

to part A in the proposed 40 CFR 63.8425 (b)(8) through (10), but specified that OM&M plans must include operation and maintenance, quality assurance, and reporting and recordkeeping procedures that are consistent with the General Provisions. Therefore, we believe there is no contradiction between 40 CFR 63.8425 (b)(8) through (10) and Table 7 of the proposed rule. However, we did clarify in Table 7 of the final rule that 40 CFR 63.8(c)(4) does not apply to subpart JJJJ because 40 CFR 63.8425 and 63.8465 specify the requirements for continuous monitoring systems (CMS).

Some commenters requested clarification on whether OM&M plans (and startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans (SSMP)) are required for kilns that would not be subject to control requirements (*e.g.*, existing small tunnel kilns). Another commenter questioned if an OM&M plan would be required if compliance is achieved without a control device. The BSCP NESHAP applies only to affected sources. Under today's final rule, an existing small tunnel kiln is not an affected source. Therefore, the requirements for OM&M plans, SSMP, and other monitoring, notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements do not apply to those kilns. Owners or operators will be required to prepare an OM&M plan and SSMP for any kiln that is an affected source even if the kiln can meet the emission limits without the use of a control device.

2. Bag Leak Detectors

Commenters indicated that bag leak detectors are unnecessary, overly protective, and maintenance intensive. The commenters noted that bag failure is noticeable because PM emissions would be visible at the stack. Several commenters requested that opacity or visible emissions (VE) determinations be allowed as opposed to bag leak detectors.

We agree with the commenters that periodic VE checks should provide a reasonable alternative to bag leak detectors, and we have written the final rule accordingly. In today's final rule, owners and operators of affected kilns that are controlled with a DLS/FF or DIFF can choose between installing a bag leak detection system or performing daily VE checks. Today's final rule also includes a provision for decreasing the frequency of VE checks provided no VE are observed.

3. Water Injection Rate Monitoring on DLS/FF

Three commenters stated that DLS/FF water injection rate monitoring has nothing to do with HF or HCl removal (but is important for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) removal) and recommended that the provision for monitoring DLS/FF water injection rate be eliminated.

After reviewing the available information, we decided to eliminate the requirement for water injection rate monitoring on affected DLS/FF-controlled kilns. Water injection is used to enhance the removal of SO₂ by a DLS/FF, but has little effect on removal of HF and HCl.

4. Fabric Filter Inlet Temperature

Several commenters recommended that the requirement to monitor fabric filter inlet temperature be eliminated from the rule as proposed. The commenters explained that it would be impractical to hold the fabric filter inlet temperature to within 25 degrees below the average established during the performance test. The fabric filter inlet temperature varies frequently, much more than 25 degrees, because of many process factors. Other commenters noted that fabric filter inlet temperature has little relevancy to acid gas control. One commenter stated that control systems using hydrated lime are generally known to have increased HCl and HF removal when temperatures increase.

As a result of these comments, we have eliminated the requirement for monitoring fabric filter inlet temperatures on affected kilns that are controlled with a DLS/FF or DIFF. We believe that the other monitoring requirements (*e.g.*, lime feed rate monitoring and periodic VE checks) that we have incorporated into the final rule are adequate for ensuring continuous compliance with the emission limits.

5. DLA Parameter Monitoring

Many commenters suggested potential parametric monitoring requirements for DLA that could be used to demonstrate continuous compliance. Various commenters suggested documenting use, on a continuous basis, of the same limestone that was used during the performance test demonstrating compliance. Other suggestions included monitoring pressure drop (demonstrating airflow); limestone flow; and inlet and/or exhaust gas temperature.

We have incorporated parameter monitoring requirements for DLA into the final rule based on information provided by commenters and a recent

site visit to a facility operating a DLA. Today's final rule will require owners and operators of affected kilns with DLA to continuously monitor the pressure drop across the DLA; perform a daily visual check of the limestone hopper and storage bin (located at the top of the DLA), and record the limestone feeder setting daily; and perform periodic VE observations. In addition, owners and operators will be required to document the source of the limestone used during the most recent performance test and maintain records that demonstrate that the source of limestone has not changed.

6. Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems

In the preamble to the proposed rule, we requested comment on requiring the application of PM continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) as a method to assure continuous compliance with the proposed PM emission limits for BSCP tunnel kilns. While we believe there is evidence that PM CEMS should work on BSCP tunnel kilns, we received no comments in support of requiring PM CEMS. Commenters opposed use of CEMS when less expensive, but effective, parametric monitoring alternatives are available. Therefore, today's final rule does not require use of PM CEMS or any other type of CEMS. We believe that the parameter monitoring requirements specified in the final rule are adequate for ensuring continuous compliance.

7. Establishing/Re-Establishing Production Rate

Several commenters requested that the process weight threshold be based on average annual throughput instead of hourly or monthly throughput. One commenter pointed out that the nature of brick production does not allow for spikes in emissions. Several commenters stated that the averaging period used to determine the MACT floor applicability to existing tunnel kilns must have the same production averaging basis as the data used in setting the subcategorization level. The commenters stated that it is not reasonable to base the standard on a 12-month averaging period and then enforce the floor on an instantaneous or 30-day rolling averaging period.

One commenter requested clarification as to whether EPA would require a retest if the maximum production level of a kiln would be higher than the level observed during the performance test. The commenter added that several States recognize that capacity and maximum production are difficult figures to calculate for a brick kiln because they are highly dependent