

RBLC WORKSHOP SUMMARY

EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Denver, Colorado
July 16, 2001

Background

On July 16, 2001, in Denver, Colorado, the EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)/Best Available Control Technology (BACT)/Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) Clearinghouse (RBLC) hosted the third in a series of public workshops to solicit feedback on the RBLC. The fourth RBLC workshop is scheduled to be held in Chicago on August 22, 2001.

Following welcoming remarks and introductions, Bob Blaszcak (OAQPS/RBLC) updated participants on the status of the RBLC database system. In FY 2001, OAQPS received the funding necessary to implement major changes to the system and gather missing information. OAQPS is holding the RBLC workshops to demonstrate the direction it is taking the system, but primarily is seeking input from system users on how to improve and update the RBLC so that it better meets user needs.

Introduction

Bob Blaszcak described the goals and format of the workshop, as well as a summary of Clean Air Act Advisory Committee recommendations.

Workshop Goals

- Provide a forum for participants to offer feedback on the RBLC and raise issues, and
- Conduct an on-line demonstration of the RBLC data input and querying.

Workshop Format

- Scheduled presentations included: (1) an RBLC on-line demonstration; (2) a discussion of RBLC improvements in relation to the New Source Review Reform Rulemaking; (3) a summary of planned improvements, both on-going and under consideration; (4) a review of RBLC data fields, data structure, and content; and (5) an overview of air pollution technology issues.
- The workshop schedule also included three separate open forums intended to: (1) identify and discuss broad RBLC issues; (2) obtain specific suggestions on

improving user-friendliness and system functionality; and (3) address any remaining and/or unforeseen issues.

- The workshop also included an on-line data entry tutorial designed for participants from state and local permitting agencies.

Clean Air Act Advisory Committee Recommendations

In 1994, the RBLC Subgroup, NSR Advisory Committee, Clean Air Act Advisory Committee made specific recommendations for improvements to the RBLC. The Committee's twenty-three prescriptive suggestions, outlined in more detail in the original documents available at www.epa.gov/ttn/catc, were briefly described during the workshop.

- Function and purpose of the RBLC
 - The RBLC is a screening tool. If users need more detailed information they may have to contact State and local agencies.
 - The RBLC should comprehensively catalog all RACT/BACT/LAER determinations. Specifically, LAER data must be entered into the RBLC.
 - New and emerging technologies should be examined by permitting authorities.
- Content of the RBLC
 - The RBLC should limit the number of data fields to simplify data entry. Users should tell EPA what is really needed.
 - The RBLC should standardize emissions units and generate ranking of most- to least-stringent order of sources.
- Funding of the RBLC
 - Additional funding should be provided to implement improvements.
- Oversight and management of the RBLC
 - Make sure data are real.
 - New and emerging technologies are not always listed. EPA wants to include foreign technologies.
 - Conduct education and outreach, including workshops and training (e.g., classroom, CD-ROM).

Previously Identified Issues

- The RBLC is currently missing approximately 60 percent of permits that have been issued. The data is not comprehensive in scope and permit-related information is incomplete.

- The RBLC does not confirm that a source was constructed and that compliance with emission limits indicated in the database has been demonstrated. Although data fields are provided, agencies rarely report whether or not a source has passed a compliance verification test.
- Cost information is not included in the system. The Agency must decide what constitutes “reasonable cost information.” Some states have expressed reservations because they do not verify this information. They want real numbers and not estimates, if possible. Other states indicated that they regularly verified cost information as part of the permitting process.
- Questions have been raised concerning the presentation of new and emerging air pollution control technologies.
- EPA is seeking input on user-friendliness.

Participant Comments

- Don Shepherd (NPS) asked for an estimate of the percentage of permit applications that are entered into the RBLC. Bob Blaszcak answered that approximately 33 percent to 50 percent of permits are entered into the RBLC.
- Don Shepherd also indicated a concern with lag time in getting permits into the RBLC and asked whether the RBLC would be setting targets for getting data entered. Bob Blaszcak answered that OAQPS does not know how many permits have been issued and relies on EPA regional offices to provide OAQPS with this information. The RBLC does not have the authority to dictate time frames, and can only make recommendations. He indicated that the New Source Review Reform Rule may establish time frames for entering data. Bob Blaszcak asked for other suggestions regarding ways to improve the timeliness of data entry. Currently, LAER information is required to be entered into the RBLC in a timely manner (approximately 30 days from date of permit issue). RBLC contractors are visiting EPA regional offices to search for permits not entered into the RBLC and missing information on permits already entered in the system for the past ten years. The contractors will visit five of the ten regional offices by September 2001.

