

the emission tests, such as coal, wood, or some mixture of fuel types. However, we have no detailed information about the specific characteristics (such as mercury or chlorine content) of the fuel being burned during those emissions tests. Nonetheless, we believe that the use of variability factors adequately accounts for potential variations in fuel mercury and chloride content.

However, because we have very limited data on actual emissions from industrial boilers and process heaters, the Agency is soliciting comment on whether the variability analysis in the current proposal adequately addresses the impact that fuel characteristics (such as mercury and chlorine content) can have on mercury emissions from a source equipped with fabric filters. As discussed earlier, the Agency is not currently considering fuel switching as a control option in setting the MACT floor. Therefore, the Agency requests specific information regarding both the mercury and chlorine content characteristics of the fuel used in, and the mercury emissions from, industrial boilers and process heaters equipped with well designed and operated fabric filters.

Comments on this issue should include specific data regarding both the characteristics of the fuel burned (including mercury and chlorine content along with any other pertinent characteristics) and current mercury emissions of these industrial boilers and process heaters.

For organic HAP, we attempted to determine the level of control being achieved by the top 12 percent of units within the subcategory, however, less than 6 percent of the units in this subcategory use any type of organic HAP control (by limiting CO emissions). Thus, while a small proportion of units in the subcategory monitor and control their CO emissions (and, therefore, limit emissions of organic HAP), the majority of units in the subcategory (and in the top 12 percent) do not control these emissions. Because so few units control emissions of organic HAP, we could not calculate an average limitation achieved by the top 12 percent as we did for metallic HAP/PM, inorganic HAP/HCl, and mercury. We looked then at whether the median unit of the top 12 percent might provide some indication of the central tendency of the top 12 percent. However, because fewer than 6 percent of units are controlled, the median unit reflects no emissions reductions for organic HAP. Therefore, we concluded that the MACT floor for existing sources in this subcategory is no emissions reductions for organic HAP.

Consequently, EPA determined that, in general, the combination of fabric filter and wet scrubber control technologies forms the basis for the MACT floor level of control for existing large solid fuel boilers or process heaters. We recognize that some boilers and process heaters that use technologies other than those used as the basis of the MACT floor can achieve the MACT floor emission levels. For example, emission test data show that many boilers with well designed and operated ESP can meet the MACT floor emission levels for non-mercury metallic HAP and PM, even though the floor emission level for these pollutants is based on units using a fabric filters (however, we would not expect that all units using ESP would be able to meet the emission limits in the proposed rule).

b. Small Units—Heat Inputs Less than or Equal to 10 MMBtu/hr. For each pollutant group (non-mercury metallic HAP and PM, mercury, inorganic HAP/HCl, and organic HAP), less than 6 percent of the units in this subcategory used control techniques that limit emissions. Because so few units in the subcategory control emissions of HAP, we could not calculate an average limitation achieved by the top 12 percent for any HAP grouping. We looked then at whether the median unit of the top 12 percent might provide some indication of the central tendency of the top 12 percent for any HAP grouping. However, because fewer than 6 percent of units in each HAP grouping used controls or limited emissions, the median unit for each HAP grouping reflects no emissions reduction.

Therefore, we determined that the MACT floor emission level for existing units for each of the pollutant categories in this subcategory is no emissions reductions.

c. Limited Use Units—Capacity Utilizations Less than or Equal to 10 Percent. The most effective control technologies identified for removing non-mercury metallic HAP and PM are ESP and fabric filters. Less than 2 percent of limited use solid fuel-fired boilers and process heaters use fabric filters, and 14 percent use ESP. Therefore, we used the measured performance of units using ESP and fabric filters as the basis for the MACT floor for non-mercury metallic HAP and PM. We established a PM level as a surrogate for non-mercury metallic HAP control, reflecting the emission test data from units using ESP and fabric filters that were representative of the top 12 percent of units in the subcategory.

The emissions test database did not contain test data for limited use boilers

and process heaters. In order to develop emission levels for this subcategory, we decided to use information from units in the large solid fuel subcategory. We considered this to be an appropriate methodology because although the units in this subcategory are different enough to warrant their own subcategory (*i.e.*, different purposes and operation), emissions of the specific types of HAP for which limits are being proposed (HCl and non-mercury metals) are expected to be related more to the type of fuel burned and the type of control used, than to unit operation.

Consequently, we determined that emissions information from the large solid fuel subcategory could be used to establish MACT floor levels for this subcategory because the fuels and controls are similar. The MACT floor emission level based on this test data, considering operational variability, is 0.02 lb PM/MMBtu. We are also providing an alternative metals limit of 0.001 lb metals/MMBtu which can be used to show compliance in cases where metal HAP emissions are low in proportion to PM emissions. The emissions database indicates that some biomass units have low metals content but high PM emissions. The emission level for metals was selected from metals test data associated with PM emission tests from fabric filters that met the MACT floor PM emission level.

Similar control technology analyses were done for the boilers and process heaters in this subcategory for the other pollutant groups of interest, including inorganic HAP, organic HAP and mercury. For each of these pollutant groups, less than 6 percent of the units in this subcategory used control techniques that limit emissions. Because so few units in the subcategory control emissions of these HAP, we could not calculate an average limitation achieved by the top 12 percent for inorganic HAP, organic HAP and mercury. We looked then at whether the median unit of the top 12 percent might provide some indication of the central tendency of the top 12 percent for any of these HAP groupings. However, because fewer than 6 percent of units in each HAP grouping used controls or limited emissions, the median unit for each HAP grouping reflects no emission reductions. Therefore, we concluded that the MACT floor for inorganic HAP, organic HAP and mercury in this subcategory is no emissions reductions. Consequently, we determined that ESP and fabric filters, which achieve non-mercury metallic HAP and PM control, form the basis for the MACT floor level of control for