

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Rick Snyder, Governor



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

AIR QUALITY DIVISION

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DOCUMENTS

For

Marathon Petroleum Company LP
Detroit, Michigan

PERMIT APPLICATION NUMBERS

118-15 and 122-15

November 18, 2015

FACT SHEET

November 18, 2015

Purpose and Summary

Marathon Petroleum Company LP (Marathon) is proposing to install a gasoil hydrotreater (GOHT) feed heater, a GOHT reactor, eight liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) storage tanks, and an LPG railcar load rack at Marathon's Detroit Refinery.

The GOHT feed heater and reactor are intended to allow Marathon to produce lower sulfur gasoline that complies with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Tier 3 Motor Vehicle Emissions and Fuel Standards. The proposed installation of the GOHT feed heater and reactor is referred to as the "Tier 3 Fuels Project". This project is addressed in Permit to Install (PTI) application No. 118-15. The reduced sulfur content of the gasoline produced as a result of the Tier 3 Project will reduce sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions from use of that gasoline by up to 4,900 tons per year (tpy).

The eight LPG storage tanks and the LPG railcar load rack are intended to upgrade the LPG storage and handling operations. The proposed installation of the LPG storage tanks and load rack is referred to as the "LPG Storage and Transfer Project". This project is addressed in PTI application No. 122-15.

These proposed projects are subject to permitting requirements of the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality's (MDEQ) Rules for Air Pollution Control. The MDEQ's Air Quality Division (AQD) has evaluated these proposals and made a preliminary determination that they will not violate any of the MDEQ's rules nor the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Therefore, the AQD is proposing to approve Marathon's PTI application No. 118-15 for the Tier 3 Fuels Project and PTI application No. 122-15 for the LPG Storage and Transfer Project. Prior to acting on these applications, the AQD is holding a public comment period and a public hearing to allow all interested parties the opportunity to comment on the proposed PTIs. All relevant information received during the comment period and hearing will be considered by the decision maker prior to taking final action on the applications.

Background Information and Proposed Equipment

Marathon's Detroit Refinery is located at 1300 South Fort Street. The refinery can process 140,000 barrels per day of crude oil. The crude oil is refined into various products including liquefied petroleum gases, gasoline, fuel oil, asphalt, and petroleum coke. The products leave the refinery by truck, lake tanker, railroad car, and pipeline. The refinery operates 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and 52 weeks per year.

The refinery currently operates a GOHT feed heater and reactor in order to meet the USEPA's Tier 2 Motor Vehicle Emissions Standards and Gasoline Sulfur Control Requirements. The new GOHT feed heater and reactor are needed to allow continued operation of the GOHT unit while the other reactor is off-line to change the catalyst so Marathon can produce gasoline that complies with the USEPA Tier 3 Standards. The Tier 3 Fuels Project may result in increased emissions from the following equipment at the Detroit Refinery. These increased emissions were included in the evaluation of the Tier 3 Fuels Project.

- The hydrogen plant heater firing rate will increase to provide the additional hydrogen required in the GOHT reactors to remove additional sulfur from the gasoil.
- The sulfur recovery units and associated equipment will process the additional six long tons per day of sulfur that will be removed from the gasoil in the GOHT reactors.

The refinery currently has sixteen LPG bullet storage tanks and an LPG railcar load rack. The eight new LPG bullet storage tanks and the new LPG railcar load rack are intended to replace the sixteen existing tanks and the existing load rack to modernize the LPG storage and handling operations. Note the new LPG railcar load rack will be located in Marathon's Melvindale Tank Farm which is adjacent to the Detroit Refinery.

The Tier 3 Fuels Project and the LPG Storage and Transfer Project are separate, unrelated projects. However, because Marathon submitted both PTI applications in June 2015, the AQD is providing a joint public comment period for these two PTI applications.

The Detroit Refinery is located in an area that is considered to be an attainment area for all of the NAAQS except for the standard for SO₂. The area is considered to be a nonattainment area for SO₂.