RBLC Improvements vs. New Source Review Rulemaking

Bob Blaszcak presented a brief overview on the New Source Review process. He emphasized that the RBLC role in New Source Review (NSR) is simply to respond to and record the results of changes to the permitting process that are ultimately driven by the rulemaking. He noted that the RBLC facilitates the NSR permitting process, but that neither the RBLC nor the

workshop is a part of the rulemaking process. However, he observed that the rulemaking does impact the RBLC. For example:

- Early notification for Federal land managers – EPA has indicated that it will post permit applications on the RBLC as they are received.
- Clean unit test – the biggest regulatory impact on the RBLC will be to require complete information to facilitate the permit process.
- Effective permit to construct – EPA is unsure how this provision will be implemented. It may require that a permit be recorded in the RBLC before it can be effective.

Bob Blaszcak indicated that EPA will not delay permits after the NSR Final Rule is issued and that the RBLC will have to react quickly. He encouraged participants to get involved in the rulemaking process.

Participant Comments

- Bernie Dailey (Wyoming Air Quality Division) expressed concern that NSR Reform may not occur. Bob Blaszcak estimated that NSR Reform would be issued within the next year. He noted that the RBLC will exist whether or not NSR Reform is completed because the RBLC is integrated with the permitting process. If NSR Reform is promulgated, the RBLC should be more complete with permits entered in a more timely manner.
- Don Shepherd noted that under NSR Reform, applications would not be complete until entered into the RBLC thereby providing incentive to enter data into the RBLC.
- Gary Kizior (BP) asked who is obligated to enter data under NSR Reform. Bob Blaszcak answered that data entry is aimed at the states, but could be passed to industry.

Planned Improvements

Rick Copland (OAQPS/RBLC) led a discussion of planned improvements to the RBLC. He indicated that these involved both on-going initiatives and improvements under consideration.

On-going improvements include:

- Data Acquisition – One of the problems with the RBLC is that it is incomplete. EPA is having a difficult time keeping the RBLC data current. EPA is

coordinating with regional offices to identify permits that have been issued but not entered. With its budget for data review increased, OAQPS will send teams the EPA regional offices to update the RBLC.

- Outreach – Outreach initiatives assist in the process to improve the RBLC. These initiatives include the RBLC annual report, workshops, and an RBLC user manual.
- Data Entry – EPA will develop a stand-alone editor system for the RBLC so users do not have to be on-line to enter data. EPA also plans to develop on-line quality assurance (QA) utilities.
- Linkage – The RBLC will include links to technical web sites and to relevant State and local web sites.

Improvements under consideration include:

- Customized Retrieval/Output Reports – EPA is exploring ways to customize reports and queries based on user input.
- Cost Data – Cost data are rarely entered into the RBLC. EPA is considering ways to include more cost data in the RBLC, as well as the implications of these expanded data collection efforts.
- More Definitive Process Identification – EPA is considering changes to the process type codes to better reflect processes regulated by various EPA regulations (NSPS, NESHAP, MACT, etc.).
- Links – The Agency intends to include more links in the RBLC to other web sites in order to provide more information. EPA would like to link regulations and permits databases. The RBLC may include links to permitting information on State and local web sites.
- Update SIC to NAICS – EPA plans to update the SIC codes currently used in the RBLC to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).
- Training/Training Materials and Methods – EPA is considering developing classroom and CD-ROM training courses for the RBLC.
- Restore Ranking Capability – EPA is considering listing most stringent to least stringent emission limits and technologies for processes and pollutants.

- New Clean Air Technology Database – Subject to disclaimers regarding endorsements of specific technologies, the Agency is considering including information on specific technology vendors.
- Industry Sector Technology Assessments and Emerging Technology Technical Bulletins – EPA is exploring the feasibility of providing direct access and/or links to these reference materials as they are finalized.
- Graphical Displays of RBLC Sources and Class I Areas – In anticipation of NSR reform, EPA is considering including this information to assist Federal land managers with early notification requirements.

Participant Comments

- Kirsten King (U.S. FWS) stated that required cost data should include dollars per ton and indicated that costs per ton should not be considered confidential business information (CBI). Bob Blaszcak answered that costs per ton are difficult to characterize as CBI. The RBLC should be confident that data entered into the system are correct. He also noted that the RBLC cannot be a public database if it includes CBI. Don Shepherd indicated that additional cost fields (e.g., annualized cost) are important to show how the values for tons/year are derived.
- Bob Blaszcak asked if states verified submitted cost information. Participants responded that, in general, they do not.
- Manisha Blair (CO APCD) questioned whether the lack of cost information was a CBI issue or an issue of not wanting to enter the data. Bob Blaszcak indicated that public access to CBI is only one of the reasons for the lack of cost data. EPA is looking to determine the data needs and then address the resulting CBI issues.

