To require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to revise certain ethylene oxide emissions standards under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. ETHYLENE OXIDE EMISSIONS STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”) shall amend subpart O of part 63 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations—
(1) to revise the standards for the emission of ethylene oxide under that subpart based on the results described in the report of the National Center for Environmental Assessment of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “Evaluation of the Inhalation Carcinogenicity of Ethylene Oxide” and dated December 2016;

(2) to apply maximum achievable control technology (within the meaning of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.)) requirements to chamber exhaust vents; and

(3) to apply to area sources and major sources (as those terms are defined in section 112(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(a))) of ethylene oxide.

(b) Residual Risk Review.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Administrator finalizes the revised standards required under subsection (a), the Administrator shall carry out a residual risk assessment pursuant to section 112(f)(2) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(f)(2)) with respect to the revised standards.

(c) Notification.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 30 days after the Administrator learns of a violation of the standards revised under subsection (a), the Administrator
shall notify the public of the violation in a manner
determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

(2) FAILURE TO NOTIFY.—If the Administrator
fails to notify the public under paragraph (1) by the
end of the period described in that paragraph, the
Inspector General of the Environmental Protection
Agency shall carry out an investigation to deter-
mine—

(A) the reason or reasons for which the
Administrator failed to notify the public;

(B) the public health risks associated with
the failure of the Administrator to notify the
public; and

(C) any steps the Administrator should
take to ensure the Administrator meets the re-
quirements described in paragraph (1) in the
future.