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REGULATION DATA BASE COMING TO RBLC BBS

By Jo Ann Kerrick
VIGYAN

Coming November 1, 1994, the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC) is adding a data base for federal and state regulations. The initial release contains summaries of federal regulations enacted in response to the Clean Air Act and Amendments. This includes National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant (NESHAP), New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), and Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards. In January 1995, state and local agencies will be able to add summaries of the rules they would like to share with others. As states enter their own information on key rules, both federal and state rules will be available -- all in a single data base. The regulation data base offers on-line inputting and editing of regulations by respon-

sible agencies through its data entry module. A query module brings the power of user-defined queries to the complex details of air pollutant emissions regulations.

Using the same menu-driven system that you know from the RBLC's control technology determination data base, you can build a query to locate pertinent regulations for a particular pollutant or process or for a broad array of other criteria.

The organization of the regulation data base is similar to that of the RBLC's control technology determination data base. Each entry, or rule, in the regulation data base consists of regulation-, process-, and pollutant-level data. A rule is associated with the type of facility that is the source of pollutants governed by the regulation. The type of facility might be a particular plant, such as a coke oven or vinyl chlo-

ride manufacturing, or a generic operation such as waste transfer. This source is referred to as the affected facility.

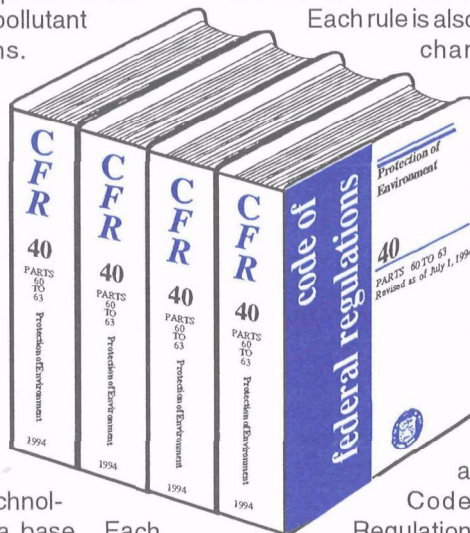
Each rule is also assigned an 8-character rule ID

when it is first added to the data base. You can use the affected facility or rule ID to quickly find the rules of interest to you. The rule number assigned by the responsible agency (the

Code of Federal

Regulations (CFR) number for federal rules) is just one of the pieces of information available at the regulation/affected facility level. Others include rule status, statutory basis for emission limits (e.g., NESHAP, NSPS, or MACT), proposed and effective dates,

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AIR WAVES

By Bob Blaszcak
CTC Co-Chair, OAQPS

I bet you didn't expect to see another copy of the CTC NEWS this soon. No, we haven't gone to a monthly format or gone off the deep end. Our fiscal year ends September 30 and so does our printing budget which included funds to print this edition of the CTC NEWS. So we had to get this one out on time or there wouldn't be an October edition. Its not easy, but even us old bureaucrats can get it moving when push comes to shove.

The times (and the CTC) are a changin'! Streamlining, reorganization, and disinvestment are beginning to impact the CTC, including the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC) and the Federal Small Business Assistance Program (SBAP).

On September 1, the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) submitted a proposed reorganization to EPA headquarters. The proposal would move the OAQPS part of the CTC, and the RBLC and SBAP out of the Director's Office, Emission Standards Division (ESD), to a brand new group and division, the Information Transfer Group in the Information Transfer and Program Integration Division. This change will unite the CTC with staff from the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) electronic bulletin board system (BBS) and the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). We are looking forward to joining an organizational unit with the primary goal of providing you with the information you need to do your job, but will have to work hard to assure that we retain the support and cooperation of the ESD technical experts who have done a great job over the years responding to your requests for assistance.

The Air and Energy Engineering Laboratory (AEERL) part of the CTC is also involved in reorganization. The Office of

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REGULATION DATA BASE

(continued from page 1)

references to supporting technical documentation (Background Information Documents or "BID" for federal rules), and explanatory notes. Each rule includes a telephone number for a knowledgeable contact at the responsible agency. (See Figure 1).

Each affected facility consists of one or more different processes that are regulated by the rule. Regulations can specify different emission standards for new and existing sources or for different size sources. Therefore, a rule may contain the same general process but different emission limits for sources with different capacities or construction dates. Data at the process level includes process type, SCC code, and additional notes for details about the process itself. Each process, in turn, consists of information on one or more pollutants and the emission limits required by the regulation. Pollutant-level information also includes details about add-on equipment and pollution prevention. For federal regulations in particular, the Clearinghouse staff has made a special effort to collect accurate cost information from the background and supporting technical documents. The cost data in the data base includes capital cost of add-on equipment, operation and maintenance cost of this equipment, and cost effectiveness in dollars per ton.