RBLC On-line Demonstration

Rick Copland conducted an on-line demonstration of the RBLC system. He said that his demonstration would be limited to navigation and querying of the RBLC. He also noted that the final session of the workshop would provide a hands-on demonstration of data entry protocols. The demonstration covered the following topics:

- Accessing the RBLC database:
 - The CATC home page address is www.epa.gov/ttn/catc.
- The RBLC home page structure, including:
 - *Welcome* link provides background and instructions on how to use the RBLC.

- *What's New* is self explanatory.
 - *Data Entry* will be shown this afternoon.
 - *Links to S/L Air Pollution Control Agencies* contains links to state agency web sites and contact information for both state agencies and EPA Regional Offices.
 - *On-Line Reference Library* contains links to web sites within and outside of EPA where you might find additional data and technology information.
 - *Tool Box* contains links to software tools that will allow you to estimate emissions, evaluate technologies, or identify less polluting materials.
- Employing the RBLC database querying options:
 - *RBLC ID query* is used to dig into the information from a particular facility. The RBLC is composed of a two-letter state abbreviation followed by a 4-digit number. Each RBLC ID represents one facility. You can type in up to 3 specific IDs.
 - *Process type query* employs broad categories from a drop-down list.
 - *Standard query* employs a potentially long list of criteria to narrow the search – the more criteria, the more focused the results.
 - *Advanced query* is faster than the standard query if you only need to limit two criteria and you already know what those criteria are.
 - Selecting report options:
 - *Process Summary by Facility Name* report corresponds to Appendix F of the RBLC Annual Report and includes facility name, company name, RBLC ID, permit date, process type, and process description.
 - *Contact Summary by Process Code* report corresponds to Appendix G of the RBLC Annual Report, and presents information first by process type code, then by facility name and gives some summary information.
 - *Detailed Listing By Identifier* report corresponds to Appendix H of the RBLC Annual Report, and presents information by RBLC ID and contains virtually all information from the selected facilities in a table format. Notice that the report is much longer than either of the previous summary reports.
 - *Freeform Report* provides the data in order by RBLC ID and includes all information. It is a very long report.
 - *Generated ASCII text file* is useful when exporting data for subsequent manipulation using a spreadsheet or database program.

Participant Comments

- Gary Kizior asked if it is possible to enter a partial RBLC ID code to find a range of permits (e.g., entering only the state portion of the ID to find all permits in a

state). Rick Copland answered that Query by NSR/RBLC Identifier is not the option to use to perform this type of query.

- Jackie Joyce (Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment) asked if it is possible to refine a search to find, for example, a specific control technology. Bob Blaszcak recommended skimming the results of a query by process type to see if it provides the results you need and, if not, then perform a standard or an advanced query. Jackie Joyce responded that it is burdensome to skim for specific records if there are too many results in a query.
- Gary Kizior asked if there is a limit of 150 records retrieved by a query. Rick Copland responded that query results show 150 records at a time no matter how many records the query retrieves. Users must create a new report for each 150 records generated in a query. He said some users have indicated an interest in generating a single report for all records retrieved, regardless of number.
- Gary Kizior asked if it is possible to expand advanced search criteria to more than two elements. Bob Blaszcak answered that the RBLC will explore including additional search criteria, probably adding a third criteria.
- Gary Kizior noted that the ASCII report option is useful. He said that he often generates an ASCII report in order to sort and manipulate the data in a spreadsheet rather than trying to create a search strategy in the RBLC.

User-Friendliness/Functionality

Bob Blaszcak asked the participants if the current query options meet user needs. Are there options users do not like? Are there simpler query options (e.g., similar to a web search engine where a user enters a word or phrase to look for specific results)?

Participant Comments

- Gary Kizior asked if all data elements are available for use with the advanced query feature. Bob Blaszcak answered that all searchable data elements should be available for querying.
- Gary Kizior noted that there are no look-up functions available in the advanced query feature and the user must be familiar with process type codes. He said that it would be convenient to include look-up features so users do not have to refer to manuals. Bob Blaszcak responded that look-up lists are available in the standard query feature and a similar feature potentially could be added to the advanced

query option. He also indicated that they are looking into the ability to select multiple process type codes in one query (i.e., using the control and enter keys).

