

**Summary of Reasons Supporting the Adoption of the Proposed
Amendments to the Alabama Department of Environmental
Management's Administrative Code for Division 3 (Air Division)**

Revisions to the Division 3 Code are being proposed to incorporate by reference changes to the EPA's New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs), and the Consolidated Federal Air Rule. Revisions also include new regulations to implement EPA's Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR). Also, the definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOCs) is being proposed for revision.

A detailed index of changes is attached with this summary.

Revision to Chapter 335-3-1

Rule 335-3-1-.02(gggg) is being proposed for change to incorporate EPA's revisions to the definition of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) as noted below.

August 28, 2013, 78 FR 53029

40 CFR 51, Subpart F

**Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds—
Exclusion of *trans* 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene[Solstice™
1233zd(E)]**

SUMMARY: The EPA revised the regulatory definition of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) for purposes of preparing state implementation plans (SIPs) to attain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone under title I of the Clean Air Act (CAA). This action adds *trans* 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene (also known as Solstice™ 1233zd(E)) to the list of compounds excluded from the regulatory definition of VOCs on the basis that this compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation.

October 22, 2013, 78 FR 62451

40 CFR 51, Subpart F

**Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds—
Exclusion of 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene**

SUMMARY: The EPA revised the regulatory definition of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) for purposes of preparing state implementation plans (SIPs) to attain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for

ozone under title I of the Clean Air Act (CAA). This action adds 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (also known as HFO-1234yf) to the list of compounds excluded from the regulatory definition of VOCs on the basis that this compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation.

March 27, 2014, 79 FR 17037

40 CFR 51, Subpart F

Air Quality: Revision to the Regulatory Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds—Exclusion of 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (AMP)

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revised the regulatory definition of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) under the Clean Air Act (CAA). EPA added 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (also known as AMP; CAS number 124-68-5) to the list of compounds excluded from the regulatory definition of VOCs on the basis that this compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation.

Revisions to Chapters 335-3-5 and 335-3-8

The Division 3 Code is being proposed for revision to include provisions for the control of sulfur dioxide emissions from specified categories of stationary sources in Chapter 335-3-5 and nitrogen oxide emissions from specified categories of stationary sources in Chapter 335-3-8, as required by the Environmental Protection Agency's Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) as promulgated August 8, 2011 (76 FR 48208) and revised on December 3, 2014 (79 FR 71663). These rules replace the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR).

EPA is limiting the interstate transport of emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOX) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) that contribute to harmful levels of fine particle matter (PM_{2.5}) and ozone in downwind states. EPA identified emissions within 27 states in the eastern United States that significantly affect the ability of downwind states to attain and maintain compliance with the 1997 and 2006 fine particulate matter national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and the 1997 ozone NAAQS. EPA is limiting these emissions through Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs) that regulate electric generating units (EGUs) in the 27 states. This will substantially reduce adverse air quality impacts in downwind states from emissions transported across state lines. In conjunction with other federal and state actions, it will help assure that all but a handful of areas in the eastern part of the country achieve compliance with the current ozone and PM_{2.5} NAAQS by the deadlines established in the

Clean Air Act (CAA or Act). Adoption of the federal requirements through these regulations will allow the Department to retain State primacy in the implementation of the regulations rather than regulation through the FIP.

ADEM proposes the addition of Rules 335-3-8-.07 thru 335-3-8-.70 to Chapter 335-3-8 and Rules 335-3-5-.06 through 335-3-5-.36 to Chapter 335-3-5.

These revisions to Chapters 335-3-5 and 335-3-8 are proposed to be incorporated into Alabama's SIP.

Alabama Regional Haze SIP Revision

Alabama is requesting a revision to the State's Regional Haze SIP to change reliance from the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) to reliance on the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) to meet Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) for SO₂ and NO_x and reasonable progress for SO₂ for subject electric generating units (EGUs) and to support the reasonable progress goals (RPGs) for the Sipsey Wilderness Area for the first planning period.

Revisions to Chapter 335-3-10

ADEM proposes technical amendments to rules in Chapter 335-3-10.