Key Permit Review Issues

The AQD staff evaluated the proposed project to identify all state rules and federal regulations which are, or may be, applicable. The tables in Appendix 1 summarize these rules and regulations

- **Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Regulations** – The facility is an existing major source under both the State of Michigan and federal PSD regulations. Petroleum refineries are one of the 28 listed source categories that become major at a threshold of 100 tpy of a single regulated pollutant. Marathon's Detroit Refinery has potential emissions over 100 tpy for nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), SO₂, volatile organic compounds (VOC), particulate matter (PM), particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀), and particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5}).
- **Minor/Major Modification Determination for Attainment Pollutants** – The facility is an existing PSD major stationary source. A modification at the facility where both the increase and the net increase in emissions of any regulated pollutant will be more than the significant emission rate (SER), for that pollutant, results in the modification being subject to PSD requirements for that pollutant.

There are three methods in the rules to determine if a project is subject to review under the PSD regulations. For the Tier 3 Fuels Project, Marathon used a hybrid PSD applicability determination, using projected emissions for existing emission units affected by the project and potential emissions for new emission units associated with the project. As shown in Table 1, the emission increases associated with the Tier 3 Fuels Project are all less than the SERs, so the project is not subject to review under the PSD regulations.

For the LPG Storage and Transfer Project, VOC is the only regulated pollutant emitted. The potential VOC emission rate from the new storage tanks and load rack is 2.6 tpy, which is less than the 40 tpy SER for VOC. Therefore, the LPG Storage and Transfer Project is not subject to review under the PSD regulations.

- **Minor/Major Modification Determination for Nonattainment Pollutants** – The facility is located in an SO₂ nonattainment area in Wayne County and is an existing major offset source for SO₂. A modification at the facility where both the increase and the net increase in SO₂ emissions will be more than the SER results in the modification being subject to major nonattainment New Source Review (NA-NSR) for SO₂.

For the Tier 3 Fuels Project, Marathon again used a hybrid PSD applicability determination, using projected emissions for existing emission units affected by the project and potential emissions for new emission units associated with the project. As shown in Table 2, the SO₂ emission increase associated with the Tier 3 Fuels Project is less than the SER, so the project is not subject to major NA-NSR.

There are no SO₂ emissions from the LPG Storage and Transfer Project, so the project is not subject to major NA-NSR.

- **Federal NSPS Regulations** – New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) were established under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 60.

The new equipment associated with the Tier 3 Fuels Project will be subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ja – Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction or Modification Commenced after May 14, 2007.

The new drains associated with the LPG Storage and Transfer Project will be subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart QQQ – Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions from Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems.

The new equipment associated with both projects will be subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart GGGa – Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction or Modification Commenced after November 7, 2006.

- **Federal NESHAP Regulations** - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) were established under 40 CFR Part 61 and Part 63.

The new GOHT feed heater associated with the Tier 3 Fuels Project will be subject to 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart DDDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters.

Since the LPG Storage and Transfer Project will not emit hazardous air pollutants, this project is not subject to any NESHAP regulations.

- **Rule 224 Best Available Control Technology for Toxics (TBACT) Analysis** – All of the toxic air contaminants (TACs) that are also VOCs will be in compliance with best available control technology (BACT) for VOCs and therefore, are not subject to TBACT. The TAC emissions from the natural gas combustion equipment are very low; therefore, the equipment as proposed satisfies Rule 224.
- **Rule 225 Toxics Analysis** – The MDEQ Rules for Air Pollution Control require the ambient air concentration of TACs be compared against health-based screening levels. The AQD staff reviewed Marathon's air quality modeling and evaluation of TAC impacts. The review found that all TACs for both projects show impacts less than 1 percent of their respective screening levels and comply with the requirements of Rule 225.
- **Rule 702 VOC Emissions** – This rule requires VOC emissions from new sources to be minimized by applying BACT.

For the Tier 3 Fuels Project, BACT for VOC is:

- The VOC emission limit for the new GOHT heater, verified by emission testing.
- The requirement to monitor at least 90% of the flanges and connectors in gas/vapor and light liquid VOC service for leaks, and to repair any leaks that are detected.

