

circumvention which is prohibited by the part 61 NESHAP general provisions.

Q5: Is the movement of a single-family home purchased from a private party subject to the asbestos NESHAP?

A5: No, unless the home is part of an installation, planned development, or public project.

Q6: Is the movement of a single-family home purchased from a land developer subject to the asbestos NESHAP?

A6: Yes. Residential structures that are demolished or renovated as part of a commercial or public project are not exempt from the rule.

Q7: Is the movement of a structure that has been used for educational purposes and will contain four or less dwelling units subject to the asbestos NESHAP?

A7: Yes. Mobile classroom structures are considered institutional buildings.

Q8: Is the movement of a single-family home (not modular or mobile) purchased from a house manufacturing company subject to the asbestos NESHAP?

A8: No, based on the limited information provided.

Q9: Is the movement of portable school classrooms subject to the asbestos NESHAP?

A9: Yes. Large mobile structures for public or commercial use are regulated.

Q10: Is the movement of agricultural buildings subject to the asbestos NESHAP?

A10: Agricultural buildings used for commercial purposes, such as a dairy barn or crop storage structure, are subject. However, the rule does not apply to sheds used to store equipment for a homeowner's garden, or to farm stands that sell fresh produce and have no utilities.

Q11: Is the movement of garages subject to the asbestos NESHAP?

A11: Yes, if the residential structure associated with the garage is subject, if the garage is located at a commercial operation, or if the garage itself is used for commerce.

*Abstract for [M020008]:*

Q: Will EPA approve an alternative scrap inspection monitoring program for a facility that accepts no fabrication or press scrap containing paint or coatings?

A: Yes, provided the facility includes a recordkeeping provision like 40 CFR 63.1510(p)(6).

*Abstract for [M020009]:*

Q: Can the Boise Cascade paper mill in International Falls, Minnesota use the UNOX system biomass, as calculated using the mixed liquor volatile suspended solids (MLVSS), to meet the continuous monitoring requirements for kraft pulping condensates? The pulp

and paper NESHAP does not specify a monitoring parameter for closed biological systems.

A: Yes. The UNOX system destruction efficiency depends on the number of biological organisms in the system, the biomass accounts for the majority of organic solids, and MLVSS is a measure of organic solids. Boise Cascade must use the average MLVSS measured during a compliant performance test as the minimum MLVSS demonstrating continuous compliance.

*Abstract for [M020010]:*

Q: Will EPA waive the performance test for a backup portable vapor combustion unit that Marathon Ashland Petroleum (MAP) has used at its St. Paul Park, Minnesota refinery to control VOC emissions from a gasoline loading rack during maintenance and repair work on the primary carbon adsorption unit controls?

A: Yes. Tests showed that the unit's VOC emissions were only 15 percent of the emission standard at another MAP location. The unit is scheduled for use at other MAP facilities, and bringing it back to St. Paul Park for a test would not provide any new information.

*Abstract for [M020011]:*

Q: What is the correct location for measuring freeboard refrigeration temperature in a halogenated solvent cleaning machine?

A: The temperature should be measured in the center of the chilled air blanket, at the center cooling coil of the machine.

*Abstract for [M020012]:*

Q: Is a facility that includes a chamber that delaminates aluminum foil from paper and plastic subject to the secondary aluminum NESHAP?

A: No. Subpart RRR defines a scrap dryer as a unit used to remove organic contaminants from aluminum scrap prior to melting. No melting occurs at the facility in question, and there are no other affected sources subject to subpart RRR.

*Abstract for [M020013]:*

Q: Will EPA approve surrogate parameters for daily monitoring of an open biological treatment system?

A: Yes, based on the information submitted, EPA approves the request. However, EPA may require use of another specified monitoring method if it finds reasonable grounds to dispute the results obtained under this alternative monitoring method.

*Abstract for [M020014]:*

Q: A refinery has process area reactors and distillation columns whose only gas streams are combusted in the refinery's fuel gas system. These gas streams are exempt from any compliance monitoring requirements under 40 CFR

part 63, subpart G. Does 40 CFR 63.110(d)(10) also exempt those gas streams from the requirements of NSPS subparts NNN and RRR?

A: No. 40 CFR 63.110(d)(10) does not exempt the gas streams from meeting the requirements of NSPS subparts NNN and RRR.

*Abstract for [M020015]:*

Q: Do the halogenated solvent cleaner NESHAP standards apply to the process described for stripping epoxy resins from steel bowls?

A: The applicability section of this rule, 40 CFR 63.460(a), states that if any of the named solvents, including methylene chloride, which this facility uses, is used in any of four types of solvent cleaning machines as a cleaning and/or drying agent, then the subpart applies. Although the hand cleaning portion of the removal of the epoxy resin from the steel bowl is exempt from Subpart T, the mechanical cleaning inside the custom design tank is not exempt, but rather is an applicable batch cold cleaning machine under the halogenated solvent MACT standard.

*Abstract for [M020016]:*

Q: Do the halogenated solvent cleaner NESHAP standards apply to the stripping (thinning/diluting) of a coating of catalyzed epoxy resin in various stages of cure from metal bowls in the following process? The metal bowl is placed upside down in a custom designed tank containing approximately 3" of Methylene Chloride liquid. The tank cover is closed and spray is directed upward into the part in a 45 minute stripping process. The parts are removed and then hand cleaned about 15 minutes per bowl. Is this a cold cleaning operation or a stripping operation?

A: 40 CFR 63.461 defines a cold cleaning machine as any device or piece of equipment that contains and/or uses liquids, into which parts are placed to remove soils from the surface of the parts. In this case, the cleaning of the parts once they exit the solvent bath using spray headers to begin the stripping process and then the continued cleaning of parts by hand would identify this operation as a stripping operations. Based on the information supplied, EPA has determined that the operation is not subject to the halogenated solvent cleaning NESHAP.

*Abstract for [M020017]:*

Q1: USGC Almeg has a processing chamber in which foil is delaminated from paper and plastic. This processing chamber operates at a maximum temperature of 900 degrees Fahrenheit; no melting occurs here, nor does melting occur subsequently in any of