- Rick Copland asked whether the users found the standard query results to be too much to scroll through. Gary Kizior indicated that it can be, but he prefers to pull more data and then narrow his results later. In this respect, the advanced query almost seems more simple.
- Bob Blaszcak asked the participants if it would be useful to be able to sort data by permit date. The participants responded that sorting data by permit date would be useful.
- Bob Blaszcak asked if it would be helpful to go directly to process level data. The participants answered that this search feature would be useful.

Rick Copland noted that some users have asked that the RBLC system allow them to run a query and then be able to select which data elements to include in a report.

- Gary Kizior said that he often uses the ASCII report function to manipulate data, so it would be helpful if the system allowed him to run a query and select specific data elements to include in report output. He asked if it would be possible to modify the RBLC to allow users to select fields to view in a query before designing an output report. Bob Blaszcak indicated that it would be difficult to customize a report at that stage.

How can we simplify query and site navigation?

- Chip Hancock (Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment) stated that the RBLC is probably frustrating for the public to use because it requires programmatic knowledge as well as some database training. He also noted that the system includes a large number of government acronyms that may confuse some users. Bob Blaszcak responded that it may be possible to simplify certain aspects of the RBLC, but some programmatic knowledge will always be required to use the system.
- Gary Kizior said that the hyperlinks at the bottom of the query pages are not obvious navigation tools and should be made more obvious as navigation buttons. In addition, he was not aware of Rick Copland's warning during the online demonstration of not using the "back" browser button as it may pull information from cache.

What kind of training material is needed?

- Chip Hancock suggested providing a web-based tutorial. Bob Blaszcak said that a simple web- or CD-based tutorial is probably the best way to get started with the RBLC, allowing users to begin using the system without waiting for formal training. This option would also be good since no one can predict future funding for training and since there is turnover in the field.

Identification and Discussion of RBLC Issues

The RBLC staff and workshop participants engaged in a discussion to identify RBLC issues and answer questions about the RBLC.

Participant Comments

- Don Shepherd spoke briefly on the possible addition of a module in the RBLC to contain information on Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) determinations. The Regional Haze Regulation requires that BART technology is installed by 2018. It would be useful to have a clearinghouse for BART determinations and related retrofit information as part of the RBLC. Currently, there have been no BART determinations, only BART-like determinations. Inputting BART data would be voluntary. Gary Kizior said that it may be as simple as providing a data field indicating whether the permit is for a retrofit or a new source. Don Shepherd questioned whether simply adding a check box would provide a complete account of the extent of BART determinations because entering retrofit data would still be voluntary. Without a firm requirement, BART data would face the same comprehensiveness problems that the RBLC currently experiences. He noted, however, that it would be useful to be able to distinguish between a retrofit and a new source. Bernie Dailey indicated that since it seems that adding BART information into the RBLC will cause minimal change to the program, he would like to see it made available and see if it is used. Bob Blaszcak indicated that the RBLC will accept and post determinations, but reiterated that the RBLC has no authority to require them.

Data Fields/Data Structure/Content of the RBLC Database

Bob Blaszcak provided an in-depth discussion of each data element in the RBLC input form and addressed comments from the workshop participants. He provided an overview of RBLC data structures, discussed the rationale underlying each included data element, and provided instructions on completing the form. Bob Blaszcak encouraged participants to provide feedback on the layout and design of the form both during the workshop and after using the system in the future.

Participant Comments

- Bernie Dailey said that in Wyoming permit engineers issue permits and enter them into the RBLC and compliance personnel verify compliance. This makes it difficult to go back and enter the compliance information. Other states, as well as Monica Morales of EPA Region 8, indicated a similar division of responsibility.
- Tad Anderson (Utah Division of Air Quality) asked about the protocol for a military facility that was built, entered into the RBLC with LAER information, but was never operated. Bob Blaszcak answered that it is appropriate to amend the entry with a note indicating that it was built, but never operated. It is also appropriate to remove the facility from the system if it was never operated, there are no plans to operate it, and it otherwise sets no precedent.
- Don Shepherd asked if it would be possible to provide a link from the RBLC to the National Emission Trends (NET) database. Bob Blaszcak responded that the RBLC would look into providing the link.
- Don Shepherd recommended making the following change to the input form: for “Class One Areas Affected Within 250km of source” change “250km” to “300km.”
- Bernie Dailey suggested that there is the possibility for confusion in the wording of “Plantwide Emissions/Emissions Increase Information” on the input form. Bob Blaszcak responded that it refers to the increase in emissions resulting from change, but agreed that the section could be worded more clearly.
- Bernie Dailey questioned why compliance data fields are included under the process section as opposed to the pollutant section.
- Bernie Dailey said that Wyoming permits include two applicable alternatives under emission limits. The RBLC input form includes a primary emission limit and an alternative emission limit. Bob Blaszcak suggested including check boxes that indicate “primary,” “secondary,” or “both” to accurately characterize emission limit data.