EPA has set emission standards, notification and testing procedures, and monitoring requirements for a number of individual industrial sources or source categories. Standards of performance are not intended to achieve any specific air quality level. Instead, they are designed to reflect best-demonstrated technology (taking into account costs) for the source in question. New source performance standards apply only to stationary sources that are constructed, modified, or reconstructed after a relevant standard is established. In 1978, EPA published a list assigning priorities to 72 categories of sources for which new standards eventually would be developed. As soon as new standards are promulgated, facilities planning construction, reconstruction, or modification must comply.

ADEM incorporates by reference, the federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) into the Department's regulations concerning Air Pollution found in ADEM Admin. Code div. 335-3. This incorporation allows the EPA to delegate administrative enforcement of these regulations to ADEM.

April 24, 2013, 78 FR 24073

40 CFR 60, Subpart Da

Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional, and Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

SUMMARY: The EPA took final action on its reconsideration of certain issues in the final rules titled, “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal- and Oil-fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units and Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional, and Small Industrial-Commercial- Institutional Steam Generating Units.” The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) rule issued pursuant to Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112 is referred to as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) NESHAP, and the New Source Performance Standards rule issued pursuant to CAA section 111 is referred to as the Utility NSPS. The Administrator received petitions for reconsideration of certain aspects of the MATS NESHAP and the Utility NSPS. On November 30, 2012, the EPA granted reconsideration of, proposed, and requested comment on a limited set of issues. They also proposed certain technical corrections to both the MATS NESHAP and the Utility NSPS. The EPA took final action on the revised new source numerical standards in the MATS NESHAP and the definitional and monitoring provisions in the Utility NSPS that were addressed in the proposed reconsideration rule. As part of this action, the EPA also made certain technical corrections to both the MATS NESHAP and the Utility NSPS. The EPA did not take final action on requirements applicable during periods of startup and shutdown in the MATS NESHAP or on startup and shutdown provisions related to the PM standard in the Utility NSPS.

May 13, 2013, 78 FR 28052

40 CFR 60, Subpart Ec

Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources: Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators

SUMMARY: EPA finalized amendments to the federal plan and the new source performance standards for hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerators. EPA’s action implements national standards promulgated in the 2009 amendments to the hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator emissions guidelines that will result in reductions in emissions of certain pollutants from all affected units. ADEM is proposing to adopt revisions to subpart Ec only.

September 23, 2013, 78 FR 58416

40 CFR 60, Subpart OOOO

Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Reconsideration of Certain Provisions of New Source Performance Standards

SUMMARY: EPA amended new source performance standards for the oil and natural gas sector. The EPA Administrator received petitions for reconsideration of certain aspects of the August 12, 2012, final standards. These amendments are a result of reconsideration of certain issues raised by petitioners related to implementation of storage vessel provisions. The final amendments provide clarity of notification and compliance dates, ensure control of all storage vessel affected facilities and update key definitions. This action also corrects technical errors that were inadvertently included in the final standards.

December 19, 2013, 78 FR 76753

40 CFR 60, Subpart Ja

Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 14, 2007

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) amended the Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 14, 2007. This rule amended the definition of “delayed coking unit” by removing process piping and associated equipment (pumps, valves, and connectors) from the definition. This rule also removes a redundant definition of “delayed coking unit” from the rule text.

February 27, 2014, 79 FR 11228

40 CFR 60, Subparts A, Db, Ec, H, O, BB, GG, KK, LL, UU, NNN, IIII, and JJJJ, and Appendices A, B, and F

SUMMARY: EPA promulgated technical and editorial corrections for source testing of emissions and operations. Some current testing provisions contain inaccuracies and outdated procedures, and new alternatives that have been approved were added. These revisions will improve the quality of data and will give testers additional flexibility to use the newly approved alternative procedures.