The regulation data base is ac-

cessed directly from the BLIS BBS Main menu. The system is available any time the TTN is up and running. After an introductory screen, the first regulation data base menu gives you a choice between the edit and query modules. The edit module is password-protected. If you would like to input regulations for your agency, contact the BLIS System Administrator at (919) 541-2736. When you select the query module, the system brings you directly to the query menu. All rules are stored in one data base. The query menu offers both standard (menu-driven) and advanced search options. The searchable fields are the same ones used in the determination data base, except for a few fields that do not apply to regulations (e.g., AIRS ID). Context-sensitive on-line help is available from all of the menus and prompts. After you have successfully completed a search, choose from the view, download, or reactivate options. The system supports three download options:

- * an ASCII text file with summary information, grouped by process type, for selected rules.
- * an ASCII text file with detailed information about selected rules.
- * a dBASE III+ format file of selected information about each rule found in the query.

The RBLC works hard to give you accurate and timely information about air pollutant emissions. We're excited about the new federal and state regulation data base and hope you will be too.

AIR WAVES

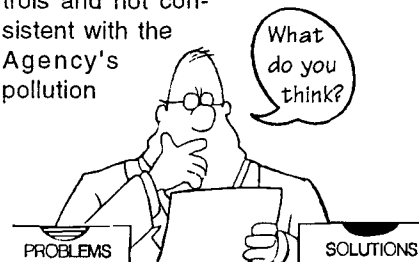
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Research and Development is contemplating a restructuring of EPA's research program. The proposal would combine all research laboratory functions into four megalabs. It's not clear how the AEERL part of the CTC will fair in this new structure or where it may eventually land (Research Triangle Park, NC or Cincinnati, OH?).

With the start of the new fiscal year, let me just remind you to get any project proposals you may have to the CTC. It's usually first come, first serve, so get your request in ASAP.

As a result of the reorganization, the CTC, RBLC and SBAP are initiating a process to reevaluate their mission, resources, and ability to continue services at past levels. We hope to work closely with STAPPA/ALAPCO in this effort and tap into their unique ability to assess and reflect your needs. We would appreciate your cooperation and input. So, please be responsive to this effort when asked and help us and STAPPA/ALAPCO determine the future of these programs.

Don't forget to send in your ideas on a new name for the CTC. As noted here last month, the CTC is being encouraged to change its name to better reflect its pollution prevention (P2) role. In current jargon, the term "control technology" has become synonymous with add-on controls and not consistent with the Agency's pollution



prevention thrust. We would appreciate your thoughts on a name that would be more indicative of the CTC's role in both preventing and controlling air pollution.

Enjoy this edition of the CTC NEWS and best wishes in the upcoming Holiday season. Will be back to you in January 1995!

Figure 1 - Regulation Level Data

REGS QUERY Subset: 1		VIEW REGULATION		DATE: 08/31/94
RUS-0089	SIC: 7216	BASIS: NESHAP/MACT		
AFFECTED FACILITY: DRY CLEANING FACILITIES, PERCHLOROETHYLENE (PCE)				
STATE: US	REGION: 0			
STATUS: IN EFFECT		ENTERED: 08/23/94 UPDATED: 08/23/94		
AGENCY CODE: OT002		AGENCY NAME: U.S. EPA		
CONTACT: CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CENTER		PHONE: (919) 541-0800		
RULE NUMBER: 40 CFR PART 63				
BID: EPA-450/3-91-020A,B & -021,B		TITLE: DRY CLEANING FAC. - BKGD INFO		
TECH. SUPPORT DOC.:	Date	Date	Legal Ref.	
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS:	/ /	12/09/91	56 FR 64382	
RISK ANALYSIS:	/ /	09/22/93	58 FR 49354	
PUBLIC NOTICE:	/ /	12/09/91	56 FR 64382	
PUBLIC HEARING:	01/11/91			
Y		SEE NOTES FOR MORE INFORMATION		
Enter Option	<R> remove Regulation from download		<F1> HELP	
	Exit to Regulation <L> list		<Ctrl> <R> to Page Up	
	E<X> it to Process List		<Ctrl> <C> to Page Down	
	<V> view Notes			

