



AIR/COMPLIANCE NEWS UPDATE

EPA PROPOSES TO ADD SOURCES TO GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING SYSTEM

(Requirements target potent and persistent greenhouse gases)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to include additional emissions sources in its first-ever national mandatory greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting system. The data from these additional sectors will provide a better understanding of where GHGs are coming from and will help EPA and businesses develop effective policies and programs to reduce emissions.



EPA finalized the first-ever mandatory greenhouse gas reporting requirement in October of 2009. That rule required 31 industry sectors, covering 85 percent of total U.S. GHG emissions, to track and report their emissions.

In addition to those 31 industries, the agency is now proposing to collect emissions data from the oil and natural gas sector, industries that emit fluorinated gases, and from facilities that inject and store carbon dioxide (CO₂) underground for the purposes of geologic sequestration or enhanced oil and gas recovery. Methane is the primary GHG emitted from oil and natural gas systems and is more than 20 times as potent as CO₂ at warming the atmosphere, while fluorinated gases are even stronger and can stay in the atmosphere for thousands of years. Data collected from facilities that inject CO₂ underground would enable EPA to track the amount of CO₂ that is injected and in some cases require a monitoring strategy for detecting potential emissions to the atmosphere.

The data will also allow businesses to track their own emissions, compare them to similar facilities, and identify cost effective ways to reduce their emissions in the future. EPA is also proposing to require all facilities in the reporting system, including those proposed today, to provide information on their corporate ownership.

Under these proposals, newly covered sources would begin collecting emissions data on January 1, 2011 with the first annual reports submitted to EPA on March 31, 2012. These proposals will be open for public comment for 60 days after publication in the Federal Register. The agency will also hold public hearings on these proposals on April 19, 2010 in Arlington, VA and April 20, 2010 in Washington, D.C.

More information on these proposals and the hearings: <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/proposedrule.html>

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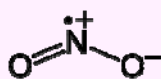
The EPA is proposing to add an additional 16 chemicals to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) list of reportable chemicals. The current list has not been expanded for more than a decade. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/tri.



EPA REVISED THE NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD FOR NITROGEN DIOXIDE

EPA is revising the primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) by establishing a new 1-hour standard at a level of 100 ppb. EPA asserts that current scientific literature links short-term NO₂ exposures with an array of respiratory effects. EPA is also setting a new "form" for the standard which is the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of the annual distribution of daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations. This new 1-hour standard will supplement the current annual NAAQS of 53 ppb and is the first change to the NO₂ NAAQS since it was initially established nearly 40 years ago.

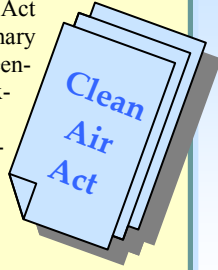
As part of the rule, EPA is also establishing requirements for an NO₂ monitoring network at locations where maximum NO₂ concentrations are expected to occur. The new standard becomes effective April 12, 2010. Area attainment designations for the new standard will occur over the next two years.



The largest sources of NO_x emissions are on-road and non-road vehicles along with electrical generation facilities. EPA anticipates that NO_x emissions will decrease substantially over the next 20 years largely as a result of ongoing mobile source emission standards. Annual average ambient NO₂ concentrations, as measured at area-wide monitors, are currently in decline as they have decreased by more than 40% since 1980. Typical measured annual average NO₂ concentrations now range from approximately 10 to 20 ppb. Currently, all areas in the country attain the existing NO₂ NAAQS.

STATIONARY SOURCE REGULATIONS DELAY ACT

A Bill was recently introduced in the United States Congress to suspend any USEPA action under the Clean Air Act (CAA) or Section 111 of the CAA on any stationary source permitting requirement relating to the greenhouse gas emissions of methane and carbon dioxide with the exception of vehicle emission standards for new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines for a period of two years. The two year period would commence on the day of enactment of the cited "Stationary Source Regulations Delay Act."



THE EPA HAS RELEASED A NEW WEB APPLICATION FOR THE TRI 2009 REPORTING YEAR



In compliance with EPCRA reporting requirements, TRI-Made Easy Web-based application (TRI-MEweb), will allow facilities across the country, via the Internet, to file a paperless report and receive on the spot acknowledgment affirmation of their submission to their state and the EPA. The TRI deadline for the 2009 Report Year is July 1, 2010.

CONGRATULATIONS

Bill Ondriezek recently received a promotion to **Source Testing Group Manager** and **Mark Schooley** received a promotion to **Principal Engineer**.
Congrats to both of them!

OBAMA ADMINISTRATION DIVIDED ON PUBLIC RIGHT-TO-KNOW ABOUT CHEMICALS



For the first time, EPA is providing web access free of charge to the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory making this information available on <http://www.data.gov>. This website was developed by the Obama administration to provide public access to important government information. "Increasing the public's access to information on chemicals is one of Administrator Jackson's top priorities," said Steve Owens, assistant administrator for EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances. The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee is holding a series of oversight hearings leading up to the introduction of legislation to reform the Act.

FINAL NESHAP RULE FOR COMPRESSION-IGNITION RICE PUBLISHED

On March 3, 2010, USEPA published final national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPs) for existing compression-ignition (CI) reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE). [41 FR 9647] The effective date of the rule is May 3, 2010. USEPA will finalize requirements for existing stationary spark-ignition (SI) RICE \leq 500 brake horsepower (bhp) located at major HAP sources, and existing SI RICE located at area sources by August 10, 2010.