For the LPG Storage and Transfer Project, BACT for VOC for the LPG load rack is:

- Using a pressurized loading system that does not allow vapor to be displaced during loading.
- Ensuring the loading device closes when disconnected.
- Using a flare to control any LPG in loading hoses when loading is completed.
- Using a high pressure shutdown system to minimize VOC emissions from the pressurized filling of railcars.
- The requirement to monitor at least 90% of the flanges and connectors in gas/vapor and light liquid VOC service for leaks, and to repair any leaks that are detected.

For the LPG Storage and Transfer Project, BACT for VOC for the storage tanks is:

- Requiring the storage tanks to be pressurized.
- Requiring that all openings in the tanks be closed except when in use.
- The requirement to monitor at least 90% of the flanges and connectors in gas/vapor and light liquid VOC service for leaks, and to repair any leaks that are detected.

- **Criteria Pollutants Modeling Analysis** – Computer dispersion modeling was done to predict the ambient impacts of NO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} emissions. Emissions from the proposed Tier 3 Project were evaluated first against the significant impact levels (SILs). For pollutants with impacts less than the SILs, the emissions are presumed to also comply with the NAAQS and the PSD increments and no further analysis is required. The NAAQS are intended to protect public health, including that of sensitive populations. The PSD increments are intended to allow industrial growth in an area, while ensuring that the area will continue to meet the NAAQS. The modeling demonstrated that all pollutant impacts are below the SILs and are acceptable. See Table 3 of this document for the dispersion modeling results.

Key Aspects of Draft Permit Conditions

The following items are related to draft PTI No. 118-15 for the Tier 3 Fuels Project:

- **Emission Limits** – The draft permit includes NO_x, PM, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and VOC emission limits for the proposed new GOHT feed heater.
- **Usage Limits** - The draft permit limits the hydrogen sulfide content of the refinery fuel gas burned in the proposed new GOHT feed heater in order to limit the SO₂ emissions from the heater.
- **Process/Operational Restrictions** - The draft permit includes limits on the daily and annual average heat input for the proposed new GOHT feed heater.
- **Federal Regulations** – The proposed new GOHT feed heater is subject to NSPS Ja. The permit specifies that compliance with the NO_x emission limit and the refinery fuel gas hydrogen sulfide limit constitute compliance with the NSPS.
- **Emission Control Device Requirements** – The draft permit requires the proposed new GOHT feed heater to have ultra low-NO_x burners.
- **Testing & Monitoring Requirements** – The draft permit includes the following requirements for the proposed new GOHT feed heater:
 - Verify PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emission rates through performance testing.
 - Install Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems for NO_x and oxygen.
 - Monitor the hydrogen sulfide content of the refinery fuel gas burned.
 - Monitor the heat input.
 - Implement a program to monitor at least 90% of the flanges and connectors in gas/vapor and light liquid VOC service associated with the GOHT unit.
- **Other** – Records of the actual SO₂ emissions for the proposed Tier 3 Fuels Project are required to demonstrate that the project emissions are less than the SER.

The following items are related to draft PTI No. 122-15 for the LPG Storage and Transfer Project:

- **Process/Operational Restrictions** - The draft permit includes the following process and operational requirements:
 - Each new storage tank must be a pressure tank capable of maintaining working pressures sufficient to prevent organic vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere at all times, except under emergency conditions.
 - All openings in each new storage tank must be equipped with covers, lids or seals that are in a closed position at all times, except when in actual use.
 - The new load rack must use a pressurized loading system that does not allow organic vapor to be displaced from the railcar during loading.
 - The new load rack must close when disconnected from the railcar to prevent release of organic vapor.
 - The new load rack must have a high pressure shutdown system to minimize VOC emissions from the pressurized filling of railcars.

- Ensure that the railcar is equipped with pressure-vacuum relief valves that are vapor-tight and set to prevent the emission of organic vapor during the loading of the railcar, except under emergency conditions.
- Ensure that the railcar is equipped with hatch openings that are kept closed and vapor-tight during the loading of the railcar.
- **Emission Control Device Requirements** – The draft permit requires that any hydrocarbons in the loading hoses after railcar loading must be controlled using the existing Unifiner Flare.
- **Testing & Monitoring Requirements** – The draft permit requires that Marathon implement a program to monitor at least 90% of the flanges and connectors in gas/vapor and light liquid VOC service associated with the LPG storage tanks and the new LPG load rack.
- **Other** – The draft permit requires Marathon to develop written procedures for the operation of all emission control measures and post the procedures in an accessible, conspicuous location near the new LPG railcar load rack.