MACT, CTG, NSPS, ACT AND TITLE I RULE SCHEDULES**

<u>MACT STANDARD</u>	<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>ACT</u>	<u>Final</u>
Aerospace (coatings)	*7/31/94	7/31/95	Bakeries (VOC/O-HAPS)	*12/31/92
Asbestos MACT/GACT	1/95	11/96	Carbon Regeneration (VOC/O-HAPS)	*12/18/92
Asbestos Litigation	*1/01/93	***	Gas Turbines (NOx)	*11/20/92
Benzene Waste NESHAP Lit.	*3/05/92	*1/07/93	Cement Manufacturing (NOx)	*1/28/94
Chromium Electroplating	*12/16/93	11/23/94	Glass Manufacturing (NOx)	*4/29/94
Coke Ovens	*12/04/92	*10/27/93	IC Engines (NOx)	*7/28/93
Commercial Sterilizers	*2/28/94	11/23/94	Industrial Boilers (NOx)	*3/30/94
Degreasing (Hal. Sol. Clean.)	*11/29/93	11/09/94	Industrial Clean-up Solvents	*2/22/94
Dry Cleaning	*12/09/91	*9/22/93	Iron & Steel (NOx)	9/94
Haz. Organic NESHAP (HON)	*12/31/92	*2/28/94	Nitric/Adipic Acid (NOx)	*11/18/91
Haz. Waste TSDF Phase II	*7/22/91	9/15/94	Pesticide Application	*3/30/93
Haz. Waste TSDF Phase III	Schedule under revision		Plywood/Particle Board (PM10)	Schedule Under Development
Ind. Cooling Towers	*8/12/93	*7/22/94	Process Heaters (NOx)	*2/26/93
Magnetic Tape Coating	*2/28/94	11/23/94	Utility Boilers (NOx)	*3/25/94
Marine Vessel (load/unload)	*4/30/94	4/30/95		
Mun. Waste Comb. II & III	9/01/94	9/01/95		
Off-site Waste Operations	12/1/94	3/3/96	<u>NSPS</u>	<u>Proposal</u> <u>Final</u>
Petroleum Refineries	*6/30/94	6/30/95	Degreaser NSPS	*8/31/94 8/31/95
Polymers & Resins I	Schedule under revision		Elec. Utility Gen. Rev. (NOx)	*5/30/94 9/15/95
Polymers & Resins II	*5/16/94	2/28/95	Landfill NSPS & 111(d)	*5/30/91 12/31/94
Polymers & Resins III	Schedule under revision		Med. Waste Inc. NSPS & 111(d)	2/01/95 4/15/96
Polymers & Resins IV	3/15/95	3/15/96	NOx NSPS Revision (407(c))	**8/30/94 on Hold
Pulp & Paper (combustion)	2/27/95	4/29/95	SO2 NSPS Revision	Canceled
Pulp & Paper (non-comb.)	*10/29/93	9/30/95	SOCMI Reactor NSPS	*6/29/90 *8/31/93
Secondary Lead Smelters	*5/31/94	5/31/95	SOCMI Sec. Sources NSPS	*8/31/94 8/31/95
Shipbuilding (coatings)	1/15/95	11/15/95	Starch Mfg. Industry NSPS	*8/31/94 8/31/95
Stage I Gasoline Distr.	*2/08/94	11/23/94		
Wood Furniture Coating	11/21/94	11/15/95	<u>Title I Rules (Sec. 183(e))</u>	<u>Proposal</u> <u>Final</u>
			Arch./Ind. Coatings	Under regulatory Neg.
			Auto Refinishing	Schedule under Development
<u>CTG****</u>	<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Final</u>	Consumer Products List	11/30/94 9/30/95
Aerospace Coatings	11/15/94	7/31/95		
Industrial Wastewater	*12/29/93	on Hold		
Offset Lithography	*11/08/93	on Hold		
Plastic Parts Coating	*1/31/94	on Hold		
Shipbuilding (coating)	Schedule Under Review			
Batch Processes	*12/27/93	on Hold		
SOCMI Dist. & Reactors	*12/12/91	*8/15/93		
VOL Storage	*12/02/93	on Hold		
Wood Furniture Coating	Under Regulatory Neg.			

NOTE:

- * Indicates date completed
- ** All schedules are tentative and subject to change without notice.
- *** Schedule to be determined by litigation/negotiation.
- **** ACT's will be issued for most CTG categories by April 1994.

