

tracer gas procedure in today's proposed rule. For the three concentration options (d through f), you would need to have an enclosure that either meets the criteria for a PTE or achieves a capture efficiency greater than or equal to 95 percent.

The six compliance options are equivalent ways to express the HAP control levels that represent the MACT floor. Because the compliance options are equivalent for controlling HAP emissions, you would be required to meet only one compliance option for add-on control systems. For example, if you elect to test your control system for THC and formaldehyde and the test results demonstrate compliance with only the THC or only the formaldehyde compliance option, you would still be in compliance with today's proposed rule.

### 3. Emissions Averaging Compliance Option

The CAA does not limit how we set control requirements beyond requiring that they be applicable to all sources in a category and be at least as stringent as the MACT floor. Therefore, the relevant statutory language does not prohibit us from allowing a source to meet MACT through use of emissions averaging as long as averaging does not cross source category boundaries, and the standard is set at a level at least as stringent as the MACT floor. As explained in this preamble, we believe we have met these criteria. In addition, it should be noted that Congress explicitly provided that cost should be considered in setting the standards. Emissions averaging is a means of achieving the required emissions reductions in a cost effective way. Therefore, if you operate an existing affected source, you could choose to comply with the emissions averaging provisions instead of the production-based compliance options or add-on control system compliance options.

Emissions averaging is a system of debits and credits in which the credits must equal or exceed the debits. "Debit-generating process units" are the PCWP process units required to meet the proposed control requirements that you choose to either not control or under-control. "Credit-generating process units" are the PCWP process units that you choose to control. You may take credit for emissions from debit-generating process units that are under-controlled. Control devices used for credit-generating process units may not be assigned more than 90 percent control efficiency.

Under the emissions averaging provisions, you would determine the

required mass removal (RMR) of total HAP from debit-generating process units for a 6-month compliance period. Total HAP is defined in today's proposed rule to include acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde, methanol, phenol, and propionaldehyde. The RMR would be based on initial total HAP measurements for each debit-generating process unit, your process unit operating hours for a 6-month period, and the required 90 percent control system efficiency. One hundred percent of the RMR for debit-generating process units would have to be achieved or exceeded by the actual mass removal (AMR) of total HAP achieved by credit-generating process units. The AMR is determined based on initial performance tests, the total HAP removal efficiency of the control systems used to control the credit-generating process units, and your process unit operating hours over the 6-month period.

There are some restrictions on use of the emissions averaging provisions in today's proposed rule. You would have to limit emissions averaging to the process units located within your affected source. Emissions averaging could not be used at new affected sources. You could not include in an emissions average those process units that are not operating or that are shut down. You could not include in your emissions average those process units controlled to comply with a State or Federal rule other than today's proposed rule (unless the process unit was included in an emissions average and the control system was installed before the process unit was subject to the other State or Federal rule). Only PCWP process units using add-on control systems may be used to generate credits.

#### *D. What Operating Requirements Are in the Proposed Rule?*

The operating requirements in today's proposed rule would apply to add-on control systems used to comply with the proposed rule and to process units that can meet the proposed production-based compliance options. For incineration-based control devices and biofilters, the proposed rule specifies that you would either monitor operating parameters or use a THC continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to demonstrate continuous compliance. The proposed operating requirements are summarized below:

- If you operate a thermal oxidizer, such as a regenerative thermal oxidizer (RTO) or a combustion unit that accepts process exhaust into the flame zone, you would be required to maintain the firebox temperature at a level that is

greater than or equal to the minimum temperature established during the performance test. You would also be required to maintain the average static pressure at the inlet of the thermal oxidizer within the operating range established during the performance test. You may choose to monitor gas flow rate at the thermal oxidizer stack as an alternative to monitoring static pressure. If you monitor gas flow, you must maintain the gas flow rate below the maximum flow rate established during the performance test. If you operate a combustion unit that accepts process exhaust into the flame zone and that combustion unit has a heat input capacity of greater than or equal to 44 megawatts (MW), you would be exempt from the testing and monitoring requirements described above for thermal oxidizers.

- If you operate a catalytic oxidizer, such as a regenerative catalytic oxidizer (RCO) or thermal catalytic oxidizer (TCO), you would be required to maintain the temperature upstream of the catalyst bed at or above the minimum temperature established during the performance test. You would also be required to maintain the average static pressure at the inlet of the catalytic oxidizer within the operating range established during the performance test. You may choose to monitor gas flow rate at the catalytic oxidizer stack as an alternative to monitoring static pressure. If you monitor gas flow, you must maintain the gas flow rate below the maximum flow rate established during the performance test.

- If you operate a biofilter, you would be required to maintain the temperature of the air stream entering the biofilter, pH of the biofilter effluent, and pressure drop across the biofilter bed within the ranges you specify during the initial performance test or during qualifying previous performance tests using the required test methods. If you use values from previous performance tests to establish the operating parameter ranges, you would have to certify that the biofilter and associated process unit(s) have not been modified subsequent to the date the previous data were collected.

- If you operate an add-on control system not listed in today's proposed rule, you would establish operating parameters to be monitored and parameter values that represent your operating requirements during the performance test, subject to prior written approval by the Administrator.

- If you operate a process unit that can meet the production-based compliance options without an add-on