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November and		Soni Mohan, MS Chemical Engineering, MBA 2019 Deadlines		soni.mohan@beath.us				
Deadline	Agency	Topic	Required Activity					November 2019
11/25/19		NSPS Source Review - Oil and Gas		nust be sent by the de				1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
12/05/2019 12/06/2019		MACT for Organic Liquids Dist (EEEE) MACT for Ethylene		nust be sent by the de nust be sent by the de				10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
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Media/Field Air	Agency EPA	Topic National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Generic Maximum Achievable Control	Rule 40 CFR 63	Reference 84 FR 54278	Link Link	Rule State Proposed Rule	Update THIS PROPOSED RULE WAS LISTED IN THE SEMI-ANNUAL AGENDA AS A GROUPING OF RTR'S BUT NOT IN THE LSA	Latest Action(s) - Arranged By Comments must be received or or before December 6, 2019 (revised date).
		Technology Standards Residual Risk and Technology Review for Ethylene Production					EPA is proposing to finalize the MACT standards applicable to Ethylene manufacturers that has been alternatively proposed and tabled over more than ten years. These proposed regulations seek to impose additional standards and include fenceline monitoring provisions that were informed by the refinery sector rule, but are not identical to those provisions.	There will be a hearing in Washington DC on Wednesday
Air	ЕРА	Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review	40 CFR 60	80 FR 50244	Link	Proposed Rule	This action proposes reconsideration amendments to the new source performance standards (NSPS). These amendments, if finalized, would remove sources in the transmission and storage segment from the source category, rescind the NSPS (including both the volatile organic compounds (VOC) and methane requirements) applicable to those sources, and rescind the methane-specific requirements (the "methane requirements") of the NSPS applicable to sources in the production and processing segments. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is also proposing, as an alternative, to rescind the methane requirements of the NSPS applicable to all oil and natural gas sources, without removing any sources from the source category. Furthermore, the EPA is taking comment on alternative interpretations of its statutory authority to regulate pollutants under the Clean Air Act (CAA), and associated record and policy questions.	or before November 25, 2019. EPA held a public hearing in Dallas on October 17, 2019.
Air	EPA	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutiants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline) Residual Risk and Technology Review	40 CFR 63	84 FR 56288	Link	Proposed Rule	THIS PROPOSED RULE WAS LISTED IN THE SEMI-ANNUAL AGENDA AS A GROUPING OF RTR'S BUT NOT IN THE LSA EPA is proposing to finalize the MACT standards applicable to organic liquids distribution. These proposed regulations seek to impose additional standards and include fenceline monitoring provisions that were informed by the refinery sector rule, but are not identical to those provisions. Note - Contrary to reporting at the recent AFPM meeting, a refinery subject to MACT CC fenceline monitoring need not comply with this variation of F/L monitoring if it has OLD affected operations. The preamble states "OLD operations located at facilities that are required to implement a fencilne monitoring program under the Petroleum Refinery NESHAP at 40 CFR part 63, subpart CC would not be eligible to use this alternative compliance option." [84 FR 56313] Operators of OLD facilities not at a refinery should read this rule closely as the provisions are complicated.	
Air	EPA	The Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule Part One: One National Program	40 CFR 86	84 FR 51310	<u>Link</u>	Withdrawal of waiver; final rule.	Revokes California's authority to impose stricter GHG emissions standards on cars and light duty trucks than those imposed by the federal government.	DATES: This joint action is effective November 26, 2019.
Air	ЕРА	Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act	40 CFR 68	83 FR 62268	<u>Link</u>	Final Rule	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing that the amendments to the Risk Management Program under the Clean Air Act put forward in a final rule published in the Federal Register on January 13, 2017 are in effect.	The rule amending 40 CFR part 68, published at 82 FR 4594 (January 13, 2017) and delayed at 82 FR 8499 (January 26, 2017), 82 FR 13968 (March Start Printed Page 6226916, 2017), and 82 FR 27133 (June 14, 2017), is effective December 3, 2018.
