Small Business Panel on Secondary Aluminum Production Risk and Technology Review

What is the implication of the proposed rulemaking on small entities?
What is a Small Business Advocacy Panel?
How can I get involved?
Who should I contact?

What is the Implication of the Proposed Rulemaking on Small Entities?

The proposed rule will affect entities in the Secondary Aluminum Production sector. The secondary aluminum production facilities, as defined in 40 CFR 63, Subpart RRR, include those facilities using as the raw material:

clean charge,
aluminum scrap,
or dross from aluminum production,

and performing one or more of the following processes:

scrap shredding,
scrap drying/delacquering/decoating,
thermal chip drying,
furnace operations (*i.e.,* melting, holding, sweating, refining, fluxing, or alloying),
recovery of aluminum from dross,
in-line fluxing,
or dross cooling.

A secondary aluminum production facility may be independent or part of a primary aluminum production facility. For purposes of this subpart, aluminum die casting facilities, aluminum foundries, and aluminum extrusion facilities are not considered to be secondary aluminum production facilities if the only materials they melt are clean charge, customer returns, or internal scrap, and if they do not operate sweat furnaces, thermal chip dryers, or scrap dryers/delacquering kilns/decoating kilns.

Emissions of air toxics vary by facility and process but may include:

hazardous metals,
organic compounds (including dioxins and furans, and polycyclic organic matter),
and acid gases such as hydrogen chloride and chlorine.

The EPA first regulated secondary aluminum production facilities in 2000 by promulgating National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) to control Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP). The EPA is required to perform a risk and technology review (RTR) to assess residual risk within eight years of promulgation of a NESHAP and to review advancements in HAP emission control technologies within eight years of the promulgation of a standard, and every eight years thereafter. For this action, EPA plans to gather data collected through an industry-wide information collection request (ICR) and perform analyses of that information, and any other available information, to determine whether additional requirements are necessary for secondary aluminum production facilities.