Bob Blaszcak indicated a concern about potential CBI. He suggested that O&M, annualized, and capital cost data fields be removed, leaving cost effectiveness, dollars per ton, and costs in year dollars. He asked the participants for their input on cost data.

- Gary Kizior said that the RBLC should include specific cost information. Cost effectiveness information can be interpreted broadly and is subject to site-specific

differences, but it provides an estimate of average costs. O&M, annualized, and capital costs are only useful if they are accurate and consistent.

- Kirsten King noted said that cost data are valuable in looking across sources to determine approximate expenditures.

Bob Blaszcak reported that the State of New Jersey indicated an interest in including test results numbers in the RBLC. He asked for input from the participants on including test methods in the RBLC.

- Gary Kizior stated that he would like to see test results numbers because that information is useful in evaluating how well equipment performs. Vendors will often guarantee results for their equipment. Test numbers verify these guarantees. Mr. Kizior also indicated that tons/year do not provide a good estimate of effectiveness and the data should include an indication of process size.
- Gary Kizior asked what fields are useful to judge the level of control that is being applied. He also asked about the stringency of the control. Bob Blaszcak responded that the primary emission limit is the most useful judge. He said that the RBLC needs standardized units in order too do some type of ranking for stringency, probably by emission per unit of process.

On-line Data Entry Tutorial

Bob Blaszcak provided an on-line demonstration of the RBLC system.

Participant Comments

- Gary Kizior asked if the RBLC attempts to contact permitted facilities to verify data accuracy and if facilities have contacted the RBLC to report errors. Bob Blaszcak answered that facility contacts historically have not included in the data submitted. Promulgation of the NSR Reform Rule would change that. It is not possible to contact facilities without contact information. Most questions received from facilities relate to finding specific data in the RBLC.

Who Should Be Able to Submit/Enter Data?

Bob Blaszcak asked the participants for input on who should be allowed to enter data into the RBLC. He also asked participants to consider whether the RBLC should contain a list of vendors or a link to a list of vendors.

Participant Comments

- Gary Kizior said that the burden should fall on the applicants to report data. Vendors have a vested interest in attempting to sell their products. He suggested that permit applications should not be considered complete until the applicant enters all required data. This requirement would provide incentive for applicants to enter information in the RBLC. Audience members indicated that if the state would then have to review the entered data, the state may as well enter it themselves since reviewing could take as long as entering it.
- Bernie Dailey asked when the off-line stand-alone system will be available. He noted that it is easier for his staff to enter data as they are working on issuing a permit rather than attempting to enter a large backlog of permits. Bob Blaszcak answered that the stand-alone system will probably be available by the end of August 2001.
- Gary Kizior asked if the RBLC was attempting to identify missing permits. Bob Blaszcak answered that RBLC contractors are visiting EPA regional offices to identify permits that are not entered into the RBLC and to find missing permit information for incomplete RBLC entries.

Air Pollution Technology Issues

Bob Blaszcak asked how the RBLC should provide information on new and emerging technologies and foreign technologies. Current plans under consideration by EPA call for including basic information, operating parameters, cost, successful applications, links to developer/vendor web sites, and existing technologies. EPA is wary of appearing to endorse vendors and products by establishing links on EPA web sites. Bob Blaszcak asked if this is something EPA should pursue.

Participant Comments

- Gary Kizior said that there are potential liability issues if EPA appears to endorse certain vendors over others. There would have to be ground rules to protect EPA from potential entanglements.
- The group consensus was that access to vendors through the RBLC would be a useful tool.
- Bob Blaszcak asked if the audience had a preference on a source category to use as a prototype in an industry sector type technology study. Gary Kizior indicated it should be something applicable to several different industries and be something of concern.

Open Forum

The discussion portion of the workshop concluded with an open forum for general questions and ideas related to the RBLC.