Air	EPA	Renewable Fuel Standard Program: Standards for 2019 and Biomass- Based Diesel Volume for 2020	40 CFR 80	83 FR 63704	<u>Link</u>	Final Rule	Under section 211 of the Clean Air Act, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required to set renewable fuel percentage standards every year. This action establishes the annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that apply to gasoline and diesel transportation fuel produced or imported in the year 2019. Relying on statutory waiver authority that is available when the projected cellulosic biofuel production volume is less than the applicable volume specified in the statute, EPA is establishing volume requirements for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that are below the statutory volume targets. We are also establishing the applicable volume of biomass-based diesel for 2020.	This final rule is effective on February 11, 2019.

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Water	EPA	Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States"	40 CFR 300	84 FR 4154	<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	The Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Army ("the agencies") are publishing for public comment a proposed rule defining the scope of waters federally regulated under the Clean Water Act (CWA). This proposal is the second step in a comprehensive, two-step process intended to review and revise the definition of "waters of the United States" consistent with the Executive Order signed on February 28, 2017, "Restoring the Rule of Law, Federalism, and Economic Growth by Reviewing the Waters of the United States Rule." This proposed rule is intended to increase CWA program predictability and consistency by increasing clarity as to the scope of "waters of the United States" federally regulated under the Act. This proposed definition revision is also intended to clearly implement the overall objective of the CWA to restore and maintain the quality of the nation's waters while respecting State and tribal authority over their own land and water resources.	Comments must be received on or before April 15, 2019.
Air	EPA	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stationary Combustion Turbines Residual Risk and Technology Review	40 CFR 63	84 FR 15046	Link	Proposed Rule	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Combustion Turbines to address the results of the residual risk and technology review (RTR) the EPA is required to conduct in accordance with the Clean Air Act (CAA). The EPA is proposing to find that the risks from this source category due to emissions of air toxics are acceptable and that the existing NESHAP provides an ample margin of safety to protect public health. The EPA identified no new cost-effective controls under the technology review that would achieve further emissions reductions from the source category. The EPA is also proposing to amend provisions addressing periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) and to require electronic reporting. In addition, the EPA is proposing to remove the stay of the effectiveness of the standards for new lean premix and diffusion flame gas-fired turbines that was promulgated in 2004.	Comments. Comments must be received on or before May 28, 2019.
Air	EPA	Relaxation of the Federal Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) Gasoline Volatility Standard for the Atlanta RVP Area	40 CFR 80	84 FR 21305	<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a request from Georgia for EPA to relax the federal Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) standard applicable to gasoline introduced into commerce from June 1 to September 15 of each year for the following Georgia counties: Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding, and Rockdale (the "Atlanta RVP Area"). Specifically, EPA is proposing to amend the regulations to allow the RVP standard for the Atlanta RVP Area to change from 7.8 pounds per square inch (psi) to 9.0 psi for gasoline. EPA has preliminarily determined that this change to the federal RVP regulation is consistent with the applicable provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA).	Written comments must be received on or before June 13, 2019 unless a public hearing is requested by May 29, 2019. If EPA receives such a request, we will publish information related to the timing and location of the hearing and a new deadline for public comment.
Aîr	EPA	Modifications to Fuel Regulations To Provide Flexibility for E15; Modifications to RFS RIN Market Regulations	40 CFR 80	84 FR 26980	<u>Link</u>	Final Rule	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is adopting a new statutory interpretation and making corresponding regulatory changes to allow gasoline blended with up to 15 percent ethanol to take advantage of the 1-pound per square inch (psi) Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) waiver afforded under the Clean Air Act (CAA). In doing so, EPA is finalizing an interpretive rulemaking which defines gasoline blended with up to 15 percent ethanol as "substantially similar" to the fuel used to certify Tier 3 motor vehicles. Finally, EPA is making regulatory changes to modify certain elements of the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) compliance system, in order to improve functioning of the renewable identification number (RIN) market and prevent market manipulation.	Amendatory instructions 4-10 are effective July 10, 2019. Amendatory instructions 1-3 and 11-12 are effective June 5, 2019.