April 4, 2014, 79 FR 18952

**40 CFR 60, Subparts A, and BBa
Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills Affected Sources for
Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced
After May 23, 2013.**

SUMMARY: EPA finalized revisions to the new source performance standards for kraft pulp mills. These revised standards include particulate matter emission limits for recovery furnaces, smelt dissolving tanks and lime kilns, and opacity limits for recovery furnaces and lime kilns equipped with electrostatic precipitators. These revised standards apply to emission units commencing construction, reconstruction or modification after May 23, 2013. The rule removes the General Provisions exemption for periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction resulting in a standard that applies at all times. The rule also includes additional testing requirements and updated monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements for affected sources, including electronic reporting of performance test data. These revisions to the testing, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements are expected to ensure that control systems are properly maintained over time, ensure continuous compliance with standards and improve data accessibility for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), states, tribal governments and communities.

**May 6, 2014, 79 FR 25681
40 CFR 60, Subpart Ga
New Source Performance Standards
Nitric Acid Plants**

Correction

On page 48447, Equation 1 is corrected. The Equation for calculating the 30 operating day average emission rate was corrected. This was Equation 1, on page 48447 in the August 14, 2012 Federal Register (77 FR 48433).

**May 16, 2014, 79 FR 28439
40 CFR 60, Appendix F
Quality Assurance Requirements for Continuous Opacity Monitoring
Systems at Stationary Sources**

SUMMARY: EPA promulgated quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures (referred to as Procedure 3) for continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS) used to demonstrate continuous compliance with opacity standards specified in new source performance standards

(NSPS) issued by the EPA pursuant to section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources.

November 19, 2014, 79 FR 68777

40 CFR 60, Subpart Da

Reconsideration of Certain Startup/Shutdown Issues: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units and Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial- Institutional, and Small Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) took final action on its reconsideration of the startup and shutdown provisions in the final rules titled, “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal and Oil-fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units and Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial- Institutional, and Small Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units.” The national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) issued pursuant to Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112 are referred to as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS), and the new source performance standards (NSPS) issued pursuant to CAA section 111 are referred to as the Utility NSPS. On November 30, 2012, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) granted reconsideration of, proposed, and requested comment on a limited set of issues in the February 16, 2012, final MATS and Utility NSPS, including certain issues related to the final work practice standards applicable during startup periods and shutdown periods. On June 25, 2013, the EPA reopened the public comment period for the reconsideration issues related to the startup and shutdown provisions of MATS and the startup and shutdown provisions related to the particulate matter (PM) standard in the Utility NSPS. The EPA took final action on the standards applicable during startup periods and shutdown periods in MATS and on startup and shutdown provisions related to the PM standard in the Utility NSPS.

December 31, 2014, 79 FR 79018

40 CFR 60, Subpart OOOO

Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Reconsideration of Additional Provisions of New Source Performance Standards

SUMMARY: The EPA finalized amendments to new source performance standards (NSPS) for the oil and natural gas sector. On August 16, 2012, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published final NSPS for the

oil and natural gas sector. The Administrator received petitions for administrative reconsideration of certain aspects of the standards. Among issues raised in the petitions were time-critical issues related to certain storage vessel provisions and well completion provisions. On July 17, 2014 (79 FR 41752), the EPA published proposed amendments and clarifications as a result of reconsideration of certain issues related to well completions, storage vessels and other issues raised for reconsideration as well as technical corrections and amendments to further clarify the rule. EPA finalized these amendments and corrected technical errors that were inadvertently included in the final standards.

Revisions to Chapter 335-3-11A

ADEM is proposing to incorporate by reference changes to the Consolidated Federal Air Rule in 40 CFR 65.

April 20, 2006, 71 FR 20446

40 CFR 65, Subpart A,

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: General Provisions

SUMMARY: EPA promulgated amendments to certain aspects of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) requirements affecting sources subject to the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) in response to a July 29, 2003 petition to reconsider certain aspects of amendments to the NESHAP General Provisions published in the Federal Register on May 30, 2003.

December 22, 2008, 73 FR 78199

40 CFR 65, Subpart A

Alternative work Practice To Detect Leaks From Equipment

SUMMARY: EPA promulgated amendments to certain aspects of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) requirements affecting sources subject to the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) in response to a July 29, 2003 petition to reconsider certain aspects of amendments to the NESHAP General Provisions published in the Federal Register on May 30, 2003.