Participant Comments

- Gary Kizior asked where the RBLC budget increase was targeted. He also asked if there was a mandate to change the system. Bob Blaszcak answered that much of the increased funding was intended to clean up the RBLC database. While there was no mandate to change the RBLC, the increased funding has provided an opportunity for the RBLC to implement the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee recommendations and conduct public workshops to solicit feedback from users on improving the system.

Attachment A

**Attendees for the RBLC Workshop #3
Denver, Colorado**

Attendees for the RBLC Workshop #3 - Denver, CO

Name	Organization	City, State	Phone	E-Mail
Anderson, Tad	Utah Division of Air Quality	Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 536-4456	Tanderso@deq.state.ut.us
Blair, Manisha	Colorado Air Pollution Control Division	Denver, CO	(303) 692-3173	manisha.blair@state.co.us
Blaszczak, Bob	Information Transfer Group, OAQPS, EPA	RTP, NC	(919) 541-5432	blaszczak.bob@epa.gov
Copland, Rick	U.S. EPA, OAQPS	RTP, NC	(919) 541-5265	copland.rick@epa.gov
Dailey, Bernie	WY Air Quality Division	Cheyenne, WY	(307) 777-7345	bdaile@state.wy.us
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Hancock, III, RK (Chip)	CO Dept of Public Health and Env -- APCD	Denver, CO	(303) 692-3168	R.Hancock@state.co.us
Jordan, Lynnette	OK Dept of Environmental Quality	Oklahoma City, OK	(405) 702-4100	lynnette.jordan@deq.state.ok.us
Joyce, Jackie	Colorado Dept. of Public Health & Environment	Denver, CO	(303) 692-3267	Jackie.Joyce@state.co.us
King, Kirsten	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Denver, CO	(303) 969-2153	kirsten_king@nps.gov
Kizior, Gary	BP	Lisle, IL	(630) 434-4119	kiziorgj@bp.com
Kohtala, Denise	State of WY DEQ AQD	Cheyenne, WY	(307) 777-5947	denisekohtala@hotmail.com
Mark, Thomas	CO Air Pollution Control Division	Denver, CO	(303) 692-3216	Thomas.Mark@state.co.us
Morales, Monica S.	U.S. EPA Region VIII	Denver, CO	(303) 312-6936	morales.monica@epa.gov
Seetharama, Ram	Colorado Air Pollution Control Division	Denver, CO	(303) 692-3198	Ram.Seetharama@state.co.us
Shepherd, Don	National Park Service	Lakewood, CO	(303) 969-2075	don_shepherd@nps.gov
Stamper, Vicki		Boulder, CO	(303) 545-9776	vstamper@idcomm.com
Welch, Douglas	OR Dept of Environmental Quality	Pendleton, OR	(541) 278-4621	welch.doug@deq.state.or.us

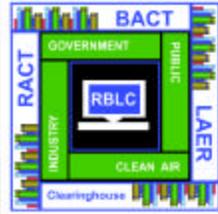
Attachment B

**Presentation Materials for the
RBLC Workshop #3
Denver, Colorado**



RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse

Introduction



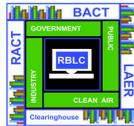
Introduction



- ▶ Workshop Goals
- ▶ Workshop Format
- ▶ Clean Air Act Advisory Committee Recommendations
- ▶ Previously Identified Issues



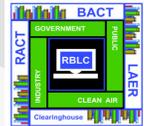
Workshop Goals



- ▶ Get User Input
- ▶ Answer Questions & Discuss Issues
- ▶ RBLC Web Capabilities and Demonstration



Workshop Format



- ▶ Demonstrate RBLC Web
- ▶ Known Issues & Planned Improvements
- ▶ Get Your Input
- ▶ Open Forum
- ▶ Data Entry Tutorial



Get Your Input



- ▶ Are There Other Issues?
- ▶ Are There Data Issues?
 - Do We Have the Right Data?
 - Do We Have Too Much Data?
 - Do We Need More Data?
- ▶ System Issues?
 - How Can We Be More User-Friendly?
- ▶ Air Pollution Technology Issues?
 - How About Emerging & Foreign Technologies?



