

## **Initial Notification Form Supplemental Information**<sup>1</sup>

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources:  
Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

40 CFR Part 63 Subpart DDDDD  
(Boiler MACT)

### ***What is the purpose of this form?***

You may use this form to meet the requirements for submitting an initial notification under National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD), which is commonly referred to as the **Boiler MACT**. However, you may submit the information in another form or format.

### ***Am I required to submit an Initial Notification?***

You must submit an Initial Notification if you are subject to the Boiler MACT.

*Major source* means any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit considering controls, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants, unless the Administrator establishes a lesser quantity, or in the case of radionuclides, different criteria from those specified in this sentence (§63.2).

*Area source* means any stationary source of hazardous air pollutants that is not a major source (§63.2).

### ***Am I subject to the Boiler MACT?***

You are subject to the Boiler MACT if you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater that is located at, or is part of, a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). A list of the regulated hazardous air pollutants can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/ttnatw01/orig189.html>.

*Boiler* means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the primary purpose of recovering thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Controlled flame combustion refers to a steady-state, or near steady-state, process wherein fuel and/or oxidizer feed rates are controlled. A device combusting solid waste, as defined in §241.3 of this chapter, is not a boiler unless the device is exempt from the definition of a solid waste incineration unit as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act. Waste heat boilers are excluded from this definition (§63.7575).

<sup>1</sup>Information is from U.S. EPA Air Toxics Web Site, [www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html](http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html)  
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- *Commercial/institutional boiler* means a boiler used in commercial establishments or institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, governmental buildings, hotels, restaurants, and laundries to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.
- *Industrial boiler* means a boiler used in manufacturing, processing, mining, and refining or any other industry to provide steam, hot water, and/or electricity.

*Process heater* means an enclosed device using controlled flame, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process material (liquid, gas, or solid) or to a heat transfer material (e.g., glycol or a mixture of glycol and water) for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not come into direct contact with process materials. A device combusting solid waste, as defined in §241.3 of this chapter, is not a process heater unless the device is exempt from the definition of a solid waste incineration unit as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act. Process heaters do not include units used for comfort heat or space heat, food preparation for on-site consumption, or autoclaves. Waste heat process heaters are excluded from this definition.

#### **Which boilers are not subject to the Boiler MACT rule (63.7491)?**

- 1) An electric utility steam generating unit (EGU) covered by subpart UUUUU of this part.
- 2) A recovery boiler or furnace covered by subpart MM of this part.
- 3) *Research and Development boilers and process heaters.* If your boiler or process heater is used specifically for research and development, including test steam boilers used to provide steam for testing the propulsion systems on military vessels. This does not include units that provide heat or steam to a process at a research and development facility.
- 4) *Hot water heater.* If you have a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous, liquid, or biomass fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel. Hot water boilers (i.e. not generating steam) combusting gaseous, liquid, or biomass fuel with a heat input capacity of less than 1.6 million Btu per hour are included in this definition. The 120 U.S. gallon capacity threshold to be considered a hot water heater is independent of the 1.6 million Btu per hour heat input capacity threshold for hot water boilers. Hot water heater also means a tankless unit that provides on-demand hot water.
- 5) A refining kettle covered by subpart X of this part.
- 6) An ethylene cracking furnace covered by subpart YY of this part.
- 7) Blast furnace stoves as described in EPA-453/R-01-005.

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- 8) *Boilers subject to other NESHAP standards.* Any boiler or process heater that is part of the affected source subject to another subpart of this part, such as boilers and process heaters used as control devices to comply with subparts JJJ, OOO, PPP, and U of this part.
- 9) Any boiler or process heater that is used as a control device to comply with another subpart of this part, or part 60, part 61, or part 65 of this chapter provided that at least 50 percent of the average annual heat input during any 3 consecutive calendar years to the boiler or process heater is provided by regulated gas streams that are subject to another standard.
- 10) *Temporary boilers.* Any gaseous or liquid fuel boiler that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another. A boiler is not a temporary boiler if the equipment is attached to a foundation or the boiler remains at a location within the facility and performs the same or similar function for more than 12 consecutive months (see §63.7575 Definitions for more detail).
- 11) Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boilers and process heaters as defined in this subpart.
- 12) *Boilers subject to section 129 of the Clean Air Act.* If your boiler is specifically listed as an affected source in another standard(s) under section 129 (e.g., Hospital/Infectious Medical Waste Incinerators, Commercial/Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators, Sewage Sludge Incinerators) you are subject to a section 129 rule instead of this rule.
- 13) *Hazardous Waste Boilers.* A unit that burns hazardous waste covered by Subpart EEE of this part. A unit that is exempt from Subpart EEE as specified in §63.1200(b) is not covered by Subpart EEE.
- 14) *Residential boilers.* Boilers used to provide heat and/or hot water as part of a residential combined heat and power system. This includes boilers located at institutional facilities (e.g., university campus, military base, church grounds) or commercial/industrial facilities (e.g., farm) used primarily to provide heat and/or hot water for dwellings containing four or fewer families or a single unit residence dwelling that has been converted into condominiums or apartments.
- 15) *Waste heat boiler and process heaters* means a device that recovers normally unused energy (i.e., hot exhaust gas) and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators. Waste heat boilers are heat exchangers generating steam from incoming hot exhaust gas from an industrial (e.g., thermal oxidizer, kiln, furnace) or power (e.g., combustion turbine, engine) equipment. Duct burners are sometimes used to increase the temperature of the incoming hot exhaust gas (see §63.7575 Definitions).

**When must I submit an Initial Notification (§63.9(b)(2))?**

*Existing sources:* No later than May 31, 2013.  
*New sources:* January 31, 2013 or within 15 days after startup of a new source, whichever is later.

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If you previously submitted an Initial Notification, it does not need to be resubmitted unless something has changed with regard to the boiler's applicability (e.g., fuel type, size).

***Is my source a new or existing source (§63.7490)?***

*New source* means that you commenced construction or reconstruction of the boiler or process heater after June 4, 2010 and the boiler meets the applicability criteria at the time you commence construction.

*Existing source* means you commenced construction or reconstruction of the boiler or process heater on or before June 4, 2010.

***What are my compliance dates (§63.7495)?***

Existing Sources:

- Existing sources must demonstrate compliance with all requirements of the rule no later than January 31, 2016.

New sources:

- New sources must demonstrate compliance with all requirements of the rule upon startup of the affected source, or January 31, 2013 whichever is later.

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