The Latest on the Ethylene MACT

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Proposed New Ethylene MACT (EMACT) Requirements

- Important For Entire Chemical Sector Not Just Ethylene Producers.
- Substantial Effort Will Be Required To Comply.
- Proposed Changes Follow Refinery Sector Rule (RSR) Template.
- RSR Lessons Learned Will Be Beneficial.



Ethylene MACT Proposed Rule

- Hot Off The Presses!
 - □ 9/5/2019 Proposed rule signed by EPA Administrator.
 - □ 10/9/2019 Published in Federal Register (84 FR 54278).
- Stemmed from CAA-required Risk and Technology Review.
 - □ Required for EPA every 8 years after setting MACT standard.
 - Account for improvements in air pollution controls and/or prevention.
 - Assess remaining health risks ("residual risk") for the source category.



Fenceline Monitoring?

- Sigh Of Relief No Fenceline Monitoring In Proposed Rule
- Doesn't Mean Fenceline Monitoring Will Be Confined To Refineries, Though:
 - Consent Decrees,
 - Negotiated Settlements,
 - □ Facilities near refineries affected by refinery monitoring.



Flares – Substantial New Requirements

- \$45 Million Expected Capital Expenditures Due To New Monitoring And Operational Requirements Across. Approximately 100 Affected Flares (Average Of Approx. \$450,000 Per Flare) – EPA's Estimate.
- Multiple Types Of New Requirements.
- Adding Provisions For Multi-point Ground Flares (As Part Of A More General Category "Pressure-assisted Multi-point Flare").



Proposed Flare Changes Tied to RSR

- EPA Relied On The Same Analyses And Proposing The Same Operating Limits As For RSR.
- Proposed Rule Directly Applies The Petroleum Refinery Flare Rule Requirements In MACT CC To Ethylene Production Source Category Flares With Clarifications.
- Proposal Eliminates Cross-references To The MACT Subpart A General Provisions And Instead Specifies All Flare Operational And Monitoring Requirements In The EMACT Standards.



Flares – New Requirements

Vent Gas Net Heating Value (NHV) Monitoring.

- Gas Chromatograph (GC).
- Calorimeter.
- □ Mass Spectrometer (MS).
- Grab Samples.
- Volumetric Flow Rate Monitoring For Assist Air/Steam.
- Smokeless Design Capacity.
- ► Flare Management Plan (FMP).
- Root Cause Analysis (RCA).



Startup/Shutdown/Malfunction – Major Changes

- Eliminating General Exemptions For Startup, Shutdown, And Malfunction (SSM) Emissions.
- Implementing Work Practices For Some SSM Activities.
 - Maintenance vents.
 - □ Pressure relief device (PRD) releases.
 - Decoking operations for ethylene cracking furnaces.



Work Practices - Maintenance Vents

- All Process Liquids Removed From The Process Equipment.
- Not Vented To Atmosphere Unless One Of Following;
 - □ The vent is measured to be $\leq 10\%$ LEL, and
 - If the LEL cannot be measured due to the design of the equipment, depressured to 5 psig or less.
 - In this case, no active purging (i.e., flow through) to the atmosphere would be allowed until the vent meets the ≤10% LEL criterion.
 - □ The equipment contains <50 lb of VOC (engineering calculations)
- Equipment Must Be Depressured To Less Than 2 Psig During Blind Installation If <10% LEL Cannot Be Achieved.</p>



Work Practices - PRDs

- Equip Each PRD In Organic HAP Service With A Device(s) Or Use A Monitoring System That Is Capable Of:
 - □ Identifying the pressure release,
 - Recording the time and duration of each pressure release, and
 - Notifying operators immediately that a pressure release is occurring.
- Minimum 3 Redundant Measures To Prevent Atmospheric Releases Or Install A Closed Vent System And Route To A Flare, Drain, Or Other Control System.
- Root Cause Analysis (RCA) Conducted On All Release Events For Each PRD



Work Practices - Decoking Ethylene Cracking Furnace

- Conduct Daily Inspections For Flame Impingement During Normal Operations.
- Conduct At Least Two Of The Following Other Work Practices.;
 - Monitor CO₂ concentration at the radiant tube outlet during decoking,
 - Monitor temperature at the radiant tube outlet during decoking,
 - Purge the radiant tubes with steam after decoking,
 - □ Apply a coating material to radiant tube interior after decoking.



Vent Control Bypasses – Clarifying Provisions

- Closed Vent Systems Containing Bypass Lines.
- In Situ Sampling Systems.
- Flares Connected To Fuel Gas Systems.



Heat Exchangers – Updating Leak Provisions

- Existing Sources: Quarterly Monitoring (After An Initial 6 Months Of Monthly Monitoring).
- New Sources: Monthly Monitoring (After An Initial 6 Months Of Weekly Monitoring).
- Leak Definition: 6.2 Ppmv Of Total Strippable Hydrocarbon Concentration (As Methane).
 - Repairs required within 45 days for leaks less than 62 ppmv.
 - Leaks detected with 62 ppmv or greater require immediate repair (within 30 days of detection) with no delay of repair available.



Other Provisions

Tightening Applicable Storage Vessel Thresholds For Control Requirements By Reducing Thresholds.

□ Storage capacity.

Maximum true vapor pressure.

Adding Provisions For Electronic Reporting Of Performance Test Results And Reports And Notification Of Compliance Status (NOCS) Reports.



Implementation Deadlines for New Requirements

- Final Rule Promulgation Deadline 3/13/2020.
- "New Sources".
 - Affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after the publication date of the proposed rule (10/9/2019).
 - Compliance deadline upon startup or final rule effective date, whichever later.
- "Existing Sources".
 - □ Compliance deadline 3 years after final rule effective date.
 - Not as long as it seems considering amount of effort required.



Summary

- Many new Ethylene MACT requirements proposed
- Comment deadline for the proposed rule is 11/25/2019
- Start early to prepare for compliance dates
- Budget time and money for extensive effort required to comply with new requirements
- Leverage lessons learned from Refinery Sector Rule implementation



Question Time!

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