

- touchup and repair under limited conditions;
- when spray is automated;
- when add-on controls are employed;
- if the cumulative application is less than 5 percent of the total gallons of coating applied; or
- if the permitting agency determines that it is economically or technically infeasible to use other application technologies.

Existing affected sources that emit less than 50 tons of HAP in 1996 must comply with the promulgated standards by December 7, 1998. Existing affected sources that emit 50 tons or more of HAP in 1996 must comply with the promulgated standards by November 21, 1997. Existing area sources that become major sources are required to comply within one year after becoming a major source.

New affected sources must comply with the promulgated standards by December 7, 1995 or upon startup, whichever is later. New area sources that become major sources are required to comply with the promulgated standards immediately upon becoming a major source.

II. Summary of Impacts

These standards will reduce nationwide emissions of HAP from wood furniture manufacturing operations by approximately 29,759 Mg/yr (32,795 tons/yr). While the emission limits do not require the use of lower-VOC materials, the work practice standards should reduce the use of VOC containing materials and, therefore, VOC emissions. No significant adverse secondary air, water, solid waste, or energy impacts are anticipated from the promulgation of these standards.

The implementation of this regulation is expected to result in nationwide annualized costs for existing wood furniture manufacturing operations of \$15.3 million with a cost effectiveness of \$513/Mg (\$466/ton). Industry-wide capital costs resulting from the promulgated standards is expected to be approximately \$7.0 million.

III. Significant Changes to the Proposed Standards

A. Public Participation

The standards were proposed in the Federal Register on December 6, 1994 (59 FR 62652). The preamble to the proposed standards discussed the availability of the regulatory text. Public comments were solicited at the time of proposal, and copies of the regulatory text were distributed to interested parties. Electronic versions of the proposed preamble and regulation were made available to interested parties via the TTN (see ADDRESSES section of this preamble).

The preamble to the proposed standards provided the public the opportunity to request a public hearing.

However, a public hearing was not requested. The public comment period for the proposed standards was originally December 6, 1994 to February 21, 1995. Upon request from interested parties the comment period on the proposed standards was extended to March 21, 1995, and the comment period on Method 311 was extended to April 21, 1995. In all, 50 comment letters were received. The comments have been carefully considered, and changes have been made to the proposed standards when determined by the Administrator to be appropriate.

B. Comments on the Proposed Standards

Comments on the proposed standards were received from 50 commenters, composed mainly of States, trade organizations, coating manufacturers, and wood furniture manufacturers. A detailed discussion of these comments and responses can be found in the promulgation BID, which is referred to in the ADDRESSES section of this preamble. The summary of comments and responses in the BID serve as the basis for the revisions that have been made to the standards between proposal and promulgation. Most of the comment letters contained multiple comments. The comments have been divided into the following areas:

1. Applicability;
2. Definitions;
3. Selection of MACT;
4. Emission limits;
5. Work practice requirements;
6. Reporting and recordkeeping requirements;
7. Monitoring requirements;
8. Format of the standard;
9. Compliance provisions and dates;
10. Test Methods; and
11. Miscellaneous.

C. Significant Changes

Several changes have been made since the proposal of these standards. Some of the changes are substantive, while many changes were made to clarify portions of the rule that were unclear to the commenters. A summary of the major changes is presented below.

1. Addition of Category for Incidental Furniture Manufacturers

The EPA received several comments from facilities that manufacture small quantities of furniture at their facility, primarily for onsite use. For example, a

large laboratory facility may have a small shop onsite for manufacturing specialized pieces of laboratory furniture. Many army and navy bases have small woodworking shops onsite. The cutoff for finishing material usage included in the proposed standards did not exclude these sources from the standards, because they are major sources due to emissions from other operations. The majority of these commenters indicated that they were concerned about all of the work practice standards and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements associated with the proposed standards. They indicated that the environmental benefit of regulating their facilities under this subpart would be minimal.

The promulgated standards include a category of manufacturers known as incidental furniture manufacturers. An incidental furniture manufacturer is defined in the promulgated standards as "a major source that is primarily engaged in the manufacture of products other than wood furniture or wood furniture components and that uses no more than 100 gallons per month of finishing material or adhesives in the manufacture of wood furniture or wood furniture components." Because the promulgated standard regulates the amount of coating these facilities can use and still be considered incidental furniture manufacturers, emissions from wood furniture manufacturing operations at these facilities will be minimal. The EPA agrees with the commenters that the environmental benefit associated with regulating these facilities would be minimal. Therefore, in the promulgated standards, these facilities are exempted from the standard. However, these facilities will have to maintain records of coating and adhesive usage to demonstrate they are incidental wood furniture manufacturers.

2. Additional Mechanism for Exempting Smaller Sources From the Standards

The proposed standards established applicability cutoffs based on total material usage. Sources using no more than 250 gallons per month, or 3,000 gallons per rolling 12-month period, of finishing materials, adhesives, cleaning solvents, and washoff solvents, including materials used for operations other than wood furniture manufacturing, were automatically exempted from the regulation as long as