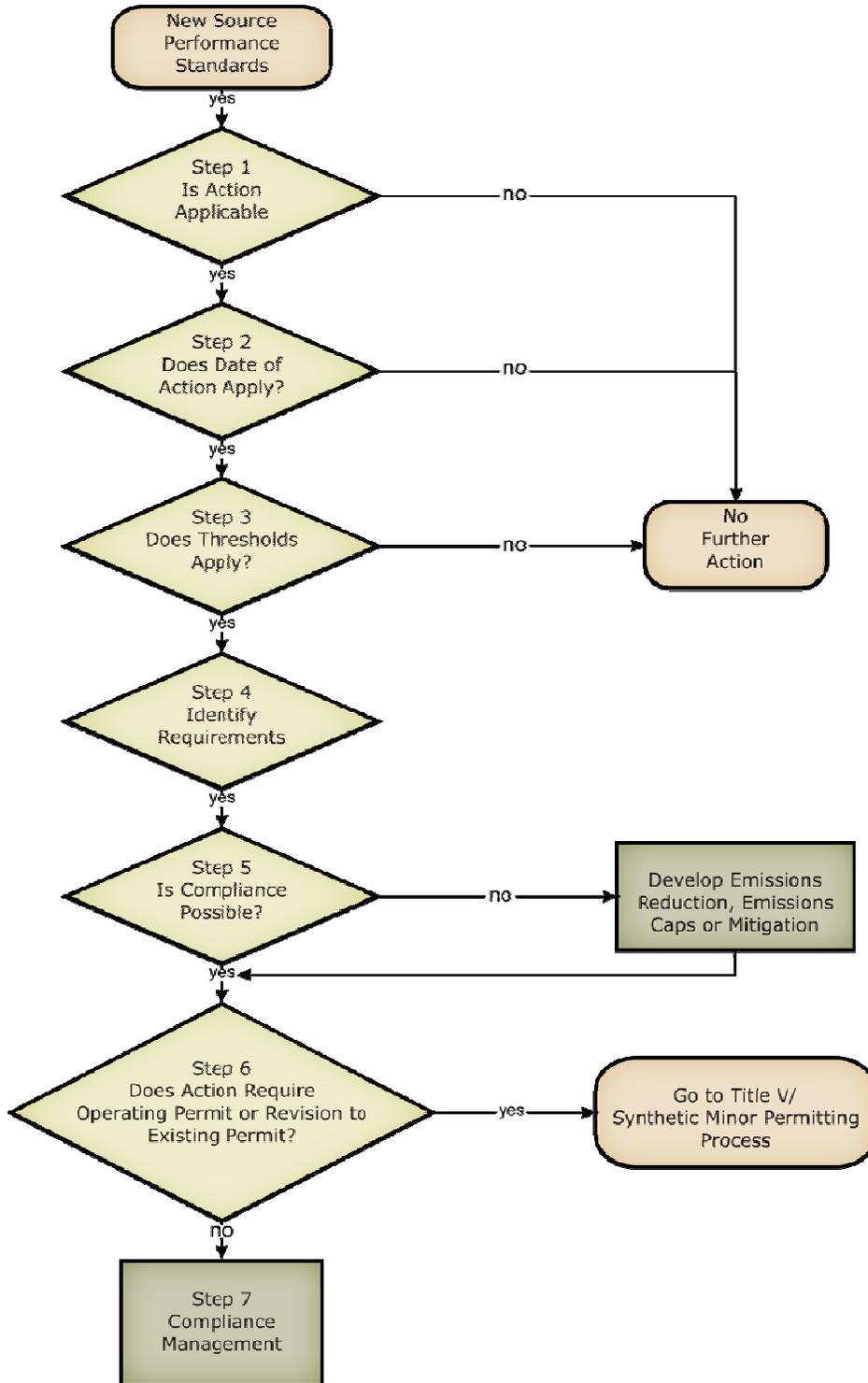


New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)



