same as those promulgated for the corresponding emission source types at facilities subject to the HON. Also included are standards for two emission source types not covered by the HON, batch front-end process vents and process back-end operations. The batch front-end process vent applicability and control requirements are based on the approach described in the Batch Processes ACT. The standards being proposed today for process back-end emissions are primarily based on State permit conditions that restrict the amount of residual HAP in the raw polymer product that is sent to the back-end operations.

Tables 2 and 3 summarize the level of control being proposed for new and existing sources, respectively. Where the level of control is the same as the HON for storage vessels, equipment leaks, and wastewater, this is indicated in the table as "HON." When "HON/ACT" is used in the table, the level of control for continuous front-end process vents is equal to the HON level of control, and the level of control for batch front-end process vents is equal to the 90 percent control level from the Batch Processes ACT. The following sections describe today's proposed standards in more detail, by emission source type. The rationale on which regulatory components are based is summarized in the Basis and Purpose Document, which is available as described in the introductory material of this Preamble.