

Final Amendments to Air Toxics Standards for Stationary Combustion Turbines

Fact Sheet

ACTION

- On January, 31, 2020, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized amendments to the 2004 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Combustion Turbines located at major sources of hazardous air pollutant emissions.
- Hazardous air pollutants, also known as toxic air pollutants or air toxics, are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects or adverse environmental effects.
- Following a residual risk and technology review (RTR) conducted under the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA determined that risks from the source category are acceptable and that no new cost-effective controls are available. The Agency is not making any changes to the standards based on the results of the RTR.
- EPA is, however, finalizing minor amendments to enhance the effectiveness of the standards by improving compliance and implementation. Specifically, EPA is:
 - revising requirements for periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction (SSM) to be consistent with recent court decisions; and
 - requiring electronic reporting of performance test results and compliance reports.

RESIDUAL RISK ASSESSMENT

- The CAA requires EPA to assess the risk remaining after application of the final air toxics emissions standard. This is known as a residual risk assessment.
- Based on the completed risk assessment, available health information and associated uncertainties, EPA determined risks from the Stationary Combustion Turbines source category are acceptable with an ample margin of safety to protect public health.

Facility-Wide Risks

- EPA also assessed facility-wide risks, which include risks from the Stationary Combustion Turbines source category, as well as other source categories that emit air toxics, like power plants, compressor stations, landfills and industrial facilities such as chemical plants.
- EPA found that the maximum facility-wide cancer risk is 2,000-in-1 million. This estimated risk is caused by ethylene oxide emissions from a variety of industrial processes that are not part of the Stationary Combustion Turbines source category. In this assessment, EPA used a 2016-updated risk value for ethylene oxide.
- EPA is taking a two-pronged approach to address ethylene oxide emissions.

1. *Reviewing CAA regulations for facilities that emit ethylene oxide.*
EPA will review and, as appropriate, revise CAA regulations for facilities that emit ethylene oxide – starting with the NESHAP for Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing facilities and the NESHAP for Commercial Sterilizers. On December 17, 2019, EPA published proposed amendments to the NESHAP for Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing facilities, some of which emit ethylene oxide (for more information, see <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/miscellaneous-organic-chemical-manufacturing-national-emission>). And on December 12, 2019, EPA published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking to solicit information on various strategies for reducing ethylene oxide emissions from commercial sterilizers (for more information, see <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/ethylene-oxide-emissions-standards-sterilization-facilities>).
2. *Working with state air agencies to gather additional information on ethylene oxide emissions.* This information will help agencies determine whether more immediate emission reduction steps are necessary in any particular locations.

TECHNOLOGY REVIEW

- The CAA requires EPA to assess, review and revise air toxics standards, as necessary, considering developments in practices, processes and control technologies.
- The technology review of the standards for stationary combustion turbines did not identify any developments that would further reduce toxic air pollutant emissions beyond the original NESHAP.

OTHER AMENDMENTS

- EPA is removing the exemption from meeting the standards during periods of SSM to be consistent with a 2008 court decision. EPA is finalizing an operational standard for periods of startup.
- EPA is requiring electronic submittal of required performance tests and compliance reports through EPA's Central Data Exchange using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface.
- EPA is not finalizing the proposed removal of the administrative stay of the standards for new gas-fired stationary combustion turbines at this time.

BACKGROUND

- The CAA requires EPA to regulate toxic air pollutants from categories of industrial facilities in two phases.
- The first phase is "technology-based," where EPA develops standards for controlling the emissions of air toxics from sources in an industry group or "source category." These maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards are based on emissions

levels that are already being achieved by the best-controlled and lower-emitting sources in a source category.

- Within eight years of setting the MACT standards, the CAA directs EPA to assess the remaining health risks from each source category to determine whether the MACT standards protect public health with an ample margin of safety and protect against adverse environmental effects. This second phase is a “risk-based” approach called residual risk. Here, EPA must determine whether more health-protective standards are necessary.
- Also, every eight years after setting MACT standards, the CAA requires EPA to review and revise the standards, if necessary, to account for improvements in air pollution controls and/or prevention.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Interested parties can download a copy of the final rule notice from EPA's website at the following address: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/stationary-combustion-turbines-national-emission-standards>.
- Today's action and other background information are also available either electronically at <https://www.regulations.gov/>, EPA's electronic public docket and comment system, or in hard copy at the EPA Docket Center's Public Reading Room.
 - The Public Reading Room is located at the EPA Headquarters Library, WJC West Building, Room Number 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC. Hours of operation are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays.
 - Visitors are required to show photographic identification, pass through a metal detector and sign the EPA visitor log. All visitor materials will be processed through an X-ray machine as well. Visitors will be provided a badge that must be visible at all times.
 - Materials for this action can be accessed using Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0688.
- For further technical information about the rule, contact Melanie King, EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, at (919) 541-2469 or king.melanie@epa.gov.