Air	EPA	Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines	40 CFR 60	84 FR 32084	<u>Link</u>	Final Rule	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking direct final action to promulgate amendments to the Standards of Performance for Stationary compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. This direct final action revises the emission standards for particulate matter (PM) for new stationary compression ignition (CI) engines located in remote areas of Alaska.	The direct final rule is effective on October 3, 2019, without further notice, unless the EPA receives significant adverse written comment by August 5, 2019 on the amendments.
Air	ЕРА	Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act	40 CFR 63	84 FR 37193	<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	On June 25, 2019, the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) signed the proposed rulemaking "Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act." The EPA also requested public comment on the proposed action. The EPA is announcing that it will hold a public hearing to provide interested parties the opportunity to present data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed action.	Public hearing: The EPA was scheduled to hold a public hearing on August 15, 2019, in Washington, DC. Please refer to the SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section for additional information on the public hearing.

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November and December 2019 Deadlines

Deadline Agency Topic Required Activity November 2019

Downstream/Chemic		Robin Hill, MS Environmental Engineering		robin@beath.us							
Downstream/Chemic		Soni Mohan, MS Chemical Engineering, MBA		soni.mohan@beath.us							
November and	December 2	2019 Deadlines									
Deadline	Agency	Topic	Required Activity					November 2019			
11/25/19 12/05/2019 12/06/2019	EPA EPA EPA	NSPS Source Review - Oil and Gas MACT for Organic Liquids Dist (EEEE) MACT for Ethylene	Public comments m Public comments m	ublic comments must be sent by the designated date. ublic comments must be sent by the designated date. ublic comments must be sent by the designated (revised) date.							
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Air	EPA	Section 610 Review of "Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Changes to Renewable Fuel Standard Program"; Extension of Comment Period	40 CFR 80	84 FR 44804	<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	on May 22, 2019, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") published an entry in the Spring 2019 Unified Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions announcing that EPA will review the rulemaking "Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Changes to Renewable Fuel Standard Program" pursuant to section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. The purpose of this review is to determine if the provisions that could affect small entities should be continued without change, should be rescinded, or amended to minimize adverse economic impacts on small entities. The entry invited public comment on this proposal via the established docket on Regulations gove by August 22, 2019—90 days after publication of the Spring 2019 Unified Agenda of Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions. On August 15, 2019, EPA received a request from the Small Refiners Coalition to extend the comment period by 30 days to allow its members to provide thorough comments and data. On August 16, 2019, EPA received a similar request from the Small Retailers Coalition. EPA is extending the deadline for written comments an additional 30 days to September 23, 2019.	Comments must be received on or before September 23, 2019.			
Air	EPA	Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act		84 FR 36304	<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing amendments to the General Provisions to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP). The proposed amendments implement the plain language reading of the "major source" and "area source" definitions of section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and provide that a major source an reclassify to area source status at any time by limiting its potential to emit (PTE) hazardous air pollutants (HAP) to below the major source thresholds of 10 tons per year (tpy) of any single HAP or 25 tpy of any combination of HAP. The EPA is proposing that PTE HAP limits must meet the proposed effectiveness criteria of being legally and practicably enforceable. The proposal also clarifies the requirements that apply to sources choosing to reclassify to area source status after the first substantive compliance date of an applicable NESHAP standard. The EPA is proposing electronic notification when a source reclassifies. They are also proposing to revise provisions in specific NESHAP standard that specify the applicability of General Provisions requirements to account for the regulatory provisions they are proposing to add through this rule.	Comments. Comments must be received on or before September 24, 2019.			
