

AIR/COMPLIANCE NEWS UPDATE



ACCI WELCOMES

Sheri Guerrieri



Air/Compliance Consultants, Inc. (ACCI) is pleased to announce the addition of Ms. Sheri Guerrieri to our growing professional permitting staff. During her tenure with the PADEP Air Quality Program as a permit engineer, she conducted regulatory applicability and compliance evaluations and managed permit applications for various industries and has extensive regulatory knowledge in the application of RACT, BACT, Title V, PSD, LAER, NSR, NSPS, NESHAPS, ERCs, RFDs, Administrative Amendments, and Minor Permit Modifications.

EPA PROPOSES TO EXTEND PERFORMANCE TEST DEADLINES

(71 FR 45487 August 9, 2006)

The EPA is proposing to extend the deadline for conducting initial or ongoing performance tests as required in the NSPS (40 CFR Part 60) and NESHAP (40 CFR Parts 61 and 63) programs. EPA is proposing to allow source owners or operators, in the event of a *force majeure*, to petition the Administrator for an extension of the performance test deadlines. EPA will accept comments on the proposal until November 7, 2006. For a full definition of *force majeure*, please visit our website: air-comp.com/articles/2006_newsletter_articles.

OPTIONAL ADHERENCE TO STARTUP, SHUTDOWN AND MALFUNCTION PLAN UNDER MACT

On April 20, 2006 (71 FR 20446-20472), EPA finalized a rule change removing the requirement that a source's Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction Plan (SSMP) must be followed during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. Source's regulated under MACT standards in 40 CFR 63 are still required to prepare an SSMP, but adherence to the plan is optional. Eliminating this requirement clarifies that the SSMP's are a planning tool rather than an operating procedure to be followed during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction. The source still has the general duty to minimize emissions during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction.

Other changes included in the rulemaking:

- Recordkeeping and Reporting - The previous general provisions required records of the occurrence and duration of each startup, shutdown and malfunction. The new rulemaking requires reporting and recordkeeping only when a startup or shutdown causes the applicable emission standard to be exceeded. Records of all periods of malfunctions are still required.
- Public Access: In final amendments issued on May 30, 2003 (68 FR 32586), EPA required that a copy of the SSMP be promptly submitted to the source's permitting authority if requested, or if the public made a specific and reasonable request to receive the copy. This final rule removes the requirement for routine public access of plans. Public access would only be available as part of a CAA Section 114 (c) information request.

Contact Kim D. Coy, Air Compliance, 412-826-3636 for more information on this subject.

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EPA PROPOSES CHANGES TO PSD/NSR – DEBOTTLENECKING, AGGREGATION, AND PROJECT NETTING [71 FR 54235 SEPT. 14, 2006]

EPA has proposed changes to the PSD/NSR regulations in the Federal Register for debottlenecking, aggregation and project netting. In summary, EPA is changing how emissions from units upstream and downstream from the unit being changed are included in the calculation of an emissions increase for the project. The EPA is also clarifying when emissions increases from multiple projects are to be aggregated and how emissions decreases from a project may be included in the calculation. Comments on this proposal are due by November 13, 2006. HURRY AND COMMENT!!! Here is the link to the FR: www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/browse.html

NEW WATER9 VERSION 3 SOFTWARE AVAILABLE

- On June 30, 2006 USEPA released Version 3 of the WATER9 Software. WATER9 is a wastewater treatment model used for estimating air emissions of individual waste constituents in wastewater collection, storage, treatment and disposal facilities. Upgrades to the software include the following:
 - More extensive reporting of results
 - Expanding floating roof model capabilities
 - Updating the stripping/mixing ratio
 - Capability to load a project from a set of recent projects
 - Model multiple DAF units in parallel
 - Biological removal in a DAF unit
 - Capability to specify mass transfer coefficient
 - Updated context sensitive help during WATER9 use
 - Improved project editing
 - Improved waste spreadsheet editing
 - Enhanced recycle capability and property editing
 - Additional compounds in the database
 - Upgraded compound property search procedures

WATER9 Version 3 is available at the following address: www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/software/water/water9_3.

Biodiesel in Your Boiler?