Revisions to Chapter 335-3-11

ADEM proposes technical amendments to rules in chapter 335-3-11. These rules will incorporate revisions made by EPA to regulations in 40 CFR Part 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) for Source Categories) and 40 CFR Part 61 (NESHAPS) by reference, into the State regulations.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in accordance with Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) as amended in 1990, is required to issue emission standards for all major sources of the 188 listed hazardous air pollutants. On July 16, 1992 [57 FR 31576], the EPA published an initial list of source categories for which air toxics emission standards are to be promulgated. By the year 2000, the EPA was required to develop rules for all of these categories that require maximum achievable reduction in emissions, considering cost and other factors. These rules are generally known as “maximum achievable control technology” (MACT) standards. On December 15, 1995 [60 FR 57346] under Section 112(l)(5) and 40 CFR 63.91, the EPA granted full approval to the State of Alabama for the State’s program for receiving delegation of Section 112 standards that are unchanged from Federal rules as promulgated.

This Chapter is periodically updated to incorporate standards for additional source categories as they are promulgated by the EPA.

October 29, 2009, 74 FR 56008

40 CFR 63, Subpart VVVVVV

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources

SUMMARY: EPA is issuing national emission standards for the control of hazardous air pollutants for nine area source categories in the chemical manufacturing sector: Agricultural Chemicals and Pesticides Manufacturing, Cyclic Crude and Intermediate Production, Industrial Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing, Industrial Organic Chemical Manufacturing, Inorganic Pigments Manufacturing, Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing, Plastic Materials and Resins Manufacturing, Pharmaceutical Production, and Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing. The standards and associated requirements for the nine area source categories are combined in one subpart. This final rule establishes emission standards in the form of management practices for each chemical manufacturing process unit as well as emission limits for certain subcategories of process vents and storage tanks. The rule also establishes management practices and other emission reduction

requirements for subcategories of wastewater systems and heat exchange systems.

April 24, 2013, 78 FR 24073

40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU

Reconsideration of Certain New Source Issues: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Coal-and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units

SUMMARY: The EPA took final action on its reconsideration of certain issues in the final rules titled, “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal- and Oil-fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units and Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional, and Small Industrial-Commercial- Institutional Steam Generating Units.” The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) rule issued pursuant to Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112 is referred to as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) NESHAP, and the New Source Performance Standards rule issued pursuant to CAA section 111 is referred to as the Utility NSPS. The EPA Administrator received petitions for reconsideration of certain aspects of the MATS NESHAP and the Utility NSPS. On November 30, 2012, the EPA granted reconsideration of, proposed, and requested comment on a limited set of issues. They also proposed certain technical corrections to both the MATS NESHAP and the Utility NSPS. The EPA took final action on the revised new source numerical standards in the MATS NESHAP and the definitional and monitoring provisions in the Utility NSPS that were addressed in the proposed reconsideration rule. As part of this action, the EPA also made certain technical corrections to both the MATS NESHAP and the Utility NSPS. The EPA did not take final action on requirements applicable during periods of startup and shutdown in the MATS NESHAP or on startup and shutdown provisions related to the PM standard in the Utility NSPS.

June 20, 2013, 78 FR 37133

40 CFR 63, Subparts A, and CC

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Petroleum Refineries

SUMMARY: EPA amended the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for heat exchange systems at petroleum refineries. The amendments address issues raised in a petition for reconsideration of the EPA’s final rule setting maximum achievable

control technology rules for these systems and also provides additional clarity and regulatory flexibility with regard to that rule. This action does not change the level of environmental protection provided under those standards. The amendments do not add any new cost burdens to the refining industry and may result in cost savings by establishing an additional monitoring option that sources may use in lieu of the monitoring provided in the original standard.