Conclusion

The AQD has reviewed the PTI applications and other material submitted by Marathon and concludes that, upon completion of the proposed projects, the facility will comply with all applicable state and federal air quality requirements.

Based upon this conclusion, the AQD staff has developed draft permit terms and conditions which would ensure the proposed limits are enforceable and that sufficient monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting would be performed by the applicant to determine compliance with these terms and conditions.

A final decision regarding the draft permits will be made after the AQD has reviewed and evaluated all comments received during the public comment period and hearing. If the permit applications are deemed approvable, the delegated decision maker may determine a need for additional or revised conditions to address issues raised during the public participation process.

If you would like additional information about the draft permits, please contact Mr. Andrew Drury, AQD, at 517-284-6792.

Table 1 – Tier 3 Fuels Project PSD Applicability Summary

| Pollutant | Baseline Actual Emissions (tpy) | Project Increase (tpy)* | SER (tpy) | Above SER? |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| NOx | 40 | 22 | 40 | No |
| CO | 6 | 9 | 100 | No |
| VOC | 15 | 3 | 40 | No |
| PM | 8 | 3 | 25 | No |
| PM10 | 15 | 7 | 15 | No |
| PM2.5 | 15 | 7 | 10 | No |
| Sulfuric acid mist | 6 | 2 | 7 | No |
| Hydrogen sulfide | 1.4 | 0 | 10 | No |
| Total reduced sulfur | 1.4 | 0 | 10 | No |

* The projected increase above the baseline actual emissions for existing emission units plus the potential to emit for the new emission units

Table 2 – Tier 3 Fuels NA-NSR Applicability Summary

| Pollutant | Baseline Actual Emissions (tpy) | Project Increase (tpy)* | SER (tpy) | Above SER? |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| SO ₂ | 58 | 22 | 40 | No |

* The projected increase above the baseline actual emissions for existing emission units plus the potential to emit for the new emission units

Table 3 – Significant Impact Level Modeling Results

| Pollutant | Averaging Time | PSD Significant Impact Level (µg/m ³) | Predicted Impact (µg/m ³) | Impact Below SIL? |
|-------------------|----------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| NO ₂ * | Annual | 1 | 0.09 | Yes |
| NO ₂ | 1-hr | 7.5 | 3.01 | Yes |
| PM10 | Annual | 1 | 0.03 | Yes |
| PM10 | 24-hr | 5 | 0.23 | Yes |
| PM2.5 | Annual | 0.3 | 0.03 | Yes |
| PM2.5 | 24-hr | 1.2 | 0.23 | Yes |

