

current proposal adequately addresses the impact that fuel characteristics (such as mercury and chlorine content) can have on mercury emissions from sources 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.

Similar control technology analysis was done for the boilers and process heaters in this subcategory for organic HAP. One control technique, controlling inlet temperature to the PM control device, that has demonstrated controlling downstream formation of dioxins in other source categories (e.g., municipal waste combustors) was analyzed for industrial boilers. Inlet and outlet dioxins test data were available on four boilers controlled with PM control devices. In all cases, no increase in dioxins emissions were indicated across the PM control device even at high inlet temperatures. However, we are requesting comment on controls that would achieve reductions of organic HAP, including any additional data that might be available. The EPA did find that CO monitoring can reduce organic HAP emissions, and has included it in the new source MACT floors as described previously in this preamble.

In light of this analysis, EPA determined that, in general, the combination of a fabric filter, a packed bed scrubber, and CO monitoring forms the basis for the MACT floor level of control for new solid fuel boilers and process heaters in this subcategory.

b. **Small Units—Heat Inputs Less than or Equal to 10 MMBtu/hr.** The most effective control technology identified for removing non-mercury metallic HAP and PM is fabric filters. Because there are no options reasonably available for reducing non-mercury metallic HAP emissions other than add-on control, we consider a source with a fabric filter to be the best controlled similar unit in this subcategory for purposes of non-mercury metallic HAP and PM emissions. The most effective control technology identified for units in this

subcategory for removing acid gases, such as HCl, is wet scrubbers. The most effective control technology identified for removing mercury is fabric filters.

The EPA identified no control technology being used in the existing population of boilers and process heaters that consistently achieved lower emission rates than uncontrolled levels, such that a best controlled similar source for organic HAP could be identified. Therefore, we concluded that the MACT floor for new sources in this subcategory is no emissions reductions for organic HAP. Furthermore, CO monitoring is not required for small boilers and process heaters by any State rules.

Consequently, EPA determined that the combination of a fabric filter and a wet scrubber forms the basis for the MACT floor level of control for new solid fuel boilers and process heaters in this subcategory.

The emissions database did not contain test data for boilers and process heaters less than 10 MMBtu/hr heat input. In order to develop emission levels for this subcategory, we decided to use test data from units in the large solid 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 designs and emissions), emissions of the specific HAP for which limits are being proposed (HCl, mercury, PM and metals) are expected to be related more to the type of fuel burned and the type of control used than to the unit design. Consequently, we determined that emissions test data from units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr heat input could be used to establish the MACT floor levels for this subcategory for HCl, PM, non-mercury metallic HAP (using PM as a surrogate), and mercury because the fuels and controls are similar.

The MACT floor emission levels based on emissions data from the unit representing the best controlled similar source, and incorporating operational variability, are 0.026 lb PM/MMBtu or 0.0001 lb selected non-mercury metals/MMBtu, 0.000003 lb mercury/MMBtu, and 0.02 lb HCl/MMBtu. We are requesting comment on using emission data from another subcategory to develop emission levels for this subcategory. We are also requesting any available emissions information for this subcategory.

c. **Limited Use Units—Capacity Utilizations Less than or Equal to 10 Percent.** The most effective control technology identified for removing non-mercury metallic HAP, PM, and mercury is fabric filters. Therefore, we

consider a source with a fabric filter to be the best controlled similar unit in this subcategory for purposes of non-mercury metallic HAP, PM, and mercury emissions. The most effective control technology identified for units in this subcategory for removing acid gases, such as HCl, is wet scrubbers.

The EPA did find that monitoring CO is used by at least one unit and can minimize organic HAP emissions, and has included it in the new source MACT floor for this subcategory as described previously in this preamble.

Therefore, based on this analysis, EPA determined that the combination of a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, and CO monitoring forms the basis for the MACT floor level of control for new solid fuel boilers and process heaters in this 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 test data 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, mercury, and 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 levels based on test data from unit representing the best controlled similar source, and incorporating operational variability, are 0.026 lb PM/MMBtu or 0.0001 lb metals/MMBtu, 0.000003 lb mercury/MMBtu, and 0.02 lb HCl/MMBtu. We are requesting comment on using emission data from another subcategory to develop emission levels for this subcategory. We are also requesting any available emissions information for this subcategory.

## 2. New Liquid Fuel-Fired Units

a. **Large Units—Heat Inputs Greater than 10 MMBtu/hr.** The most effective control technology identified for removing non-mercury metallic HAP and PM is ESP. Therefore, because there are no options reasonably available for reducing non-mercury metallic HAP emissions other than add-on control, we consider a source with an ESP to be the best controlled similar unit in this subcategory for purposes of non-