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CONTROL OF AIR EMISSIONS FROM SUPERFUND SITES

By Justice Manning
CER/ORD

A hypertext format (electronic version) of the "Control of Air Emissions from Superfund Sites" has been placed on the Office of Research and Development (ORD) Bulletin Board System

(BBS). You may access the ORD BBS by setting the following parameters into your communication software: Telephone Number (513) 569-7610; 8 data bits; N parity; and 1 stop bit. The voice help line for the ORD BBS is 513/569-7272. The document is available electronically so that users may review the contents of the handbook be-



fore ordering a hard copy, or access only certain parts of the document without having to order a hard copy. It is available in printed form from CERL's publication office. Call (513) 569-7562 and ask for EPA-625/R-92-012. A review of the handbook via the BBS may help users determine whether they would rather have a hard copy of the document or would be able to get by with the information in the electronic

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SMALL BUSINESS UPDATE

Deborah Elmore, Federal SBAP Coordinator, CTC/OAQPS

WE NEED YOUR PROJECT IDEAS NOW!

It's time to start thinking about what types of assistance you would like to see from the Federal SBAP in 1995 (our fiscal year begins on October 1). If you have any ideas for projects, especially those not related to a federal regulatory effort, please let us know soon, so we can plan our activities early. Co-sponsored projects that share responsibility and resources are also quite "popular" in this era of streamlining government (and budgets too!) If you would like to discuss a possible project, please contact Deborah Elmore at (919)541-5437.

EPA ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE POLICY FOR CLEAN AIR ACT SMALL BUSINESS COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance has recently issued a new Enforcement Response Policy (ERP) designed to encourage small businesses to call on State Small Business Assistance Programs (SBAPs) established under Section 507 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) to find practical ways to comply with the Act.

The policy provides states with two options for providing compliance assistance as required by section 507 of the Clean Air Act. It offers states the flexibility to use innovative approaches for providing compliance assistance to small businesses, while at the same time enabling states to continue to use enforcement actions to ensure strict compliance with the Clean Air Act.

"This new approach demonstrates EPA's commitment to using both compliance assistance and traditional enforcement to make sure industry complies with our environmental laws," said Steven A. Herman, Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance. "We also recognize that small businesses have a special need for help to comply with our laws because they generally lack the resources that are available to larger companies. The EPA expects the policy to usher in a new era of trust between small businesses and government agencies and to change the way small businesses view environmental requirements. The result will be more compliance and cleaner air for the public."

The EPA developed this new policy at the request of and in consultation with the States. The States were concerned that many small businesses would not seek compliance assistance from the government if violations identified during compliance assistance resulted in enforcement actions.

To address this concern, the policy allows Small Business Assistance Programs to operate in one of two ways. States can either offer small businesses a limited correction period for violations detected during compliance assistance; or, a guarantee that information identifying specific small businesses that have violations detected through compliance assistance would be kept confidential. However, the new policy does not weaken clean air standards; in either case, all small businesses are unconditionally responsible for full compliance with the applicable requirements of the Clean Air Act.

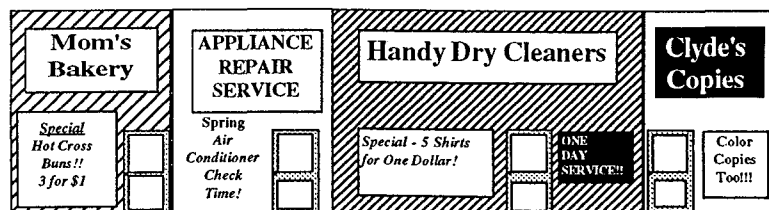
Under the correction-period option, assistance programs may allow small businesses that receive compliance assistance up to 90 days, with the possibility of an additional 90-day extension, to correct any violations discovered under the program. Any violations remaining at the end of that period are subject to existing enforcement response policies,

which may include discretion not to take enforcement action in appropriate cases. To ensure that the state has the ability to take enforcement actions for any violations that remain uncorrected, programs offering the grace period can not give guarantees that they will keep information on violations confidential.

Under the confidentiality option, the Small Business Assistant Programs may offer compliance assistance on a confidential basis, subject to two important limitations. First, the state must retain the ability to investigate and/or take enforcement action at any time for any violation discovered independently from the Section 507 program. Second, confidential compliance assistance can only be offered through programs that operate independently of the State's delegated regulatory enforcement program.

The correction-period option is EPA's preferred approach because it provides for greater openness between Small Business Assistance Programs and specific facilities, the small business community in general, and other state officials. As a result, the States and EPA will be better able to focus enforcement resources on the worst violators.