Air	EPA	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR): Project Emissions Accounting	40 CFR Parts 51 and 52	84 FR 39244	<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to revise certain New Source Review (NSR) applicability regulations to clarify the requirements that apply to sources proposing to undertake a physical or operational change (i.e., a project) under the NSR preconstruction permitting program. Under this program, an existing major source proposing to undertake a project must determine whether that project will constitute a major modification following a two-step applicability test and thus be subject to the NSR preconstruction permitting requirements	Comments were due by October 8, 2019			
Air	EPA	Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review	40 CFR 60	84 FR 49497	<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	On August 28, 2019, the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) signed the proposed rulemaking, "Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review." The EPA also requested public comment on the proposed action. The EPA is announcing that it will hold a public hearing to provide interested parties the opportunity to present data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed action.	The EPA was scheduled to hold a public hearing on October 17, 2019, in Dallas, Texas, Please refer to the SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section for additional information on the public hearing.			
Air	EPA	Marine Diesel Engine Emission Standards	40 CFR 80	84 FR 46909	<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to amend the national marine diesel engine program to provide relief provisions to address concerns associated with finding and installing certified Tier 4 marine diesel engines in certain high-speed commercial vessels. The proposed relief is in the form of additional lead time for qualifying engines and vessels. EPA is also making a technical correction to the diesel fuel regulations to allow fuel manufacturers and distributors to make distillate diesel fuel that complies with the global sulfur standard that applies internationally instead of the fuel standards that otherwise apply to distillate diesel fuel in the United States.	Comments: Written comments must be received by October 21, 2019.			
Air	EPA	Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act	40 CFR 63	84 FR 52419	<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	On July 26, 2019, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed a rule titled "Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act." The EPA is reopening the comment period on the proposed rule that	The public comment period for the proposed rule published in the Federal Register on July 26,			

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11/25/19 12/05/2019 12/06/2019	EPA	NSPS Source Review - Oil and Gas MACT for Organic Liquids Dist (EEEE) MACT for Ethylene	Public comments	must be sent by the do must be sent by the do must be sent by the do	esignated	date.		17 18	5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 26 27 28 29 30
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Agency Semi- Annual Agenda Items (Potential Future Rulemaking) Media/Field	Agency	Торіс	Rule	Reference		https://resou	rces.regulations.gov/public/custom/isp/navigation/main.isp Update	Latest Ad	ction(s)
	07				Link		The Government's Unified Semi-Annual Agenda Spring 2019 issued is reflected		(-)
			I			1	here along with previous issues identified in the Fall 2018 Agenda.		
Air	EPA	Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act	40 CFR 63		Link	Proposed Rule	These amendments would address when a major source can become an area source, and, thus, become not subject to national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for major sources under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112. The amendments implement the EPA's plain language reading of the CAA section 112 definitions of "major" and "area" sources as discussed in the January 2018 William Wehrum memorandum titled "Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act." (See notice in 83 FR 5543, February 8, 2018.) This action provides an opportunity for interested persons to provide comment on many of the same issues covered in the 2007 NESHAP: General Provision Amendments (72 FR 69, January 3, 2007).	Notice	02/08/2018
Air	EPA	Supplemental Notice of Potential Withdrawal of the Control Techniques Guidelines for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry	TBD		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	The EPA published in the Federal Register the "Release of Final Control Techniques Guidelines for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry" on October 27, 2016 (81 FR 74798). These guidelines provided recommendations for reducing volatile organic compound emissions from existing oil and natural gas equipment and processes in moderate and higher classified ozone nonattainment areas and states in the Ozone Transport Region. In this action, the EPA plans to withdraw these guidelines in their entirety. On March 9, 2018, EPA proposed to withdraw the CTG in its entirety (83 FR 10478). In response to the substantive comments received, EPA is planning to release a supplemental notice of a potential withdrawal.	Supple mental Notice of a Potenti al Withdr awal	09/00/2019