Biodiesel is a fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long-chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated as B100 or "neat" biodiesel, and meeting the requirements of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D6751. Biodiesel fuel can also be blended with other diesel fuels. For example, the designation "B20" represents a blend of 20% biodiesel and 80% diesel fuels. Biodiesel is more dense and has a slightly lower heating value than No. 2 diesel fuel. Thus, to maintain the same boiler heat input, a slightly larger quantity of biodiesel fuel would be required than No. 2 diesel fuel. Less carbon too! Other blends are commercially available. Biodiesel has the following characteristics when compared to diesel fuel: (Visit our website at www.air-comp.com for more on this subject.)

Fuel Property	Diesel Fuel	Neat Biodiesel (B100)
Lower Heating Value, Btu/gal	~129,050	~118,170
Density, lb/gal @ 15°C	7.079	7.328
Carbon, wt%	87	77
Hydrogen, wt%	13	12
Oxygen, by dif. wt%	0	11
Sulfur, wt %	0.05 max	0.00 to 0.0024

UPDATE TO CEMS METHODS (71 FR 28081)

- USEPA Method 7E is now the root method, not USEPA Method 6C.
- Methods will retain bias-correction detailed in USEPA Method 6C.
- Bias determination as a percentage of span is retained at 5%. However, "span" has been changed to "calibration span" which is equivalent to the concentration of the high calibration gas.
- Required calibration gases are low (<20%) calibration span, mid (40-60%) calibration span, and high (100%) calibration span.
- Measured values should be within 20-100% of the "calibration span."
- Between runs, calibration drift test determinations are still required to the extent practicable.
- Analyzer Calibration Error Test must be within $\pm 2\%$ or 0.5 ppm of the calibration span, not the tag value.
- Analyzer Interference tests remain a one time test except for major instrument modifications.
- USEPA Method 6C interference tests can now be performed by challenging the analyzer with potential interferent gases. The old procedure is still an alternative.
- CEMs equipment heating now requires a temperature sufficient to maintain stack gas above the dew point, not a specific temperature (250°F).
- Blended calibration gases are allowed provided they are made from Traceability protocol gases and any additional gas components are shown not to interfere with analysis.
- USEPA Method 205 is allowed to prepare calibration gases from high concentration gases of EPA Traceability Protocol quality, except for 40 CFR Part 75 applications, which require administrative approval to use this technique.
- NO_x converter tests required before each test using the same procedure must meet 90% of gas concentration. The method allows for correcting emissions using the converter efficiency.



Final Rule: NESHAP Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing (MON) (71 FR 40316)

The final amendments to 40 CFR Part 63 clarify applicability of subpart FFFF, provide additional compliance options, modify initial and continuous compliance requirements, and simplify recordkeeping and reporting requirements. Changes, effective July 16 2006, include:

- Carbon monoxide production and additional polymer finishing operations exemptions from subpart FFFF
- Clarification of when compliance is required after process changes have been introduced
- Alterations to the parameter monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.2450(k)
- Certain recordkeeping requirements found in 40 CFR 63.2525(e) are reduced or eliminated.

MONITORING SUFFICIENCY IN TITLE V PERMITS – PROPOSED RULE

On June 2, 2006 (71 FR 32006), EPA proposed to establish national policy for addressing the sufficiency of monitoring requirements in Title V Operating permits. Under the new rule, state and local permitting agencies would be prohibited from creating new monitoring requirements, or from supplementing monitoring requirements where the underlying requirement specifies monitoring. Only in cases where the underlying requirement does not require periodic testing or monitoring, or requires a one-time only test, could permitting agencies include additional monitoring. See air-comp.com/articles/2006_newsletter_articles for more information.

CONGRATULATIONS

to Mr. William A. Stanziana of ACCI. Bill has completed his CIHM (Certified Industrial Hygiene Manager). This certificate indicates he has the knowledge needed to successfully develop, administer, and evaluate occupational safety & health programs.



PROPOSED HON RESIDUAL RISK STANDARDS

Federal regulations for hazardous air pollutants (HAPS), under the Clean Air Act (CAA), Section 112, are established through a two-step process. The first step requires a maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standard for the particular source category, where technology-based standards are required to reflect emission levels achieved by the best controlled sources. The second step requires the EPA to address the health risk remaining after implementation of the MACT standards.