For more information, please contact Lynn Vendinello of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance at (202) 260-2842, or Geoff Garver at (202) 260-3914.



SBAP FORUM

Welcome to the SBAP Forum. For each issue, we will invite one or more of our State Small Business Assistance Programs to discuss successful and innovative activities that may be of interest to their colleagues across the country. If you would like to be one of our "guest writers", please contact Deborah Elmore at (919)541-5437.

WOOD FURNITURE: A SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN

By Edythe McKinney
North Carolina Small Business Ombudsman

Do you ever wish you could do three things at once? I had a chance to learn more about current and future air quality rules, to develop a closer working relationship with several trade associations and to represent small business interests simultaneously. These and other benefits can come from participating in a regulatory negotiation (reg neg) process to develop proposed rules that will affect small business.

For the past year and a half, I have had the opportunity to participate in the regulatory negotiation process to develop a National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) and a Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) for the Wood Furniture Industry. The reg neg process brought together representatives of industry, including furniture, kitchen cabinet and coatings manufacturers, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), State air quality and pollution prevention officials, and environmental and health interests to develop proposed rules to reduce air emissions for surface coatings used by the wood furniture industry. Wood Furniture Coatings was one of the source categories identified by the EPA to develop a Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) rule to reduce the 189 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) specified in the Clean Air Act Amendments. The model CTG is to assist States in developing programs to reduce Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in ozone nonattainment areas.

The reg neg process is an effort to expedite rulemaking through the direct participation of all interested and af-

ected parties. The diverse experience of the negotiating committee should produce a more pragmatic rule that is responsive to the needs and restrictions of EPA and the industry. While total consensus was not possible in all areas, the draft rule is expected to result in fewer substantive changes. Significant progress has been made to develop a rule that allows industry flexibility to reduce emissions of HAP and VOC in a timely and cost effective manner.

This issue is important to small businesses. Nationally, about 86% of the more than 10,000 wood furniture facilities are small businesses with less than 50 employees. In North Carolina it is also a significant contributor to our economy. Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, California and other states also have a large number of small businesses which will be affected by these new air quality rules.

This rule will affect new and existing wood furniture finishing operations. Cabinet shops, case goods, residential and industrial furniture makers and others who surface coat wood products will be required to reduce their air emissions. The proposed rule is expected to reduce and limit the amount of HAPs used in finishing, gluing and cleanup operations. It will encourage pollution prevention such as improved housekeeping practices and employee training. The use of more efficient equipment and high solids/low VOC coatings will be a viable compliance option for many businesses.

During the reg neg process, a work group was organized to consider the special needs of small business. I am pleased to report that in June, EPA is-

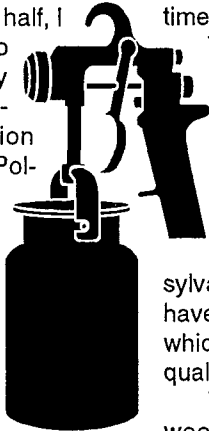
sued a draft model rule in lieu of a CTG that incorporated a number of recommendations of this work group. The model rule encourages the use of general permits, recommends simplified record keeping and provides an extended compliance period for small business. EPA is expected to issue a draft MACT rule in November, 1994. This date is court ordered, but the proposal will be based on the framework developed by the Regulatory Negotiation Committee. This rule is also expected to incorporate similar provisions to address small business concerns.

We will work cooperatively, with the industry, EPA, State pollution prevention experts and others to produce an information packet on the wood furniture rule. Our goal is to develop an easy to read summary of the rule and compliance tips for small business. Hopefully, we can provide this information to you at the time the proposed rule is published. This will allow you to make timely contacts with the small businesses in your State.

If you have a chance to get involved in the rulemaking process, I recommend it. Caution—it takes lots of time! Your ideas and experience in developing regulatory guidance materials for the wood furniture industry or other models are welcome and encouraged. Working together, I hope we can help small businesses find cost effective ways to reduce their emissions.

For more information or to share your ideas, contact Edythe McKinney, North Carolina Small Business Ombudsman, 1-800-829-4841.

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BLIS STANDARDIZED UNITS LET YOU RANK EMISSIONS

By Jo Ann Kerrick
VIGYAN

Standardized units for emission limits are being established in the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC) to allow meaningful comparisons among diverse control technology determinations. Because state and local regulations may specify emission limits in different units, the RBLC lets you enter these permitted values in the **primary** emission limit fields. The RBLC also contains fields for the **standard** emission limit. The RBLC uses the standard emission limits in the Ranking report, which presents a rank order listing of determinations based on pollutant emission limits from most to least stringent.

