

## FACT SHEET

### Final Action to Deny Petition to Delist the Stationary Combustion Turbines Source Category

#### ACTION

- On April 11, 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) took final action to deny a petition requesting the removal of the Stationary Combustion Turbines source category from the list of categories of major sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) subject to regulation under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112.
- The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Combustion Turbines, 40 CFR part 63, subpart YYYY, covers approximately 1,015 stationary combustion turbines at 310 facilities.
- Stationary combustion turbines are typically located at power plants, compressor stations, landfills, and industrial facilities such as chemical plants. These turbines are generally operated using natural gas, distillate oil, landfill gas, jet fuel, or process gas.
- HAP emissions are present in the exhaust gases of turbines and are the result of combustion of the gaseous and liquid fuels. These emissions include formaldehyde, toluene, benzene, acetaldehyde, and metallic HAP (*e.g.*, cadmium, chromium, manganese, lead, nickel). These pollutants are known to cause - or are suspected to cause - cancer or other serious adverse health and environmental effects. Formaldehyde and acetaldehyde are probable human carcinogens.
- EPA is denying the petition based on the Agency's determination that the petition is incomplete and because we cannot conclude that there are adequate data to determine that the cancer risk from HAP emissions from all stationary combustion turbines subject to the NESHAP is less than the 1-in-1 million delisting threshold.
- Denial of the petition will ensure that stationary combustion turbines subject to the NESHAP will continue to be regulated, protecting human health and the environment.

#### BACKGROUND

- EPA promulgated the NESHAP for Stationary Combustion Turbines on March 5, 2004.
- The Risk and Technology Review (RTR) for the Stationary Combustion Turbines NESHAP was proposed on April 12, 2019, and finalized on March 9, 2020.
- The 2020 RTR results indicated that the maximum lifetime individual cancer risk is 3-in-1 million.
- Section 112(c)(9) of the CAA describes EPA's authority to delist source categories from regulation under CAA section 112 and describes the health risk criteria that must be met for a source category to be delisted. These criteria include a finding that the cancer risk from HAP emissions from all stationary combustion turbines subject to CAA section 112 is less than the 1-in-1 million delisting threshold, and that HAP emissions from such turbines would not result in adverse effects to human health or the environment.
- On August 28, 2019, EPA received a petition to delist all stationary combustion turbines subject to CAA section 112. The petition was submitted on behalf of the American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers, the American Petroleum Institute, the American Public

Power Association, the Gas Turbine Association, the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. The petitioners submitted additional information in November 2019, December 2020, and March 2021.

- In 2022, EPA acting under CAA section 114, requested operating information and emissions data from seven companies that own and operate turbines subject to the Stationary Combustion Turbines NESHAP.
- Based on our review of the petitioners' submittals, as well as subsequent turbine testing results received from the CAA section 114 information request, EPA cannot conclude that the cancer risk from HAP emissions from all stationary combustion turbines subject to regulation under CAA section 112 is less than the 1-in-1 million delisting threshold.

#### **FOR MORE INFORMATION**

- Interested parties can download a copy of the final action from EPA's website at [Stationary Combustion Turbines: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants \(NESHAP\)](#).
- This action and other background information are also available electronically by searching EPA-HQ-OAR-2020-0408 at <https://www.regulations.gov/>, the electronic public docket and comment system.