Existing CI RICE at Major Sources-Emission Limitations

100 \leq HP \leq 300	230 ppm _{vd} CO at 15% O ₂
300<HP \leq 500	49 ppm _{vd} CO at 15% O ₂ or 70% CO reduction
>500 HP	23 ppm _{vd} CO at 15% O ₂ or 70% CO reduction

Existing CI RICE at Area Sources-Emission Limitations

300<HP \leq 500	49 ppm _{vd} CO at 15% O ₂ or 70% CO reduction
>500 HP	23 ppm _{vd} CO at 15% O ₂ or 70% CO reduction

For more information about this ruling, go to [www.air-comp.com/Articles/NESHAP, MACT, and NSPS News](http://www.air-comp.com/Articles/NESHAP,MACT,andNSPSNews).

EPA PROPOSES TO STRENGTHEN SMOG STANDARD

In September 2009 Administrator Jackson announced that EPA would reconsider the existing ozone standards, set at 0.075 ppm in March 2008.

The agency is proposing to set the "primary" standard, which protects public health, at a level between 0.060 and 0.070 parts per million (ppm) measured over eight hours. EPA is reconsidering the ozone standards to ensure that two of the nation's most important air quality standards are clearly grounded in science, protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, and protect the environment. The ozone standards set in 2008 were not as protective as recommended by EPA's panel of science advisors, the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC). The proposed standards are consistent with CASAC's recommendations.

On January 6, 2010, the USEPA proposed the strictest health standards to date for smog. Smog, also known as ground-level ozone, is linked to a number of serious health problems, ranging from aggravation of asthma to increased risk of premature death in people with heart or lung disease. The agency is proposing to replace the standards set by the previous administration, which many believe were not protective enough of human health.



EPA POSTINGS OF BROADLY APPLICABLE ALTERNATIVE TEST METHODS (ATM)

A notice in the February 22, 2010 Federal Register announced the broadly applicable alternative test method (ATM) approval decisions that the EPA has made in 2009 under and in support of New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

The notice identifies EPA's fourteen broadly applicable alternative test method approval decisions issued between January 1, 2009, and December 31, 2009, under the NSPS, 40 CFR Part 60, and the NESHAP, 40 CFR Parts 61 and 63. Source owners and operators may voluntarily use these broadly applicable alternative test methods subject to their specific applicability. Use of these broadly applicable alternative test methods does not change the applicable emission standards.

Where a method modification or an alternative method is clearly broadly applicable to a class, category, or subcategory of sources, it is both more equitable and efficient for EPA to approve its use for all appropriate sources and situations at the same time. It is important to clarify that alternative methods are not mandatory but permissive. Sources are not required to employ such a method but may choose to do so in appropriate cases.

Source owners or operators can review the specific broadly applicable alternative method approval decisions on the EPA's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/approalt.html>.



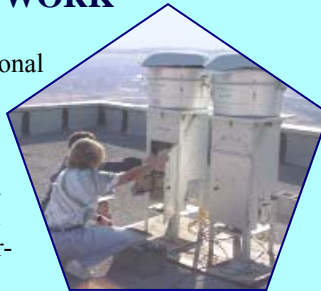
Special points of interest:

- ◆ EPA announced that it is using its authority under the Clean Air Act (CAA) to extend by one year the deadline for promulgating initial area designations for the ground-level ozone national ambient air quality standards that were promulgated in March 2008. The new deadline is March 12, 2011.
- ◆ EPA releases new mobile source emissions model—An updated version of the Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES) model, MOVES2010, is available for use to estimate air pollution from cars, trucks, and other on-road mobile sources.



EPA PROPOSED TO EXPAND THE AMBIENT LEAD MONITORING NETWORK

Last November, EPA published a new National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for lead that went into effect on January 12 of this year. The new standard is ten times lower than the previous standard which had not been revised in over 30 years. National lead emission levels have fallen over 98 percent in the last 40 years largely due to the phase-out of leaded gasoline. The majority of lead emissions now emitted nationally are attributed to fuel combustion in boilers, iron and steel foundries, battery manufacturers and lead smelters.



EPA is now proposing to revise the ambient monitoring requirements for measuring airborne lead to improve the lead monitoring network to better assess compliance with the recently revised ambient standard. EPA is proposing to lower the lead emissions monitoring threshold from 1.0 to 0.5 tons per year (tpy) and is requesting comments on alternative emission thresholds. Air quality monitoring agencies would use this threshold to determine if an air quality monitor is required to be placed near a lead emitting facility. EPA proposes that these source-oriented monitors begin operating one year after this rule is finalized. Monitors around the largest sources (those that emit 1.0 tpy or greater) are already required to be operational.

Nationally, approximately 240 new ambient lead monitoring locations will be added while 100 existing monitoring sites will be decommissioned resulting in a net gain of 140 ambient lead monitoring stations. These changes will result in increased monitoring around the largest sources of lead emissions which will allow more accurate tracking of long-term trends in ambient lead concentrations.

PM_{2.5} NSR - NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

On February 11, 2010, EPA proposed to repeal the "grandfathering" provision for PM_{2.5} contained in the federal PSD program, and proposed to end early the PM₁₀ Surrogate Policy applicable in states that have an approved PSD program in their SIP (75 FR 6827). Comments on the proposal were due by March 15, 2010. If the rule becomes final, any PSD permit application covered by the grandfathering provision that have not yet been approved and issued a final and effective PSD permit will not be able to rely on the PM₁₀ Surrogate Policy, but will have to satisfy the PSD requirements for PM_{2.5}. EPA does not propose to interpret the repeal to have any effect on permits that became final and effective before the stay.



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Earth Day is April 22



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- ◆ Spill Prevention (SPCC) Plans
- ◆ ERC Registration
- ◆ Facility Security Plans & Auditing
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- ◆ CEM QA Plans and Emissions Trading Assistance



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