



## IRWIN Regulatory Newsletter – November 2017

### Federal

1. Updates to NAICS codes for Toxics Release Inventory Reports
  - Affects reports due **July 1, 2018**
2. Proposed Repeal of EPA Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations for Existing Stationary Sources
  - Comments being accepted until **December 15, 2017**

### Massachusetts

3. Greenhouse Gas and Air Source Registration Reporting Deadlines Extended for 2016
  - Annual source registration deadlines TBD
  - Greenhouse gas reporting deadlines TBD
  - Triennial source registrations postponed to reporting year 2017
4. Changes to Chemical Hazard Categories for Tier II Reports
  - Affects reports due **March 1, 2018**
5. Fire Code – Adoption of NFPA 1 2015 Edition

### New Hampshire

6. Proposed Changes to Air Toxics Modeling Regulations

### Rhode Island

7. Proposed Air Permitting Revisions for Major Sources

**Please read about our innovative waste water treatment project.**

See the write-up at the end of this newsletter and on our website.

FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE BELOW OR CALL US AT 508-653-8007

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### **1. FEDERAL: Updated NAICS Codes for TRI Reporting for Reporting Year 2017**

EPA is amending the list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes used in Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting to reference the 2017 NAICS codes. The 2012 codes were referenced previously. The 2017 NAICS codes will be used for reporting purposes as well as for evaluating the applicability of the regulation, although EPA has indicated that the change is not expected to affect which facilities are required to report. The updated NAICS codes must be reported on reporting year 2017 reports that will be due **July 1, 2018**.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2017-17413>

## 2. FEDERAL: Proposed Repeal of Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines

EPA is proposing to repeal its Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources regulation (40 CFR 60 Subpart UUUU, colloquially referred to as the Clean Power Plan), which required states to submit implementation plans to EPA for meeting state-specific goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from existing electric utility generating units. The regulation was promulgated in October 2015, but was stayed by a court decision based on concerns regarding statutory authority and the feasibility of implementing the guidelines at particular stationary sources. EPA has indicated that an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking will be issued in the near future regarding alternate means of regulating greenhouse gas emissions from existing sources under the Clean Air Act.

EPA has not proposed to repeal its new source performance standard regulating emissions of greenhouse gases for new and modified fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units (40 CFR 60 Subpart TTTT).

Comments on the proposed regulation are being accepted until **December 15, 2017**.  
<https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2017-22349>

## 3. MASSACHUSETTS: Air Emissions Reporting Deadlines Extended

MassDEP has issued a revised schedule for reporting under the Air Source Registration and Greenhouse Gas reporting programs, since the reporting forms are currently being reformatted in eDEP and online reporting is temporarily unavailable until the transition is complete. Access to the reporting forms in eDEP is now expected to be available by December 31, 2017, and when the forms are available for use MassDEP will announce what the applicable reporting deadlines will be for annual source registrations and greenhouse gas reports for reporting year 2016. Reporting for triennial source registration filers has been postponed to reporting year 2017.

Facilities may contact Maureen Hancock ([air.quality@state.ma.us](mailto:air.quality@state.ma.us) or 978-694-3271) with questions about source registration reporting or Jordan Garfinkle ([jordan.garfinkle@state.ma.us](mailto:jordan.garfinkle@state.ma.us) or 617-292-5904) with questions about greenhouse gas reporting.

## 4. MASSACHUSETTS: Changes to Tier II Reports for Reporting Year 2017

MEMA has announced that the chemical hazard reporting information on Tier II reports is being revised for reporting year 2017 for consistency with updated EPA regulations. Tier II reports have previously had five categories of physical and health hazards (fire, sudden release of pressure, reactivity, acute health hazard, and chronic health hazard). These are being replaced with 13 categories of physical hazards and 11 categories of health hazards matching the categories under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Information about which category(ies) are applicable to a chemical substance can generally be found in Section 2 of the Safety Data Sheet.

The updated chemical hazard information must be reported on reporting year 2017 reports that will be due **March 1, 2018**. MEMA has announced that the Tier II Manager system has already been updated to reflect the new hazard categories, and facilities have the option of submitting updated information before the end of 2017 in order to facilitate reporting in 2018. Facilities who have questions about MEMA's announcement or would like instructions for submitting an update in 2017 may contact Mayra Quintana ([Mayra.Quintana@state.ma.us](mailto:Mayra.Quintana@state.ma.us) or 508-820-2041), Jeff Timperi ([Jeff.Timperi@state.ma.us](mailto:Jeff.Timperi@state.ma.us) or 508-820-2019), or Paula Krumsiek ([Paula.Krumsiek@state.ma.us](mailto:Paula.Krumsiek@state.ma.us) or 508-820-1424).

