

will apply our general definition because the industry specific definitions provide clear examples of how we intend the general definition to be interpreted and applied. During the public comment period on the proposal, several commenters submitted additional industry specific definitions and asked us to put them in the final rule. We are not finalizing these suggested definitions at this time, because we did not include them in the proposed rule. However, provided below are the process unit definitions that commenters submitted to us and that we think comport well with the general definition of process unit promulgated today.

- For a *natural gas compressor station*, each compressor system, together with its proportionate share of common support equipment is a separate process unit. This would generally consist of the air inlet system, accessory drive system, gas producer, fuel delivery system, cooling system, lube system, power turbine, power shaft, control system, starting system, exhaust system, and support facilities (e.g., auxiliary power generating equipment, heating/cooling equipment, station and yard pipe, valves, etc.).

- For a *flat glass manufacturing plant*, each production line within a facility should be a separate process unit. Flat glass production is completed on a continuous line where raw materials are added at one end, a continuous ribbon of glass is formed, and finished glass is packaged at the other end. The flat glass production line consists of: the batch house, where raw materials are stored and weighed; the furnace and refiner, where the raw materials are melted; the bath, where the glass ribbon is formed; thelehr, where the ribbon is annealed; and the cutting and packaging equipment, where the glass is removed from the line for sale to customers or for additional processing later.

- For a *fiberglass production facility*, each production line is a separate process unit. Fiberglass is manufactured on a continuous line where raw materials are melted at one end to form a continuous strand of fiberglass that is packaged at the other end. The fiberglass production line begins with the batch house, where raw materials are stored and weighed. In the melter, forehearth, and refiner, the raw materials are melted and refined. From the refiner, glass fibers are formed through controlled bushings. From the bushings, the continuous strand fibers are either directly cut or packaged or wound onto spools for packaging for

sale to customers or for additional later processing.

- For the production of *precipitated amorphous silica*, the process unit includes, but is not limited to: raw material storage and handling equipment used for mixing sand and other raw materials prior to addition to the furnace; the furnace itself; the raw material storage and handling equipment for the cullet dissolving and silica precipitation process; all dissolving, precipitation, and filtration tanks and equipment; and drying equipment. Further, the process unit includes all the product packaging, storage, handling, and transfer equipment.

- For a *chemical manufacturing plant*, the process unit would include all the equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture an intended primary product and associated byproducts or intermediates. The process unit can consist of more than one unit operation. Chemical manufacturing process units may include, but are not limited to: raw material storage, and air oxidation reactors and their associated product separators and recovery devices; reactors and their associated product separators and recovery devices; distillation units and their associated distillate receivers and recovery devices; associated unit operations; associated recovery devices; and any feed, intermediate and product storage vessels, product transfer racks, and connected ducts and piping. A chemical manufacturing process unit includes pumps, compressors, agitators, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, and process control or dual purpose air pollution control devices or systems. For a chemical manufacturing facility, there are several types of process units: those that separate and distill raw material feedstocks; those that change molecular structures through reactions or polymerization; those that "finish" the reacted or polymerized product, through compounding, blending, or similar operations; auxiliary facilities, such as boilers and by-product fuel production; and those that load, unload, blend, or store products. Process equipment that acts to control emissions, such as condensers, recovery devices, and oxidizers, is considered part of the process unit.

We note that we were unable to include some other process unit definitions submitted by commenters. While we do not believe that these other

proposed definitions were necessarily inconsistent with our general definition of process unit, we had concerns and questions with some of these proposed definitions. We believe that now that this rule is issued, we can more fully evaluate those other definitions, including communicating with the leading industry officials, and determine whether we would approve of their use.

Finally, we have made some slight corrections to the process unit definitions that we proposed based on comments we received on the proposed definitions.

There are numerous industries that have industrial boilers at their facility to provide electricity and steam to their operations. As a general rule, we would expect these boilers to be treated as a separate process unit from the other unit operations occurring at the facility. We would expect the boundaries of the process units for such boilers to be consistent with the boundaries established under the definition for a steam electric generating facility in today's rule, which encompasses all equipment from coal handling to the emission stacks.

We also decided to continue to require that owners or operators who have components shared by two or more process units to proportionately allocate, based on capacity, the cost of those components. And we agree with the commenter that an equitable approach for electric utilities having components shared by two or more process units is to allocate the cost of shared equipment based on the *pro rata* share of megawatts produced by each process unit.

G. Consideration of Non-Emitting Units as Part of the Process Unit

Many commenters supported excluding non-emitting equipment from the ERP. One commenter stated that triggering the major NSR review process for maintenance activities is an impediment to continuous improvement projects for certain products and processes, even if actual emissions decrease or only non-emitting units on the process line are affected. Delays or postponements of project maintenance work adversely affect the reliability, safety and productivity of operations and cost control efforts. Another commenter recommended that work at clearly non-emitting units, specifically including foundation regrouting and repair and frametop replacement, should be excluded from this rule. Three commenters believed that non-emitting units cannot result in an