January 3, 2014, 79 FR 367

40 CFR 63, Subpart X

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Secondary Lead Smelting

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated amendments to a rule that revised national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for existing and new secondary lead smelters. The rule was published on January 5, 2012. This action amends certain regulatory text to clarify compliance dates. Additionally, the EPA made amendments to clarify certain provisions in the 2012 final rule related to monitoring of negative pressure in total enclosures. This action also corrects typographical errors in a table listing congeners of dioxins and furans and the testing requirements for total hydrocarbons.

February 27, 2014, 79 FR 11228

40 CFR 61, Subparts A, C, D, E, N, and Appendix B

Revisions to Test Methods and Testing Regulations

SUMMARY: EPA promulgated technical and editorial corrections for source testing of emissions and operations. Some current testing provisions contain inaccuracies and outdated procedures, and new alternatives that have been approved were added. These revisions will improve the quality of data and will give testers additional flexibility to use the newly approved alternative procedures.

February 27, 2014, 79 FR 11228

40 CFR 63, Subparts A, G, N, O, Y, GG, GGG, RRR, CCCC, and ZZZZ, and Appendix A

Revisions to Test Methods and Testing Regulations

SUMMARY: EPA promulgated technical and editorial corrections for source testing of emissions and operations. Some current testing provisions contain inaccuracies and outdated procedures, and new

alternatives that have been approved were added. These revisions will improve the quality of data and will give testers additional flexibility to use the newly approved alternative procedures.

March 27, 2014, 79 FR 17340

40 CFR 63, Subparts, A, JJJ, MMM, and PPP

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Group IV Polymers and Resins; Pesticide Active Ingredient Production; and Polyether Polyols Production

SUMMARY: EPA finalized the residual risk and technology review conducted for nine source categories regulated under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Group IV Polymers and Resins; Pesticide Active Ingredient Production; and Polyether Polyols Production. EPA promulgated amendments concerning the following: Residual risk reviews; technology reviews; emissions during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction; standards for previously unregulated hazardous air pollutant emission sources; revisions to require monitoring of pressure relief devices that release to the atmosphere; and electronic reporting of performance test results. EPA also lifted the stay of requirements for process contact cooling towers at existing sources in one Group IV Polymers and Resins subcategory, issued on February 23, 2001. The revisions maintain the level of environmental protection or emissions control on sources regulated by these rules.

August 15, 2014, 79 FR 48073

40 CFR 63, Subpart, III

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Residual Risk and Technology Review for Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production

SUMMARY: EPA finalized the residual risk and technology review (RTR) conducted for the Flexible Polyurethane Foam (FPUF) Production source category regulated under national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP). In addition, the EPA finalized amendments to correct and clarify regulatory provisions related to emissions during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction (SSM); added requirements for reporting of performance testing through the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT); clarified the leak detection methods allowed for diisocyanate storage vessels at slabstock foam production facilities; and revised the rule to add a schedule for delay of leak repairs for valves and connectors.

October 8, 2014, 79 FR 60898

40 CFR 63, Subparts, YY and OOO

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards; and Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins

SUMMARY: EPA finalized the residual risk and technology review (RTR) conducted for the Acrylic and Modacrylic Fibers Production, Amino/Phenolic Resins Production and Polycarbonate Production source categories regulated under national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP). In addition, EPA took action to address emissions during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction, and added standards for previously unregulated hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions sources for certain emission points. These changes include revisions made in response to comments received on the proposed rule. These amendments also included clarifying provisions pertaining to open-ended valves and lines, adding monitoring requirements for pressure relief devices and adding requirements for electronic reporting of performance test results, as proposed. EPA estimate that these final amendments will reduce HAP emissions from these three source categories by a combined 137 tons per year.

November 19, 2014, 79 FR 68795

40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal-and-Oil-Fired Electric Steam Generating Units

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) amended the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Steam Generating Units (Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS)). The rule amends the reporting requirements in the MATS rule by temporarily requiring affected sources to submit all required emissions and compliance reports to the EPA through the Emissions Collection and Monitoring Plan System (ECMPS) Client Tool and temporarily suspending the requirement for affected sources to submit certain reports using the Electronic Reporting Tool and the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI).