## 5. MASSACHUSETTS: Proposed Adoption of 2015 Fire Code

Massachusetts DFS is proposing to update the Massachusetts Fire Code (527 CMR 1.00) to reference the 2015 edition of the NFPA Fire Code (NFPA 1). The 2012 edition is referenced currently.

The Massachusetts Electrical Code also includes a listing of state-specific amendments to NFPA 70 and this list has been updated as well. Proposed changes to the state-specific amendments include:

- The chapter of NFPA 1 regarding handling of laboratory chemicals would now be included in the fire code.
- Amendments would be added regarding the permitting process for hot work.
- Recordkeeping and documentation requirements would be added for facilities that conduct processing of hazardous materials. These requirements were previously part of 527 CMR 33.00 but were inadvertently omitted from the fire code when NFPA 1-2012 was adopted.

<http://www.mass.gov/eopss/docs/dfs/osfm/cmr/20170202-527cmr1-00-frontendamendments-legal-bfpr-promulgation.pdf>

## 6. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Proposed Regulatory Changes for Air Toxics Modeling

New Hampshire DES is proposing a number of changes to its regulations for air modeling of Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants (RTAP). In particular:

- The applicability of the air modeling rule would be changed to add and clarify exemptions such as site remediation projects, accidental releases, small solvent cleaning sources, small spray coating sources, educational uses, and storage and repackaging of chemicals.
- Toxicity classes and / or Allowable Ambient Levels would be adjusted for approximately 20 listed chemicals.
- 28 new chemicals would be added to the RTAP listing and 4 would be removed.
- Procedures for classifying chemicals would be revised for consistency with updated EPA regulations.

<https://www.des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/legal/rulemaking/documents/env-a1400-ip.pdf>

## 7. RHODE ISLAND: Proposed Regulatory Changes for Air Permitting

Rhode Island DEM is proposing changes to its air pollution control permitting regulations (Regulation No. 9) for consistency with federal requirements for major source permitting. The proposed revision includes changes affecting the following provisions:

- A maximum allowable increase in pollutant concentration above the baseline concentration would be added for PM-2.5.
- Greenhouse gases would be removed as a major NSR pollutant for sources that are not already regulated for another NSR pollutant.
- Changes to some definitions, including clarifications of applicability for precursor pollutants and the baseline dates for allowable increases in pollutant concentrations.

[http://sos.ri.gov/dar\\_filing/regdocs/holding/DEM/250-RICR-120-05-9.pdf](http://sos.ri.gov/dar_filing/regdocs/holding/DEM/250-RICR-120-05-9.pdf)

## WASTE WATER PRETREATMENT UPGRADE FOR HIGH SOLIDS WASTE WATER

IRWIN Engineers helped a fiber-optic glass manufacturer permit a major upgrade to their industrial wastewater pretreatment system that had been in operation for over 30 years without a shutdown of plant operations during the construction.

The aging system could no longer process wastewater at its design flow rate. The waste contained a high fraction of coarse solids that settled so densely in the clarifier that the sludge was very difficult to remove. IRWIN performed field experiments using a novel treatment technique that used hydrocyclone units (Figure 1) to remove the coarse solids from the wastewater before the clarifier. The system also chronically overdosed treatment chemicals used to remove heavy metals based on the dosing control scheme. Through a revised control scheme, and addition of a precipitation aid, chemical usage for precipitation will be reduced by over 50 percent. The new design allowed the facility to reduce the footprint of the clarifier and precipitation systems by half (Figure 2). Rather than replacing the existing rotary vacuum sludge dewatering system, value was found with targeted part replacements to extend the equipment life. Those changes and operator training decreased sludge dewatering processing time by over 65%.



*Figure 1: Hydrocyclone*



*Figure 2: Precipitation and Clarification System*

The system was equipped with new controls providing increased automation, stability, and reliability, and a new HMI with a touchscreen and wireless connectivity, reducing the operator attention and time required to run the system. IRWIN coordinated with the contractor throughout the construction phase implementing temporary systems to avoid interrupting the incoming flow of process wastewater. IRWIN also provided support during the startup of the system, visiting the site to perform testing, assist with troubleshooting, and confirm performance of the new system.

The result of IRWIN's creative problem solving and hands-on approach is a treatment system that processes wastewater four times faster than the original system, uses significantly less treatment chemistry, produces less than half as much solid hazardous waste, and reduced operating labor costs by 70 percent.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL US AT 508-653-8007

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