The first MACT standard promulgated by the EPA was the hazardous organic NESHAP, or HON, back in April 1994. The rules are located in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart F, G, H and I and contain emission standards for process vents, storage vessels, transfer racks, heat exchangers, wastewater streams, and equipment leaks located at SOCOMI facilities that manufacture as a primary product, one or more of the 382 SOCOMI chemicals listed in the rule. On June 14, 2006, EPA proposed two options to address residual risk associated with facilities subject to the HON:

- Option 1 - Impose no new additional controls and find existing standards are adequate in the protection of public health.
 - Option 2 - Require that additional storage tanks and process vents be controlled, and specify additional controls for equipment leaks.
- EPA used site-specific data from 105 of the total 234 facilities regulated under the HON in their residual risk assessment, and used the Human Exposure Model, Version 3 (HEM-2) in the inhalation and multipathway risk assessments.

For further information on this regulation, please visit our website at www.air-comp.com/articles or call ACCI, at 412-826-3636.



NEWS FROM THE EPA

METHODS FOR MEASUREMENT OF VISIBLE EMISSIONS

SUMMARY: This action finalizes Methods 203A, 203B, and 203C for determining visible emissions using data reduction procedures that are more appropriate for State Implementation Plan (SIP) rules than Method 9, the method currently used. This action was requested by the States and is needed for the special data reduction requirements in their rules. The intended effect is to provide States with an expanded array of data reduction procedures for determining compliance with their SIP opacity regulations. In addition, this action amends various testing provisions in the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) to correct inadvertent errors and amend a testing provision.

This final rule is effective on September 21, 2006.

CLEAN AIR CLARITY MAY COME

Clarity to the Clean Air Act may soon come. In November, the U.S. Supreme Court will hear a case involving older coal-fired power plants and whether they have intentionally upgraded their plants under the ruse of doing routine maintenance. The law requires utilities that modernize or upgrade their facilities to get permits and to implement modern pollution control equipment. Utilities with a total of 51 facilities in question are now being sued by the Environmental Protection Agency. The power companies say that they are exempt because they are just fixing their plants. <http://www.energycentral.com/site/newsletters/ebi.cfm?id=200>

BACK HALF CONDENSIBLE PM METHOD UNDER STUDY

EPA is undergoing review of EPA Reference Method 202 - the test method used for condensible particulate matter. The Method is reported to have a bias of 0.005 gr/dscf - 0.015 gr/dscf. The Proposed modification to Method 202 is supposed to reduce bias by 85% - 90%. EPA is running tests on Modified Method 202 and proposed (conditional) Method 39 to come up with an improved method.

COMPLIANCE NEWS

EPA and U.S. Customs and Border Protection have seized and prevented the import of over 11,000 pieces of illegal gasoline and diesel-powered vehicles and equipment in the past nine months. EPA has assessed over \$798,000 in civil penalties against the importers, in addition to U.S. Customs penalties and storage fees. The substandard equipment, which includes tractors, lawn and garden equipment, off-road motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles and electric generators, poses a significant risk to the U.S. public health and the environment. The federal Clean Air Act (CAA) requires new gasoline and diesel engines sold or distributed in the United States to meet EPA emissions requirements to protect public health and the environment from air pollution. There has been a recent and dramatic increase in imports of gasoline and diesel equipment, chiefly from China, which do not meet these standards.

For more information: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/compliance/cases/>

2006 UPDATES TO EMISSION FACTORS INCLUDE:

- Draft updates to Organic Liquid Storage Tanks
- A beta version of WATER9, version 3.0 is available
- Updated final section of Chapter 11, Concrete Batching is available

UPDATE ON PADEP CSMM REVISION 8

The latest news is that PADEP hopes to post Revision 8 to the Continuous Source Monitoring Manual (CSMM) in the next month or so. They plan to host workshops in early 2007 in each region. Sources will most likely be required to utilize the new requirements and software changes by the 4th quarter of 2007 or 1st quarter of 2008. We'll keep you posted!



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We're on the Web
www.air-comp.com

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- ◆ Title V Operating Permits
- ◆ Dispersion Modeling
- ◆ Multimedia Compliance Auditing
- ◆ ISO-14001
- ◆ Control Equipment Evaluation and Troubleshooting
- ◆ BACT/MACT/RACT and LAER Analysis
- ◆ SARA Form R and Tier I/Tier II Reporting
- ◆ Storm Water Management Plans
- ◆ Soil and Water Sampling
- ◆ Risk Management Plan Development
- ◆ Emission Control and Monitoring Assistance
- ◆ NESHAP Planning (SSM Plans)