

mercury metallic HAP and PM emissions.

As discussed earlier, a PM level is set as a surrogate for non-mercury metallic HAP. The emissions database did not contain test data for boilers and process heaters with ESP. In order to develop a PM emission level for this subcategory, we decided to use test data from oil-fired utility boilers controlled with ESP. We considered this to be an appropriate methodology because although the units in this subcategory are generally smaller than utility boilers, emissions of the specific HAP for which limits are being proposed (PM as a surrogate for metals) are expected to be related more to the type of fuel burned and the type of control used than to the size of the unit. Consequently, we determined that emissions test data from oil-fired utility boilers could be used to establish the MACT floor levels for this subcategory for non-mercury metallic HAP (using PM as a surrogate) because the fuels and controls are similar.

The MACT floor emission level based on PM emissions data from the unit representing the best controlled similar source, and incorporating operational variability, is 0.03 lb PM/MMBtu. Unlike for solid fuel subcategories, we are not aware of any liquid fuels that are low in metals but would have high PM emissions. Therefore, we are not proposing an alternative metals standard for the liquid subcategories.

The most effective control technology identified for removing inorganic HAP that are acid gases, such as HCl, are packed bed scrubbers. Because there are no options reasonably available for reducing HCl emissions other than add-on control, we consider a source with a packed bed scrubber to be the best controlled similar source in this subcategory for purpose of HCl emissions. The emissions database did not contain HCl test data for liquid fuel boilers and process heaters. In order to develop a HCl emission level for this subcategory, we decided to use available fuel analysis data from oil-fired units and emission reduction performance of well designed and operated packed bed scrubbers. We considered this to be an appropriate methodology because this approach reasonably estimates the best source's level of control, adjusted for unavoidable variation in fuel characteristics which have a direct impact on emissions. The MACT floor emission level based on the estimated performance from a liquid fuel unit with a packed scrubber representing the best controlled similar unit, and incorporating operational variability, is 0.0005 lb HCl/MMBtu.

Similar control technology analyses were done for the boilers and process heaters in this subcategory for mercury and organic HAP.

Information in the emissions database or from other source categories does not show that control technologies, such as fabric filters, ESP, or wet scrubbers, achieve reductions in mercury emissions from liquid fuel-fired industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters. Therefore, EPA identified no control technology being used in the existing population of boilers and process heaters in these subcategories that consistently achieved lower emission rates than uncontrolled levels, such that a best controlled similar source for organic HAP could be identified. However, we did find that monitoring CO is a good combustion practice that can reduce organic HAP emissions, and have included it in the new source MACT floor as described previously in this preamble. We concluded the MACT floor for new sources in this subcategory is no emissions reductions for mercury.

In light of this analysis, the EPA determined that, in general, the combination of an ESP, a packed bed scrubber, and CO monitoring forms the basis for the MACT floor level of control for new liquid 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 used by units in this subcategory 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-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.

Information in the emissions database or from other source categories does not show that control technologies, such as fabric filters, ESP, or wet scrubbers, achieve reductions in mercury emissions from liquid fuel-fired industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters. Therefore, EPA could not identify a 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 mercury or organic HAP could be identified. We concluded the MACT floor for new sources in this

subcategory is no emissions reductions for mercury or organic HAP.

Thus, 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 liquid fuel boilers and process heaters in this subcategory.

The emissions test database did not contain test data for liquid fuel boilers and process heaters less than 10 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity. In order to develop emission levels for this subcategory, we decided to use information from units in the large liquid 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 designs and emissions), emissions of the specific types of HAP for which limits are being proposed (HCl and metals) are expected to be more related to the type of fuel burned and the type of control than to unit design. Consequently, we determined that emissions information from units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity 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 PM test data from a liquid fuel unit with an ESP representing the best controlled similar unit, and incorporating operational variability, is 0.03 lb PM/MMBtu. The MACT floor emission level based on a liquid fuel unit with a wet scrubber representing the best controlled similar unit, and incorporating operational variability, is 0.0009 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 used by units in this subcategory 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-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.

Information in the emissions database or from other source categories does not show that other control technologies,