The RBLC staff has established standardized units based on a review of applicable federal regulations. Figure 1 contains the current list of standardized units. When you are adding a determination, only use the standard emission limit fields if standardized units have been established for that particular process. Incorrect standard units exclude determinations from the Ranking report. Missing standard emissions make the Ranking report less complete. We've recently enhanced the on-line help in the edit module to display the valid standard-

ized emission units. Be sure to use the help function to see the latest list of standardized units when you are adding or updating pollutant data for control technology determinations. As more standardized units are established, we'll add them to the on-line help.

The Query module of the RBLC Information System (BLIS) lets you search the database for a representative sample of determinations, and then view or download the data. The Ranking download format was especially designed to present data on emissions in a useful format. As with all of the Download formats, you must first build the selection criteria and then search the database for matching facilities, processes and pollutants. You can combine any of 23 searchable fields in your criteria. As long as there is at least one matching record, you can choose from any of the standard download formats. The Ranking report, however, is different in that it can only be used for subsets that meet several specific requirements. Records in your subset should have the same standard emission unit. Although the standard emission unit is not one of the searchable fields in BLIS, you can build a query for the Ranking report by describing the process and pollutant in

REPORT DATE: 08/31/93 RANKING BY STANDARD EMISSION LIMIT PAGE 1

Process Type:	11.004	Multiple Fuels Combustion
Process name:	BOILER	
Pollutant:	NOX	
Standard Unit:	Lb/MMBTU	
Processes/Pollutants Meeting Criteria:	36	
Processes/Pollutants Not Included: (see Note)	11	
Average for Processes/Pollutants:	0.1759	
Minimum for Processes/Pollutants:	0.0500	
Maximum for Processes/Pollutants:	0.6000	

BLISID	Permit Date	Facility / Process	Emission Limit
WI-0065	01/12/93	APPLETON PAPER, INC. BOILER, NATURAL GAS FUEL	0.0500
WA-0109	11/04/92*	BOEING AEROSPACE (PLT 2) BOILER, STEAM (2) - AIRPLANE MANUFACTURING	0.0900
WA-0272	09/06/91	BOEING DEFENSE & SPACE GROUP - PLANT II BOILERS (2)	0.0900
WA-0050	04/02/92	BOEING COMMERCIAL AIRPLANE-FREDERICKSON BOILERS (2)	0.1000

Figure 2 - Sample of Ranking Report

which you're interested. Usually this search criteria can be specified using a single subset. You must specify a single process code and pollutant name in the query. You probably will want to refine this further by using the word search capability for the process name (e.g. boiler). After you have successfully searched the database, select the Ranking report from the menu of download formats. (For your convenience, ranking reports for several representative processes are available directly from the BLIS BBS in the Downloading section).

Figure 2 shows a sample of the Ranking report. At the top, it recaps information on your query and presents statistics based on the standard emission limits. Next is the detailed section which lists information about each facility/process and the standard emission limit for the selected pollutant. The report is sorted by emission limit. A facility that has several selected processes may appear in two different places in the report, depending on the emission limits. Some facilities and processes in the subset may not have a value for the standard emission limit. These facilities/processes are not included. However, because they are in the subset, they may contain useful information. The second part of the Statistical Ranking report (not shown here) lists these facilities/processes along with their **primary** emission limits and units. Records are grouped by

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Figure 1 - Standardized Units for Emission Limits

Clearinghouse Process Code	Name or Description	Pollutant	Suggested Emission Units
11.001	Electric Utility Steam Generators	All	Lb/MMBTU
11.999	Fossil Fuel-fired Steam Generators	All	Lb/MMBTU
15.001	I. C. Engines	All	G/B-HP-H
15.999	Stationary Gas Turbines	All	ppm @ 15% O ₂
21.001	Municipal Waste Incinerators	All	gr/dscf corr to 12% CO ₂
30.002	Kraft Pulp Mills - Recovery Furnace	Particulate	gr/dscf corr to 8% O ₂
	Kraft Pulp Mills - Lime Kiln	Particulate	gr/dscf corr to 10% O ₂
	Kraft Pulp Mills - Smelt Dissolving Tanks	Particulate	Lb/Ton BLS
61.009	Phosphate Fertilizers Pdt.	Total Fluoride	Lb/Ton
62.014	Nitric Acid Plants	NOX	Lb/Ton
62.015	Sulfuric Acid Plants	SO ₂ & Acid Mist	Lb/Ton
70.007	Grain Elevators	Particulate	gr/dscf
81.006	Steel Plants - Electric Arc	Particulate	gr/dscf
82.006	Primary Copper Smelting	Particulate	gr/dscf
82.007	Primary Lead Smelting	Particulate	gr/dscf
82.009	Primary Zinc Smelting	Particulate	gr/dscf
82.011	Sec. Brass & Brass Ingot Pdt.	Particulate	gr/dscf
82.013	Secondary Lead Smelting	Particulate	gr/dscf
90.011	Coal Hand./Proc./Prep./Cleaning	Particulate	gr/dscf
90.016	Glass Mfg.	Particulate	Lb/Ton
90.028	Portland Cement Plants	Particulate	Lb/Ton