November 19, 2014, 79 FR 68777

40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU

Reconsideration of Certain Startup/Shutdown Issues: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units and Standards of

Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial- Institutional, and Small Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) took final action on its reconsideration of the startup and shutdown provisions in the final rules titled, “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal and Oil-fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units and Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial- Institutional, and Small Industrial- Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units.” The national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) issued pursuant to Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112 are referred to as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS), and the new source performance standards (NSPS) issued pursuant to CAA section 111 are referred to as the Utility NSPS. On November 30, 2012, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) granted reconsideration of, proposed, and requested comment on a limited set of issues in the February 16, 2012, final MATS and Utility NSPS, including certain issues related to the final work practice standards applicable during startup periods and shutdown periods. On June 25, 2013, the EPA reopened the public comment period for the reconsideration issues related to the startup and shutdown provisions of MATS and the startup and shutdown provisions related to the particulate matter (PM) standard in the Utility NSPS. The EPA is now taking final action on the standards applicable during startup periods and shutdown periods in MATS and on startup and shutdown provisions related to the PM standard in the Utility NSPS.

February 4, 2015, 80 FR 5938

40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDDD

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production Area Sources Wastewater Limit Withdrawal

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production Area Sources. This rule withdraws the total non-vinyl chloride organic hazardous air pollutant (TOHAP) process wastewater emission standards for new and existing polyvinyl chloride and copolymers (PVC) area sources.

March 18, 2015, 80 FR 14248

40 CFR 63, Subpart DD

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations

SUMMARY: EPA finalized the residual risk and technology review (RTR) conducted for the Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations (OSWRO) source category regulated under national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP). In addition, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized amendments to correct and clarify regulatory provisions related to emissions during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction (SSM); add requirements for reporting of performance testing through the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT); revise the routine maintenance provisions; clarify provisions pertaining to open-ended valves and lines (OELs); add monitoring requirements for pressure relief devices (PRDs); clarify provisions for some performance test methods and procedures; and make several minor clarifications and corrections. The revisions increase the level of emissions control and environmental protection provided by the OSWRO NESHAP.

March 24, 2015, 80 FR 15510

40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal-and Oil-Fired electric Steam Generating Units

SUMMARY: On November 19, 2014, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed amending certain reporting requirements in the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Steam Generating Units (Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS)) rule. This rule amends the reporting requirements in the MATS rule by temporarily requiring owners or operators of affected sources to submit certain required emissions and compliance reports to the EPA through the Emissions Collection and Monitoring Plan System (ECMPS) Client Tool, and the rule temporarily suspends the requirement for owners or operators of affected sources to submit certain reports using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI).

April 21, 2015, 80 FR 22116

40 CFR 63, Subpart N

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories

EPA corrected compliance provisions for Chromium Emissions from Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks.

June 24, 2015, 80 FR 36247

40 CFR Subpart YYYYY

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for area sources

EPA reinstated compliance requirements for Electric Arc Furnace Steelmaking facilities.

June 30, 2015, 80 FR 37366

40 CFR 63, Subparts A, and XXX

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Ferroalloys Production

SUMMARY: This action finalizes the residual risk and technology review (RTR) conducted for the Ferroalloys Production source category regulated under national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP). These final amendments include revisions to particulate matter (PM) standards for electric arc furnaces, metal oxygen refining processes, and crushing and screening operations, and expand and revise the requirements to control process fugitive emissions from furnace operations, tapping, casting, and other processes. We are also finalizing opacity limits, as proposed in 2014. However, regarding opacity monitoring, in lieu of Method 9, we are requiring monitoring with the digital camera opacity technique (DCOT). Furthermore, we are finalizing emissions standards for four previously unregulated hazardous air pollutants (HAP): Formaldehyde, hydrogen chloride (HCl), mercury (Hg) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH). Other requirements related to testing, monitoring, notification, recordkeeping, and reporting are included. This rule is health protective due to the revised emissions limits for the stacks and the requirement of enhanced fugitive emissions controls that will achieve significant reductions of process fugitive emissions, especially manganese.