*Nitrogen Dioxide

**Appendix 1
 STATE AIR REGULATIONS**

| State Rule | Description of State Air Regulations |
|--|--|
| R 336.1201 (Rule 201) | Requires an Air Use Permit for new or modified equipment that emits, or could emit, an air pollutant or contaminant. However, there are other rules that allow smaller emission sources to be installed without a permit (see Rules 336.1279 through 336.1290 below). Rule 336.1201 also states that the Department can add conditions to a permit to assure the air laws are met. |
| R 336.1205 (Rule 205) | Outlines the permit conditions that are required by the federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Regulations and/or Section 112 of the Clean Air Act. Also, the same types of conditions are added to their permit when a plant is limiting their air emissions to legally avoid these federal requirements. (See the Federal Regulations table for more details on PSD.) |
| R 336.1224 (Rule 224) | New or modified equipment that emits toxic air contaminants must use the Best Available Control Technology for Toxics (T-BACT). The T-BACT review determines what control technology must be applied to the equipment. A T-BACT review considers energy needs, environmental and economic impacts, and other costs. T-BACT may include a change in the raw materials used, the design of the process, or add-on air pollution control equipment. This rule also includes a list of instances where other regulations apply and T-BACT is not required. |
| R 336.1225 to R 336.1232 (Rule 225 to Rule 232) | The ambient air concentration of each toxic air contaminant emitted from the project must not exceed health-based screening levels. Initial Risk Screening Levels (IRSL) apply to cancer-causing effects of air contaminants and Initial Threshold Screening Levels (ITSL) apply to non-cancer effects of air contaminants. These screening levels, designed to protect public health and the environment, are developed by Air Quality Division toxicologists following methods in the rules and U.S. EPA risk assessment guidance. |
| R 336.1279 to R 336.1290 (Rule 279 to Rule 290) | These rules list equipment to processes that have very low emissions and do not need to get an Air Use permit. However, these sources must meet all requirements identified in the specific rule and other rules that apply. |
| R 336.1301 (Rule 301) | Adopts by reference the provisions of 40 CFR 63.40 to 63.44 (2002) and 40 CFR 63.50 to 63.56 (2002), the federal hazardous air pollutant regulations governing constructed or reconstructed major sources. |
| R 336.1331 (Rule 331) | Limits how air emissions are allowed to look at the end of a stack. The color and intensity of the color of the emissions is called opacity. |
| R 336.1370 (Rule 370) | The particulate emission limits for certain sources are listed. These limits apply to both new and existing equipment. |
| R 336.1201 (Rule 201) | Material collected by air pollution control equipment, such as dust, must be disposed of in a manner, which does not cause more air emissions. |
| R 336.1401 and R 336.1402 (Rule 401 and Rule 402) | Limit the sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants and other fuel burning equipment. |
| R 336.1601 to R 336.1651 (Rule 601 to Rule 651) | Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are a group of chemicals found in such things as paint solvents, degreasing materials, and gasoline. VOCs contribute to the formation of smog. The rules set VOC limits or work practice standards for existing equipment. The limits are based upon Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT). RACT is required for all equipment listed in Rules 336.1601 through 336.1651. |
| R 336.1702 (Rule 702) | New equipment that emits VOCs is required to install the Best Available Control Technology (BACT). The technology is reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The VOC limits and/or work practice standards set for a particular piece of new equipment cannot be less restrictive than the Reasonably Available Control Technology limits for existing equipment outlined in Rules 336.1601 through 336.1651. |
| R 336.1801 (Rule 801) | Nitrogen oxide emission limits for larger boilers and stationary internal combustion engines are listed. |

STATE AIR REGULATIONS

| State Rule | Description of State Air Regulations |
|---|--|
| R 336.1901 (Rule 901) | Prohibits the emission of an air contaminant in quantities that cause injurious effects to human health and welfare, or prevent the comfortable enjoyment of life and property. As an example, a violation may be cited if excessive amounts of odor emissions were found to be preventing residents from enjoying outdoor activities. |
| R 336.1910 (Rule 910) | Air pollution control equipment must be installed, maintained, and operated properly. |
| R 336.1911 (Rule 911) | When requested by the Department, a facility must develop and submit a malfunction abatement plan (MAP). This plan is to prevent, detect, and correct malfunctions and equipment failures. |
| R 336.1912 (Rule 912) | A facility is required to notify the Department if a condition arises which causes emissions that exceed the allowable emission rate in a rule and/or permit. |
| R 336.2001 to R 336.2060 (Rule 1001 to Rule 1006) | Allow the Department to request that a facility test its emissions and to approve the protocol used for these tests. |
| R 336.2801 to R 336.2804 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Regulations (Rule 1801 to Rule 1804) Best Available Control Technology (BACT) | <p>The PSD rules allow the installation and operation of large, new sources and the modification of existing large sources in areas that are meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The regulations define what is considered a large or significant source, or modification.</p> <p>In order to assure that the area will continue to meet the NAAQS, the permit applicant must demonstrate that it is installing the BACT. By law, BACT must consider the economic, environmental, and energy impacts of each installation on a case-by-case basis. As a result, BACT can be different for similar facilities.</p> <p>In its permit application, the applicant identifies all air pollution control options available, the feasibility of these options, the effectiveness of each option, and why the option proposed represents BACT. As part of its evaluation, the Air Quality Division verifies the applicant's determination and reviews BACT determinations made for similar facilities in Michigan and throughout the nation.</p> |
| R 336.2901 to R 336.2903 and R 336.2908 (Rule 1901 to Rule 1903 and Rule 1908) | <p>Applies to new "major stationary sources" and "major modifications" as defined in R 336.2901. These rules contain the permitting requirements for sources located in nonattainment areas that have the potential to emit large amounts of air pollutants. To help the area meet the NAAQS, the applicant must install equipment that achieves the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). LAER is the lowest emission rate required by a federal rule, state rule, or by a previously issued construction permit. The applicant must also provide emission offsets, which means the applicant must remove more pollutants from the air than the proposed equipment will emit. This can be done by reducing emissions at other existing facilities.</p> <p>As part of its evaluation, the AQD verifies that no other similar equipment throughout the nation is required to meet a lower emission rate and verifies that proposed emission offsets are permanent and enforceable.</p> |

