

source categories within 10 years of promulgation of the CAAA. The standards that have been developed to regulate these source categories are also referred to as NESHAPs. However, these NESHAPs are codified in 40 CFR Part 63 and are based upon the maximum degree of emissions reductions in new and existing sources. The control technology that represents the maximum degree of emissions reductions for new and existing sources is commonly referred to as Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT). Hence, these Part 63 NESHAPs are referred to as MACT standards.

2.5 RCRA Air Rules General Requirements

Examples of MACT standards that regulate sources that could be subject to the air rules promulgated under RCRA include the NESHAP for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart F), the NESHAP for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from the SOCM for Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer Operations, and Wastewater (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart G), the NESHAP for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from Equipment Leaks (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart H) and the NESHAP for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Certain Processes subject to the Negotiated Regulation for Equipment Leaks (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart I).

Subpart AA standards regulate organic air emissions from process vents associated with one of five specific unit operations, which handle hazardous waste with a total organic concentration of 10 ppmw or greater.

Subpart AA standards were promulgated to regulate organic air emissions from process vents associated with distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations at hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. Facilities that are subject to the standards must monitor and, if necessary, control the organic air emissions from the affected process vents to assure that the total organic emissions from those vents be below the established short-term regulatory limit of 1.4 kilograms per hour (kg/h) and long-term regulatory limit of 2.8 Megagrams per year (Mg/yr). The owner or operator may also comply with the standards by using an approved control device to reduce the total organic air emissions from all affected vents at the facility by 95 weight percent.

Subpart BB standards regulate organic air emissions from equipment leaks, from equipment which contacts hazardous waste with total organic concentrations of 10 percent or greater.

Subpart BB standards were promulgated to regulate organic air emissions from equipment such as valves, flanges, open-ended lines, pumps, compressors, and sampling devices which contain or come into contact with hazardous waste. Control requirements according to the Subpart BB standards are dependant on the type of equipment and it's design, the layout of the facility (i.e., unsafe or difficult to monitor), and the

RCRA SUBPARTS AA, BB AND CC REGULATIONS BODY OF KNOWLEDGE

Subpart CC standards regulate organic air emissions from tanks, surface impoundments or containers which handle hazardous waste with average volatile organic concentrations of 500 ppmw or greater.

characteristics of the waste that is being managed. Affected equipment must be identified, tagged and monitored and equipment which is found to be leaking must be repaired according to the requirements of the standard.

Subpart CC standards were promulgated to regulate organic air emissions from tanks, surface impoundments, and containers. Reductions in organic air emissions from these sources are achieved through applying controls to the affected equipment or through treating the hazardous waste by one of the methods specified in the rule.