

USGC Almeg's operations. Is USGC Almeg subject to subpart RRR?

A1: Yes. Units that use heat to remove contaminants from scrap aluminum are subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart RRR, irrespective of whether the aluminum is subsequently melted.

Q2: USGC Almeg has a unit that dries aluminum chips in the absence of any melting of aluminum at the site. Is the unit subject to subpart RRR?

A2: Yes. A device that uses heat to evaporate water, oil, or oil/water mixtures from unpainted/uncoated aluminum chips is subject to the requirements of subpart RRR.

Abstract for [M020018]:

Q: What is the correct wastewater classification of low-point drains which are drained on a routine basis as part of proper function of the process?

A: The procedures followed by Celanese result in process wastewater because the draining of the wastewater is essential to maintaining the proper function of the process equipment; the draining occurs at a frequent, routine, planned interval; and the draining is not done for the purposes of maintenance or repair.

Abstract for [M020019]:

Q: Will EPA approve an alternative initial performance test for roller mill transfer chutes at a Portland cement facility?

A: Yes. Because of the design and operation of the chutes and the nature of the material being processed, EPA believes that emissions are not likely and accordingly approves the request for an alternative initial performance test.

Abstract for [M020020]:

Q: Will EPA approve alternative monitoring using a bag leak detection system in lieu of daily visual observations for finish mill stacks?

A: Yes. EPA approves a request for the use of a bag leak detection system (BLDS) in lieu of daily visual observations on finish mill stacks.

Abstract for [M020021]:

Q: Will EPA approve a waiver from Method 9 initial performance testing for transfer chutes, load spouts and Magnetic Separator Discharge Chute at a Portland cement facility?

A: EPA approves the waiver from Method 9 for transfer chutes, load spouts and Magnetic Separator Discharge Chute at the facility on condition that any change in operation will require further EPA review.

Abstract for [M020022]:

Q: Will EPA approve a waiver from Method 9 initial performance testing and monitoring for the coal mill stack and related air pollution control device at a Portland cement facility?

A: Yes. EPA approves a waiver of performance testing and alternative monitoring for the coal mill stack. Performance test requirements and the monitoring requirements shall be applicable to the main kiln stack and its related air pollution control device.

Abstract for [0200050]:

Q: Can Consolidated Edison Energy Massachusetts obtain a relaxed sulfur-in-fuel monitoring schedule under NSPS subpart GG for the operation of two stationary gas turbines which operate solely on natural gas?

A: Yes, EPA routinely grants custom monitoring schedules under 40 CFR part 60, subpart GG for units burning low sulfur fuels.

Abstract for [0200051]:

Q: Can Consolidated Edison Energy Massachusetts obtain a waiver from the requirement to conduct an initial performance test for NO_x under 40 CFR part 60, subpart GG?

A: Yes, EPA will waive the performance test requirement where it believes that the source can demonstrate compliance with the standard using other means. In this case, the source will demonstrate compliance with the subpart GG NO_x limit by installing, operating, and maintaining a NO_x continuous emission monitoring (CEM) system in accordance with 40 CFR part 75, and conducting an initial RATA certification for the CEM system.

Abstract for [0200052]:

Q: Can Massachusetts Institute of Technology obtain a relaxed sulfur-in-fuel monitoring schedule under NSPS subpart GG for the operation of a stationary gas turbine which operates solely on natural gas?

A: Yes, EPA routinely grants custom monitoring schedules under 40 CFR part 60, subpart GG for units burning low sulfur fuels.

Abstract for [0200053]:

Q: Can Sithe's Fore River and Mystic facilities obtain a relaxed sulfur-in-fuel monitoring schedule under NSPS subpart GG for the operation of stationary gas turbines with a primary fuel of natural gas and a secondary fuel of very-low sulfur distillate oil?

A: Yes, EPA routinely grants custom monitoring schedules under 40 CFR part 60, subpart GG for units burning low sulfur fuels.

Abstract for [0200054]:

Q: May Sithe's Fore River and Mystic facilities measure nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and particulate matter (PM) at the heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) outlet instead of measuring upstream and downstream of the duct burner during the subparts GG and Da initial performance test? Also, may Sithe use

method 20 instead of method 7E for the initial performance test? Can Sithe obtain a custom CEMS quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) regimen?

A: Yes, EPA has determined that in these specific cases the proposed alternatives to the test methods, sampling points, and CEMS QA/QC requirements will continue to ensure compliance with the emission limits.

Abstract for [0200055]:

Q: Contrary to what is required under 40 CFR 60.153(b)(2), subpart O, is it permissible to locate an oxygen monitor downstream of any multiple hearth incinerator rabble shaft cooling air inlet into the incinerator exhaust gas stream, fan, ambient air recirculation damper, or any other source of dilution air?

A: Yes, providing certain conditions are met. EPA has concurred with a multiple hearth incinerator owner/operator's determination that a stack gas extractive oxygen CEMS can provide a valid surrogate indicator of incinerator exhaust gas oxygen content with minimal interference from sources of dilution air, provided certain testing and operation and maintenance (O&M) practices are implemented, including reporting requirements.

Abstract for [0200056]:

Q: Will EPA exempt the U.S. Navy under 40 CFR 60.332 for a new Turbine Test Facility to be installed in the City of Philadelphia?

A: Yes, Region III approves the exemption from the nitrogen oxides standard in subpart GG because this new installation meets the conditions specified in 40 CFR 60.332 as both a military turbine installation and a manufacturer test facility for efficiency improvements and emissions reductions.

Abstract for [0200057]:

Q: Does EPA consider a "drop out" box with water sprays an example of a wet scrubbing control device?

A: Yes. The Stationary Source Control Techniques Document for Fine Particulate Matter (EPA, 1998) defines wet scrubbers as "particulate matter (PM) control devices that rely on direct and irreversible contact of a liquid with the PM." Therefore, a "drop-out" box with water sprays is considered to be an example of a wet scrubbing control device and should be in compliance with the regulations accordingly.

Abstract for [0200058]:

Q: Will EPA approve an alternative testing procedure for four simple cycle combustion turbines that use a certified continuous emission monitor that has been certified under 40 CFR part 75?

A: The owner has demonstrated that the concentration of oxygen is not