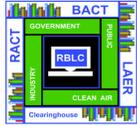
CAAAC Recommendations



- ▶ Function & Purpose of the RBLC
- ▶ Content of the RBLC
- ▶ Funding of the RBLC
- ▶ Oversight & Management



Function & Purpose of the RBLC



- ▶ Screening Tool to ID Technologies & Emission Limits
- ▶ Comprehensive & Accurate Information for All Newly Issued Permits
- ▶ Industry Technology Profile (Experimental Basis)



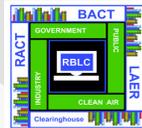
Content of the RBLC



- ▶ Limit Number of Data Fields, Require Only Needed Information, Simplify Data Entry
- ▶ Standardize Emission Units (to Allow for Comparison/Ranking)



Oversight & Management of the RBLC



- ▶ Annually ID Most Stringent Permits & Verify & Correct As Appropriate
- ▶ Include Foreign Technology & Provide Technical Support to Permitting Agency
- ▶ Conduct Education & Outreach



Previously Identified Issues



- ▶ Complete/Comprehensive
- ▶ Compliance Verification
- ▶ Cost Information
- ▶ New and Emerging Technologies
- ▶ User-Friendliness



RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse

RBLIC
Improvements

vs.

NSR Reform
Rulemaking



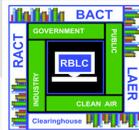
RBLIC's Role in NSR Permitting



- ▶ Tool to Facilitate NSR Permitting
- ▶ Provide for the Sharing of Information on the Application of Technologies and Permitted Emission Limits



RBLIC's Role in NSR Permitting

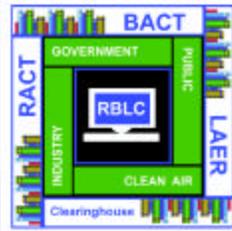


- ▶ What Is NSR Reform Rulemaking:
- ▶ How Does it Impact the RBLIC?
 - Early Notification for FLM's & Complete Application
 - Clean Unit Test
 - Effective Permit to Construct

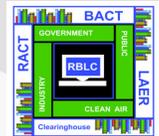


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Planned Improvements



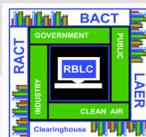
On-going Initiatives



- ▶ Data acquisition / QA
 - Regional coordination
 - RBLC data review
 - Site visits
- ▶ Outreach
 - Workshops
 - User manual
 - New annual report



On-going Initiatives



- ▶ Data Entry
 - Standalone editor
 - On-line QA utilities
- ▶ Linkage
 - Related technical sites
 - Software tools
 - Agency sites/contacts



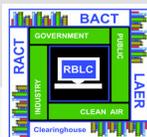
Under Consideration



- ▶ Customized retrievals / output reports
- ▶ Cost data
- ▶ More definitive process identification
- ▶ Links



Under Consideration



- ▶ Update SIC to NAICS
- ▶ Training
- ▶ Restore ranking capability
- ▶ New clean air technology database



Under Consideration

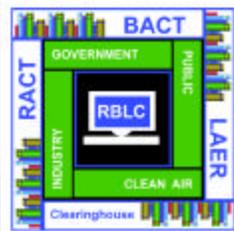


- ▶ Industry sector technology assessments
- ▶ Emerging technology technical bulletins
- ▶ Graphical display of RBLC sources & Class I areas

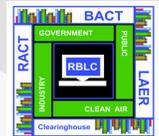


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Planned Improvements



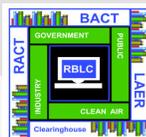
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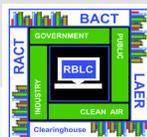
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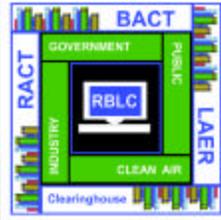
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User-Friendliness

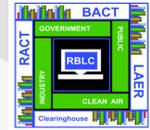
&

System

Functionality



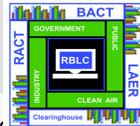
User-Friendliness & System Functionality



- ▶ Do Current Query Options Meet Your Needs?
- ▶ Are the Right Fields Available for Query?
- ▶ What Level of Data Do you Want to Access First? Facility? Process? Pollutant?
- ▶ How Should Query results be Displayed?
- ▶ How Can We Simplify Site Navigation?