Air	EPA	Parent Company Definition for Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting	40 CFR 372		Link	Proposed Rule	EPA is developing proposed corrections to the existing regulatory language for the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Program. EPA is considering corrections that will: (a) update identifiers, formulas, and names for certain TRI-listed chemicals and (b) update text to indicate for which chemicals the 0.1 percent de minimis concentration applies to remedy a cross-reference to a no-longer-applicable regulatory citation. These proposed corrections are intended to maintain previous regulatory actions and do not alter existing reporting requirements. The proposed changes would not cause an increase or decrease in TRI reporting.	NPRM	11/00/2019
Air	EPA	Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources Review	40 CFR 60		Link	Proposed Rule	On June 3, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final rule titled "Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources; Final Rule." Following promulgation of the final rule, the Administrator received petitions for reconsideration of several provisions of the rule. The EPA proposed those specific reconsideration issues on October 15, 2018. Anumber of states and industry associations sought judicial review of the 2016 rule, and the litigation is currently being held in abeyance. On March 28, 2017, newly elected President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13.783 titled "Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth," which directs agencies to review existing regulations that potentially burden the development of domestic energy resources, and appropriately suspend, revise or rescind regulations that unduly burden the development of U.S. energy resources beyond what is necessary to protect the public interest or otherwise comply with the law. In 2017, the EPA provided notice to initiate the review of the 2016 rule and stated that, if appropriate, will initiate proceedings to suspend, revise or rescind the rule. Subsequently, in a notice dated June 5, 2017, the EPA further committed to look broadly at the entire 2016 rule. The purpose of this action is to propose amendments to address key policy issues, such as the regulation of greenhouse gases, in this sector.	Final Rule	12/00/2019

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Air	ЕРА	Renewable Fuel Standard Program: Standards for 2020, Biomass-Based Diesel Volumes for 2021, and Other Changes	40 CFR 80		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	Under section 211 of the Clean Air Act, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required to set renewable fuel percentage standards every year. This action establishes the annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that apply to gasoline and diesel transportation fuel produced or imported in the year 2020. Relying on statutory waiver authority that is available when the projected cellulosic biofuel production volume is less than the applicable volume specified in the statute, EPA is establishing volume requirements for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that are below the statutory volume targets. We are also establishing the applicable volume of biomass-based diesel for 2021. This rule also addresses the 2016 total renewable fuel RVO, which was remanded to EPA for further consideration by the D.C. Circuit court after the court vacated EPA's use of the general waiver authority in 2016. Finally, this rulemaking includes several regulatory amendments designed to provide clarity and increase opportunities for renewable fuel production.	Final Rule	12/00/2019
Air	EPA	Protection of Visibility: Amendments to Requirements for State Plans	40 CFR 51 & 52		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	As indicated in January 17, 2018, letters to petitioners for reconsideration of the 2017 Regional Haze Rule (Protection of Visibility: Amendments to Requirements for State Plans; January 10, 2017), the EPA will undertake a notice-and-comment rulemaking in which it will address portions of the rule, including but not limited to the Reasonably Attributable Visibility Impairment provisions, the provisions regarding Federal Land Manager consultation and any other elements of the rule it may identify for additional consideration.	NPRM	01/00/2020
Air	EPA	Renewable Fuel Standard Program: Modification of Statutory Volume Targets	TBD		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	Under the statutory provisions governing the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program, EPA is required to modify, or "reset", the applicable annual volume targets specified in the statute for future years if waivers of those volumes in past years met certain specified thresholds. Those thresholds have been met. As a result, EPA is proposing a rulemaking that will propose modifying the applicable volumes targets for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel for the years 2020 to 2022.	Final Rule	02/00/2020
Air	EPA	Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter	40 CFR 50		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, EPA is required to review, and if appropriate, revise the air quality criteria for the primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every five years. On January 13, 2013, the EPA published a final rule revising the NAAQS for particulate matter to provide increased protection for public health. The current review includes the preparation of an Integrated Review Plan, an Integrated Science Assessment and, if warranted, a Risk/Exposure Assessment, and also a Policy Assessment by EPA, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents will inform the Administrator's proposed decision as to whether to retain or revise the standards. This proposed decision will be published in the Federal Register with opportunity provided for public comment. The Administrator's final decisions will take into consideration these documents and public comment on the proposed decision.		03/00/2020