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Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, "Standards of Performance of New Stationary Sources," requires EPA to establish federal emission standards for source categories which cause or contribute significantly to air pollution. These standards are intended to promote use of the best air pollution control technologies, taking into account the cost of such technology and any other non-air quality, health, and environmental impact and energy requirements. These standards apply to sources which have been constructed or modified since the proposal of the standard. Since December 23, 1971, the Administrator has promulgated 88 such standards and associated test methods. These standards can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations at Title 40 (Protection of Environment), Part 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources). To date, only criteria pollutants are regulated under NSPS. (NESHAPS regulates Hazardous Air Pollutants.)

Step 1—Is the Action Applicable?

To determine if the action is subject to NSPS requirements, check the list of regulated industrial sources identified in 40 CFR Part 60 or a good reference for the list can be found at:

<http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/permitting/air/rules/federal/60/60hmpg.html>

Most of the industrial sources listed do not operate on Air Force installations. However, some source categories that could apply are:

- Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators (Subpart D)
- Petroleum Storage Vessels (Sub part K)
- Sewage Treatment Plants (Subpart O)
- Stationary Gas Turbines (Subpart GG)
- Bulk Gasoline Terminals (Subpart XX)
- Solid Waste Landfills (Subpart WWW)
- Coal-Fired Electric Steam Generating Units (Subpart HHHH)
- Stationary Internal Combustion Engines (Subparts IIII and JJJJ)
- Stationary Combustion Turbines (Subpart KKKK)

In most cases, there are detailed flow charts for each of the above referenced source categories in the previously mentioned web site.

Step 2—Does Date of Action Apply?

Once it has been determined that the action is a new or modified source that is included in a listed source category, further NSPS requirements for date of operations need to be checked. Each source

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category listed under NSPS has dates for which the requirements apply. The dates of service vary among the listed source categories. The individual source requirements can be found in:

http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?sid=4f8ddd64807b63ba72cb8c0f83dba1ae&c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40cfrv6_02.tpl

Consult the date requirements to see if the action may be subject to NSPS.

Step 3—Do Thresholds Apply?

In addition to date requirements, there are source design requirements that identify thresholds for such things as throughput capacity (such as size of the unit) or energy produced (megawatts of power produced). In some cases there are multiple design requirements depending on type of equipment used and control technology imposed.

Consult the source design requirements to see if the action exceeds any of these design features and maybe subject to NSPS.

Step 4—Identify Requirements for the Action

For each NSPS source 40 CFR 60 lists at least one emission limitation and/or operations good practice as NSPS. In addition, there are requirements for:

- Monitoring (emissions and operations)
- Testing
- Record keeping
- Compliance reporting

The requirements for each source category can include multiple emission limitations or good practices; as well as multiple monitoring and testing requirements.

These need to be identified for each source, and for some sources, for each phase.

Step 5—Is Compliance Possible?

It must be determined if the action can operate in compliance with all of the NSPS standards. If not, the USAF can investigate mitigation, redesign, or reducing the site-wide emission caps.

Step 6—Does Action Require Operating Permit or Revision to Existing Permit?

The action regarding a new or modified source may require new permitting requirements to either an existing operating permit or to the application of new permit. If there is some question about whether further permitting is required, consult with the permitting agency for guidance.

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The processes identified in the Title V/Synthetic Minor flow chart can be followed if there are additional permitting requirements.

Step 7—Compliance

Once the USAF has determined the applicability of the NSPS requirements for dealing with the action and has complied with regulatory permitting requirements, compliance with implementation and operation of the action starts. This includes monitoring emissions and operating conditions and timely reporting to the agency the results, as required. Compliance also could include training staff for good operating practices. Also, source testing could be required. Lastly, the Air Force needs to monitor any other changes that could affect emissions for the action; and consult with the agency on any changes which could affect status.

Any important component to compliance requires keeping and maintaining good records. In the event of an inspection by the regulatory agency, the records are one of the most important sources an inspector uses to determine compliance.