

Air Quality Regulations Summary

FEDERAL GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) TAILORING RULE

What is it?	Why does it exist?	Who does it affect?	What's required?	How does SSOE help?	How does SSOE add value?
<p>In May 2010, the EPA issued a final ruling to increase the major source thresholds for GHGs from 100/250 TPY to 25,000 TPY, effectively "tailoring" the PSD and Title V permit programs to target only "major" GHG sources and major modifications. GHGs include CO₂, N₂O, CH₄, HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆.</p>	<p>To phase in permitting requirements and reduce the number of applications submitted at one time.</p>	<p>All facilities applying for, renewing, or revising an air quality permit; or facilities that increase their GHG emissions by 75,000 TPY.</p>	<p>Phase 1: Permits Issued 1/2/11 – 6/30/11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSD permit: new construction projects or modifications that increase GHG to more than 75,000 TPY are required to conduct a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) analysis. Title V permits: only when applying for a new, renewing, or revising a permit. <p>Phase 2: Permits Issued 7/1/11 – 6/30/13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSD permit: new construction projects that emit GHG emissions of at least 100,000 TPY, and modifications to existing facilities that increase GHG emissions by at least 75,000 TPY. Title V permit: facilities that emit at least 100,000 TPY. 	<p>Help clients understand the permit requirements and how they apply to them.</p> <p>Complete/coordinate permit applications and help revise processes and/or building plans to meet guidelines.</p>	<p>SSOE applies its broad knowledge of industrial processes and facilities and full range of services to identify emissions issues before permits are submitted for review.</p>

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MANDATORY REPORTING OF GHGs RULE

What is it?	Why does it exist?	Who does it affect?	What's required?	How does SSOE help?	How does SSOE add value?
<p>In October 2009, the EPA issued the "Mandatory Reporting of GHGs Rule" that requires industrial facilities to report their GHG data and other relevant information. The Rule is referred to as 40 CFR 98 (or Part 98 Rule). The gases reported include CO₂, N₂O, and CH₄,</p>	<p>To gain accurate and timely GHG data that will inform future decisions.</p>	<p>Facilities that emit 25,000 TPY of GHGs, and any of the following facility types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adipic acid production • Aluminum production • Ammonia production • Certain electricity generation • Certain manure management systems • Certain municipal solid waste landfills • HCFC-22 production • Certain HFC-23 destruction processes • Lime manufacturing • Nitric acid production • Petrochemical production • Phosphoric acid production • Silicon carbide production • Soda ash production • Titanium dioxide production 	<p>Facilities that exceed thresholds are required to submit annual reports to the EPA.</p>	<p>Help clients understand and interpret industry-specific requirements.</p> <p>Identify processes and sources that emit GHGs.</p> <p>Help create and implement an effective GHG monitoring plan.</p> <p>Identify areas and strategies to decrease GHG emissions and increase efficiency.</p>	<p>Alleviate the cost and time of internal resources.</p> <p>Experienced specialists know what data needs to be collected and calculations performed, as well as how to organize the reports to meet the EPA's criteria.</p> <p>Full range of services to help implement components of GHG monitoring plan (i.e. integrate meters and controls systems).</p>

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BOILER MACT RULE - MAJOR SOURCES

What is it?	Why does it exist?	Who does it affect?	What's required?	How does SSOE help?	How does SSOE add value?
<p>In February 2011, the EPA issued new regulations regarding the emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) from industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers.</p>	<p>To regulate the emissions of HAPs, such as HCl, particulate matter, CO, mercury, and dioxins/furans from major sources of HAPs.</p>	<p>Facilities with boilers that emit at least 10 TPY of any single HAP and/or at least emit 25 TPY of all HAPs. The rule covers new, reconstructed, and existing boilers.</p>	<p>All units with heat inputs less than 10 MMBTU/H are required to have biennial tune-ups.</p> <p>Natural gas fired units with heat input equal to or greater than 10 MMBTU/H are required to have annual tune-ups.</p> <p>All facilities are required to have a one-time energy assessment.</p> <p>All facilities are required to be in compliance within three years of publication of the rules (February 2014).</p> <p>New emissions limits for coal, biogas, and other fuel burning equipment.</p>	<p>Help clients understand and interpret specific requirements.</p> <p>Perform required energy assessments/boiler studies.</p> <p>Identify areas and strategies to increase efficiency.</p> <p>Help create a plan to update equipment/processes, and provide engineering and design support.</p>	<p>Experience with various industrial boilers and comprehensive services qualifies SSOE to identify cause and effect of emissions throughout both facilities and processes and provide integrated solutions.</p>