

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

AUTHORITY

Established by the Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, on March 4, 1968, under section 110(d) of the Clean Air Act, as amended; reestablished by the Administrator, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, pursuant to the Secretary's Reorganization Order dated July 1, 1968; transferred to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970; reconstituted by the Administrator on June 8, 1971, pursuant to sections 108(b)(1) and (2), and 117(f) of the Clean Air Act, as amended; rechartered January 5, 1973, to include requirements of section 9(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, P.L. 92-463; revised April 24, 1973, to assign an additional function; and terminating January 4, 1975, unless extension beyond that date is authorized in accordance with section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

STRUCTURE

Consists of the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, or his designee, as Chairman and 16 members appointed by the Administrator for overlapping terms of one to four years. Members are selected from the chemical, engineering, biomedical, and socioeconomic disciplines resident in universities, State and local governments, research institutions, and industry. Members are selected also for their technical expertise and/or interest in the development of air pollution control techniques.

FUNCTIONS

Advises the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards on the latest available technology and economic feasibility of alternative methods to prevent and control air contamination to be published in air quality control techniques documents. Also advises on informational documents regarding air pollution control techniques and testing and monitoring methodology for categories of new sources and air pollutants subject to the provisions of sections 111 and 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended. In addition, the Committee, through a subcommittee, periodically reviews Air Quality Planning and Standards program accomplishment plans and the associated contracts and grants awarded to carry out these plans.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Committee held two open meetings during 1973. The average non-member attendance at both meetings was between 50-80. In February, the Committee reviewed with EPA staff technical data upon which new source performance standards for the following industries are to be based: kraft pulp mills; coal preparation plants; ferroalloy plants; stationary gas turbines; electric arc furnaces; primary aluminum smelters; and phosphate fertilizer plants including wet process phosphoric acid, superphosphoric acid, diamonium phosphate, granular triple superphosphate, granular triple superphosphate storage, and run-of-pile triple superphosphate. In May, EPA had new source performance standards for coal preparation plants, kraft pulp mills, phosphate fertilizer plants, and primary aluminum plants and briefed the Committee on the proposed regulations. Standards for stationary gas turbines, ferroalloy plants, and electric arc furnaces were reviewed in detail with the Committee, including much new data which had recently been collected from the industry and from EPA source tests. They also reviewed the Group IIA new source performance standards for copper, lead and zinc smelters. EPA's final position on new source performance standards for these sources was approved by the Committee. Regulations were reviewed and published by the Committee on (1) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; (2) The Group II New Source Performance Standards; and (3) Regulations covering emissions during startup, shutdown, and malfunction for all sources covered under standards of performance for new stationary sources.