

emissions reduction, and we did not set a standard above the floor.

We defined the term "process" to include all equipment that collectively function to produce a material or family of materials that are covered by the source category. For batch process vents, we also established an equivalent mass cutoff of 200 lb/yr in the final rule that corresponds to the 50 ppmv concentration.

The new source standards for batch and continuous process vents follow the same formats as described above. However, some of the applicability triggers are more stringent. All batch process vents within a process for which the uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from batch process vents exceed 1,360 kg/yr (3,000 lb/yr) must be reduced by either 98 percent using a control device or 95 percent using a recovery device. All continuous process vents with a TRE of less than or equal to 5.0 must be controlled by 98 percent. For inorganic HAP, the standards for new sources are identical to the standards for existing sources. The new source standard for PM HAP emissions from process vents is 97 percent control for each process with uncontrolled PM HAP emissions greater than or equal to 400 lb/yr. Control requirements for halogenated streams are also the same as for existing sources.

#### Storage Tanks

The final rule requires existing sources to control emissions from storage tanks having capacities greater than or equal to 38 cubic meters (m<sup>3</sup>) (10,000 gallons (gal)) and storing material with a HAP partial pressure of greater than 6.9 kilopascals (kPa) (1.0 pound per square inch absolute (psia)). For new sources, the standards require control of storage tanks having capacities greater than or equal to 38 m<sup>3</sup> (10,000 gal) and storing material with a HAP partial pressure of greater than 0.7 kPa (0.1 psia). For both existing and new sources, the required control is to use a floating roof or to reduce the organic HAP emissions by 95 percent by weight or more. We also concluded in a revised analysis that for small storage tanks (capacities <10,000 gal), that there is a "no emission reduction" MACT floor, and we did not specify a standard because the total impacts of a more stringent regulatory alternative were found to be unreasonable. Additionally, we concluded that the new source MACT floor as proposed is appropriate (95 percent control of all tanks with capacities of 10,000 gal and storing material with a HAP partial pressure of 0.1 psia) for all tanks.

#### Wastewater

The final rule requires management and treatment of Group 1 wastewater streams and residuals removed from Group 1 wastewater streams to be consistent with the requirements contained in 40 CFR part 63, subpart G. For the purposes of 40 CFR part 63, subpart FFFF, the characteristics of Group 1 wastewater streams are defined with the following characteristics at the point of determination (POD):

- Process wastewater containing partially soluble HAP at an annual average concentration greater than 50 parts per million by weight (ppmw) and a combined total annual average concentration of soluble and partially soluble HAP of 10,000 ppmw or greater at any flowrate.

- Process wastewater containing partially soluble HAP at an annual average concentration greater than 50 ppmw and a combined total annual average concentration of soluble and partially soluble HAP of 1,000 ppmw or greater at an annual average flowrate of 1 liter per minute (lpm) or greater.

- Process wastewater containing partially soluble HAP at an annual average concentration of 50 ppmw or less and soluble HAP at an annual average concentration of 30,000 ppmw or greater and a total annual load of soluble HAP of 1 tpy or greater.

At new sources, the requirements are identical to those for existing sources, but the applicability triggers on individual streams are more stringent. In addition to controlling streams that meet the thresholds for existing sources, control is also required for the following streams at their POD:

- Process wastewater containing an annual average HAP concentration exceeding 10 ppmw of compounds listed in Table 8 of 40 CFR part 63, subpart G, with annual average flowrate greater than 0.02 lpm.

- Process wastewater containing partially soluble HAP at an annual average concentration of 50 ppmw or less and soluble HAP at an annual average concentration of 4,500 ppmw or greater and a total annual load of soluble HAP of 1 tpy or greater.

The final rule also requires compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.105 for maintenance wastewater streams, and compliance with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.149 for liquid streams in open systems within an MCPU.

#### Transfer Racks and Ancillary Sources

The final standards for transfer racks, maintenance wastewater, and heat exchange systems are unchanged from

the proposal, and they are identical to the requirements in the hazardous organic NESHAP (HON). For transfer operations, we are requiring the HON level of control for transfer racks that load greater than 0.65 million liters per year (l/yr) (0.17 million gallons per year (gal/yr)) of liquid products that contain organic HAP with a partial pressure of 10.3 kPa (1.5 psia). For each transfer rack that meets these thresholds, total organic HAP emissions must be reduced by 98 percent by weight or more, or the displaced vapors must be returned to the process or originating container. For maintenance wastewater, you must prepare a plan for minimizing emissions. For heat exchange systems, you must implement a monitoring program to detect leaks into the cooling water.

#### Equipment Leaks

For equipment leaks, the final rule requires implementation of a leak detection and repair (LDAR) program. For processes with no continuous process vents, you must implement the program in 40 CFR part 63, subpart TT. For processes with at least one continuous process vent, you must implement the program in 40 CFR part 63, subpart UU. Alternatively, you may elect to comply with the requirements in 40 CFR part 65, subpart F (*i.e.*, the Consolidated Federal Air Rule).

#### Pollution Prevention

The final rule also includes a pollution prevention alternative for existing sources that meets the control level of the MACT floor and may be implemented in lieu of the emission limitations and work practice standards described above. The pollution prevention alternative provides a way for facilities to comply with MACT by reducing overall consumption of HAP in their processes; therefore, it is not applicable for HAP that are generated in the process or for new sources. Specifically, you must demonstrate that the production-indexed consumption of HAP has decreased by at least 65 percent from a 3-year average baseline set no earlier than the 1994 through 1996 calendar years. The production-indexed consumption factor is expressed as the mass of HAP consumed, divided by the mass of product produced. The numerator in the factor is the total consumption of the HAP, which describes all the different areas where it can be consumed, either through losses to the environment, consumption in the process as a reactant, or otherwise destroyed.