Note: For these processes, percent (%) has been established as the unit for reporting standardized emission limits for opacity.

BLIS STANDARDIZED UNITS

(continued from page 6)

unit to facilitate comparison of the emission limits. Both parts of the report contain a BLIS ID number for reference to the complete determination for more detailed information.

The standardized emission limits make the BLIS Ranking report a valuable reference for users making RACT, BACT, or LAER determinations. Take advantage of this significant capability if standardized units have been established for processes of interest to you. And, be sure to watch the alerts on the BLIS BBS for information on new standardized units as they are established.

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CONTROL OF AIR EMISSIONS

(continued from page 3)

format shown on the BBS. It is available either way.

To download the handbook from the BBS, access the ORD BBS by calling the above number, follow download instructions, and access "AIRHT.EXE" on the BBS. After downloading, create a subdirectory called "AIRHT" (or some other subdirectory of your choosing) on your hard drive and copy the downloaded file into it. Run this file by typing "install" and it will self-extract all the necessary files to your hard drive. The program has a good "Help" system and is user friendly. Read the "Readme.txt" file before trying to read the hypertext version of the document. If you want a bound hard copy of the document, an order form is available at the end of the BBS copy (or you may order by calling the above listed number). Of course, you may print any section from your computer, except the tables or figures will not print.

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LYNDON COX SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL EMPLOYEE AND CTC'S "EXPERT AT FINDING EXPERTS"

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Senior Environmental Employee
AEERL/OCB/CTC

If you have heard the stereotypical stories of retired life, you will be pleasantly surprised to hear about Lyn Cox. Lyn is a senior environmental employee who spends his retired life contributing to the CTC HOTLINE and other related technical issues in AEERL's Organics Control Branch. Lyn's work uses the broad spectrum of his life experiences as he handles questions from callers worldwide.

Lyn and his wife, Robbie, chose the Durham area for retirement to be near Robbie's mother. After settling here, he noticed a classified ad for a program seeking qualified workers over age 55, and through EPA's Senior Environmental Employees Program was hired to work at the CTC in the Organics Control Branch.

One needs to spend little time with Lyn to be impressed by his knowledge and background. Originally from suburban Ohio, he joined the Navy during the Korean War and was stationed in Washington, D.C. He attended the University of Maryland to study applied mechanics and graduated with a degree in mechanical engineering in 1957. From there, he launched a career which can be literally described as explosive. Following several years at the Naval Gun Factory in Washington, D.C., he accepted a position at the Army's Harry Diamond Laboratories analyzing the effects of nuclear explosions on electronics. (With a twinkle in his eye, Lyn assures us that these experiments were simulated!!) These results were published in classi-

fied literature. Lyn's interest in firearms for personal protection and a career in armament development were "triggered" by an unpleasant experience with street crime. He later worked in the office of the Secretary of Defense as an analyst, and in 1988 was awarded the position of Chief of Programs and Plans Branch of the Harry Diamond Laboratories.

His extensive experience has made him vastly knowledgeable in fluidics, radar electronics, mechanical instrumentation and design, and fuze technology. During his career, he contributed to the success of the M609 antitank mine fuze project, troubleshooted Mark XII aircraft machine guns, and sold the program that funded the anti-missile capability in the Patriot missile.

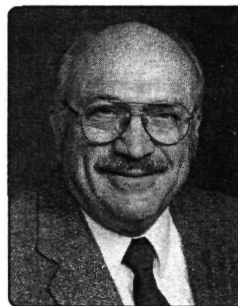
Of the five patents held by Lyn, one has an especially personal story. During a visit to his mother in the hospital, Lyn was inspired to develop an oxygen-driven fluidic respirator. His works have been marketed by Monahan Medical Products and Ohio Medical Products, among others.