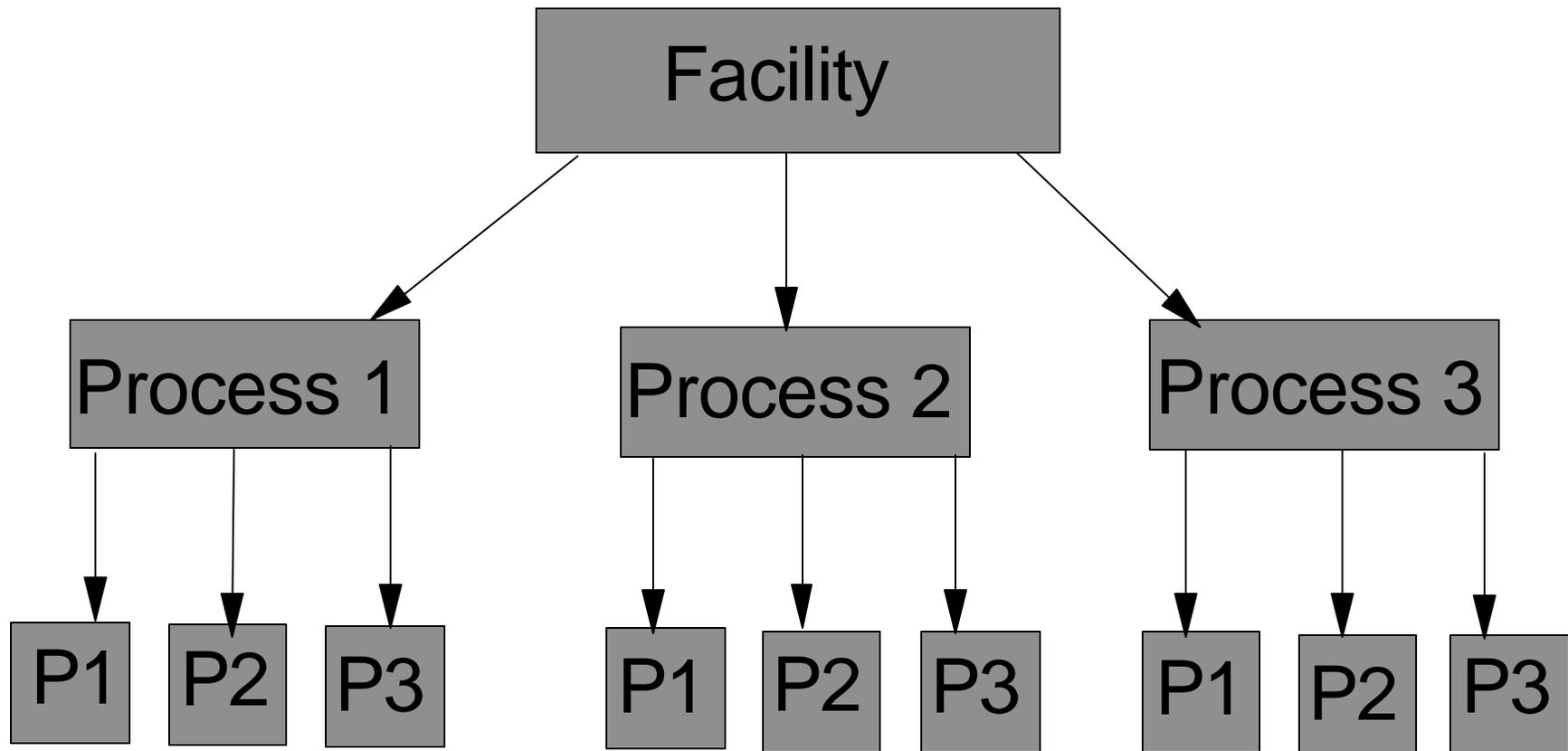


User-friendliness & System Functionality



- ▶ Do We Need to Provide Training?
- ▶ What Kind of Training Material is Needed?
 - Web-based Tutorial?
 - CD Tutorial?
 - Conventional Training Courses?
 - Other Training Possibilities?

RBLC Data Base Structure



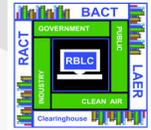


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Air Pollution
Technology
Issues



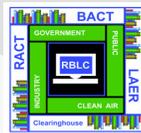
Air Pollution Technology Issues



- ▶ How Can the RBLC Provide Information on New & Emerging Technologies?
Foreign Technologies?
- ▶ How About a Web Database Supported Directly by Technology Developers & Venders?
(Venders Supply Info on Their Technology for Uploading in RBLC Prescribed Format)



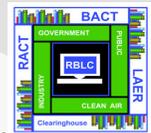
Air Pollution Technology Issues



- ▶ Include Basic Information on Operational Parameters, Cost, & Successful Applications
- ▶ Possible Links to Developer / Vender Web Site or E-mail
- ▶ Could Include Existing Technology, Too
- ▶ Other Possibilities?



Air Pollution Technology Issues



- ▶ Technical Bulletins on New & Emerging Technologies
- ▶ Periodic Industry Profiles Indicating the State of Technology and Achievable Emission Limits Demonstrated for All Processes Associated with That Industry
- ▶ Is There a Need for Other types of Reports?