



Key Changes to the Major Source Rule

Compliance and Reporting

- New categories for light and heavy industrial liquids were added to reflect design differences in the boilers that burn these fuels. There are now 19 subcategories. All of the subcategories are subject to periodic tune-up work practices for dioxin/furan emissions. All but three subcategories are subject to numeric emission limits.
- Changes were made to the definition of a limited-use boiler to a unit with a federally enforceable operating limit of less than or equal to 10 percent of an average annual capacity factor.
- EPA clarified the affirmative defensive language in the final rule to address violations during periods of malfunction and eliminated the two-day notification and 45-day reporting requirements, instead requiring sources to include information in the following compliance report.

Emissions Requirements

- Alternative total selective metals (TSM) emission limits are now allowed to regulate metallic air toxics instead of using a PM as a surrogate.
- CO optimization must be consistent with manufacturer's specifications, as well as with any NOx emissions requirement to which the unit is subject.
- An alternate emissions limit for units subject to a CO emissions limit that elect to install and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) for CO was added. Compliance is demonstrated using a CO CEMS based on a 30-day rolling average for all units except for suspension burner and Dutch oven/pile burner biomass units, for which 10-day averaging periods apply.
- Fuel variability factors were adopted for mercury (Hg) and hydrogen chloride (HCl).
- PM and CO emission limits for units located outside of the continental United States were adjusted.

Work Practice Standards

- Work practice standards replace numeric dioxin emission limits in all subcategories.
- Energy management systems compatible with ISO 50001 that include the affected units satisfy the energy assessment requirement.
- Units burning clean gases can qualify for work practice standards instead of numeric emission limits. EPA removed the hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) fuel specification from the rule. Mercury content alone will be used to determine clean gas.

- In lieu of numerical emission limits, work practice standards apply during periods of startup and shutdown and should include the following steps:
 - Employ good combustion practices and demonstrate that good combustion practices are maintained by monitoring oxygen (O₂) concentrations and optimizing those concentrations as specified by the boiler manufacturer.
 - Ensure that boiler operators are trained in startup and shutdown procedures, including maintenance and cleaning, safety, control device start-up, and procedures to minimize emissions.
 - Maintain records during periods of startup and shutdown and include in compliance reports the O₂ conditions/data for each event, length of startup/shutdown, and reason for event.

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