Lyn's retirement from DoD resulted from heart problems which required triple bypass surgery. After retirement, he was awarded a US Army Medal for Meritorious Civilian Service.

We have come to know Lyn Cox as a CTC expert in computer software, including such programs as SAGE and HAP-PRO. In addition, working with the HOTLINE has increased his interest and knowledge in areas of air filtration and ozone generation. He is confident in his ability to handle calls in multiple areas of environmental concern and when he cannot, or if a call relates to EPA policy, he is a self-described "expert at finding experts!" Lyn upholds the CTC philosophy of making sure all callers are well-served.

One of Lyn's contributions to the CTC, aside from tackling HOTLINE concerns, is the ability to spot room for improvement. Being knowledgeable in expert systems, he introduced to the HAP-PRO software an Expert Review to the carbon adsorber module. The Ex-

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pert Review is an improvement in the software that allows the user to enter certain parameters and obtain an analysis of the results of these changes. Subsequently, the Expert Review has been added to the thermal incinerator and catalytic incinerator modules. Lyn is happy with this accomplishment. Expert Review incorporates the knowledge of EPA control technology experts in the software. Lyn says, with a smile, "It is important to feel that you can keep contributing."

Lyn may be retired, but he certainly keeps contributing. He sings in the church choir, and finds time to assist community service projects with the church, as well as with Habitat for Humanity. In addition, he and Robbie enjoy traveling and fishing. Lyn is also an avid gardener as evidenced by his half-acre of grass, trees, and flowers.

Lyn takes great pride in his three children and five grandchildren who represent a very important part of his wonderful legacy.

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CTC ASSISTANCE

No cost assistance to staff of State and Local agencies and EPA Regional Offices on air pollution control technology issues.

CTC HOTLINE: CALL (919) 541-0800 to access EPA expert staff for consultations, references to pertinent literature, or access to EPA technical data and analyses. Fax: (919) 541-0242

ENGINEERING ASSISTANCE PROJECTS: If you need in-depth assistance concerning a specific control technology problem, call the HOTLINE or write the CTC. EPA staff and contractors are available for short-term projects such as review of proposed or existing control technology applications. Projects are subject to CTC Steering Committee approval.

TECHNICAL GUIDANCE PROJECTS: If the CTC receives a number of similar HOTLINE calls or a joint request from a group of agencies, the CTC Steering Committee may undertake broad, long-term projects of national or regional interest. The result may be a control technology document for a particular type of source, microcomputer software, or seminars and workshops.

CTC BBS: Call (919) 541-5742 for modems up to 14,400 baud to access the CTC Bulletin Board. Set communications parameters to 8 data bits, N parity, and 1 stop bit, and use a terminal emulation of VT100, VT102, or ANSI. You may leave HOTLINE requests, order documents, suggest projects, and download software. The BBS is part of the OAQPS Technology Transfer Network (TTN).

FEDERAL SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FSBAP): Call the CTC HOTLINE to access the FSBAP. The CTC is the focal point for coordination of efforts among the four EPA centers participating in the program. The Federal program is intended to support State Small Business Assistance Programs, as required by the Clean Air Act.

RACT/BACT/LAER CLEARINGHOUSE (RBLC): The RBLC database (BLIS) is available on the OAQPS TTN BBS. (See the CTC BBS for connection information.) The Clearinghouse provides summary information for control technology determinations made by permitting agencies.

GLOBAL GREENHOUSE GASES TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CENTER (GGGTTC): Call the CTC HOTLINE to access GGGTTC information on greenhouse gas emissions, prevention, mitigation, and control strategies.

Control Technology Center NEWS

The CTC NEWS is a quarterly publication of the U.S. EPA's Control Technology Center (CTC). The CTC is an informal, easy-to-use, no cost, technical assistance service for all State and local (S/L) air pollution control agency and EPA Regional Office staffs. For others, some services may be on a cost reimbursable basis. The CTC offers quick access to EPA experts and expertise via the CTC HOTLINE and the CTC Bulletin Board, and in-depth technical support through source specific Engineering Assistance Projects or more generic Technical Guidance Projects. The CTC is operated by the Air and Energy Engineering Research Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, and the Emission Standards Division, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

If you have any air pollution emission or control questions, or would like more information about the CTC and the types of technical assistance available, CALL THE CTC HOTLINE!

(919) 541-0800

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