FEDERAL AIR REGULATIONS

| Citation | Description of Federal Air Regulations or Requirements |
|--|---|
| Section 109 of the Clean Air Act – National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) | The United States Environmental Protection Agency has set maximum permissible levels for seven pollutants. These NAAQS are designed to protect the public health of everyone, including the most susceptible individuals, children, the elderly, and those with chronic respiratory ailments. The seven pollutants, called the criteria pollutants, are carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM10), particulate matter less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5), and sulfur dioxide. Portions of Michigan are currently non-attainment for either ozone or PM2.5. Further, in Michigan, State Rules 336.1225 to 336.1232 are used to ensure the public health is protected from other compounds. |

FEDERAL AIR REGULATIONS

| Citation | Description of Federal Air Regulations or Requirements |
|---|---|
| <p>40 CFR 52.21 – Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Regulations</p> <p>Best Available Control Technology (BACT)</p> | <p>The PSD regulations allow the installation and operation of large, new sources and the modification of existing large sources in areas that are meeting the NAAQS. The regulations define what is considered a large or significant source, or modification.</p> <p>In order to assure that the area will continue to meet the NAAQS, the permit applicant must demonstrate that it is installing BACT. By law, BACT must consider the economic, environmental, and energy impacts of each installation on a case-by-case basis. As a result, BACT can be different for similar facilities.</p> <p>In its permit application, the applicant identifies all air pollution control options available, the feasibility of these options, the effectiveness of each option, and why the option proposed represents BACT. As part of its evaluation, the Air Quality Division verifies the applicant’s determination and reviews BACT determinations made for similar facilities in Michigan and throughout the nation.</p> |
| <p>40 CFR 60 – New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)</p> | <p>The United States Environmental Protection Agency has set national standards for specific sources of pollutants. These New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) apply to new or modified equipment in a particular industrial category. These NSPS set emission limits or work practice standards for over 60 categories of sources.</p> |
| <p>40 CFR 63— National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)</p> | <p>The United States Environmental Protection Agency has set national standards for specific sources of pollutants. The National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (a.k.a. Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards) apply to new or modified equipment in a particular industrial category. These NESHAPs set emission limits or work practice standards for over 100 categories of sources.</p> |
| <p>Section 112 of the Clean Air Act</p> <p>Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)</p> <p>Section 112g</p> | <p>In the Clean Air Act, Congress listed 189 compounds as Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS). For facilities which emit, or could emit, HAPS above a certain level, one of the following two requirements must be met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The United States Environmental Protection Agency has established standards for specific types of sources. These Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards are based upon the best-demonstrated control technology or practices found in similar sources. 2) For sources where a MACT standard has not been established, the level of control technology required is determined on a case-by-case basis. |

Notes: An “Air Use Permit,” sometimes called a “Permit to Install,” provides permission to emit air contaminants up to certain specified levels. These levels are set by state and federal law, and are set to protect health and welfare. By staying within the levels set by the permit, a facility is operating lawfully, and public health and air quality are protected.

The Air Quality Division does not have the authority to regulate noise, local zoning, property values, off-site truck traffic, or lighting.

These tables list the most frequently applied state and federal regulations. Not all regulations listed may be applicable in each case. Please refer to the draft permit conditions provided to determine which regulations apply.