Air	EPA	Review of the Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone	40 CFR 50		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, EPA is required to review and if appropriate revise the air quality criteria for the primary (health-based) and secondary (welfare-based) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) every 5 years. On October 26, 2015, EPA published a final rule revising the NAAQS for ozone to provide increased protection for public health and welfare. The current review will include the preparation of an Integrated Review Plan, an Integrated Science Assessment, and, if warranted, a Risk/Exposure Assessment, and also a Policy Assessment by EPA, with opportunities for review by EPA's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the public. These documents inform the Administrator's proposed decision as to whether to retain or revise the current standards. This decision will be published in the Federal Register with opportunity provided for public comment. The Administrator's final decisions will take into consideration these documents, CASAC advice, and public comment on the proposed decision.	NPRM	03/00/2020

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Deadline	Agency	Topic	Required Activity					N	lovember 2019
11/25/19 12/05/2019 12/06/2019	EPA EPA	NSPS Source Review - Oil and Gas MACT for Organic Liquids Dist (EEEE) MACT for Ethylene	Public comments m	ust be sent by the de ust be sent by the de ust be sent by the de	signated d	ate.		3 4 10 11 17 18	1 2 5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 26 27 28 29 30
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Air	EPA	Clean Water Act Methods Update Rule for the Analysis of Effluent	40 CFR 136		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	This regulatory action would amend "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants" at 40 CFR part 136 by approving test procedures (analytical methods) for use by testing laboratories and others for water monitoring. These test procedures must be used to implement the NPDES program unless the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved the use of an alternate procedure. The regulation would also revise, clarify, and correct errors and ambiguities in existing methods and the water monitoring regulations.	Final Rule	03/00/2020
Air	ЕРА	Fuels Regulatory Streamlining		83 FR 20812	<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	This action is intended to streamline and modernize EPA's existing fuels regulations under 40 CFR part 80. The purpose of this effort is to update EPA's existing gasoline, diesel, and other fuels regulations to help reduce compliance costs for industry as well as EPA, while improving overall compliance assurance and maintaining environmental performance. In this action, EPA will streamline existing fuels regulations by deleting expired provisions, eliminating redundant compliance provisions (e.g., duplicative registration requirements that are required by every EPA fuels program), removing out-of-date requirements, to replace them with a single set of provisions and definitions that will apply across all gasoline, diesel, and other fuels programs currently under 40 CFR part 80.	Final Rule	06/00/2020
Air	EPA	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Risk and Technology Review Reconsideration: Oil and Natural Gas Sector	40 CFR 63	80 FR 74068	<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	On August 16, 2012, the EPA completed its residual risk and technology review (RTR) and promulgated amendments to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) that regulate hazardous air pollutants (HAP) from new and existing stationary sources in the oil and natural gas production and transmission/storage major source categories. The 2012 rule amended the NESHAP for these two major source categories (40 CFR part 63, subparts HH and HHH) for the oil and natural gas industry that were promulgated in 1999. On October 15, 2012, the EPA received several petitions for reconsideration to reconsider, clarify, and amend certain provisions of the final 2012 rule. By letter to petitioners dated October 6, 2017, the Administrator granted reconsideration on certain issues brought by petitioners. At this time, we are evaluating these issues to propose reconsideration.	Final Rule	07/00/2020
Air	EPA	Financial Responsibility Requirements Under CERCLA Section 103(b) for the Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing Industry	40 CFR 320		Link	Proposed Rule	Section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, establishes certain authorities concerning financial responsibility requirements. On January 6, 2010, the Agency identified classes of facilities within the chemical manufacturing industry; the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry, which primarily includes refineries and not coal mines; and the electric power generation, transmission, and distribution industry as those for which could develop, as necessary, financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA 108(b). On January 11, 2017, the Agency made a determination to proceed with rulemakings that will either develop proposed financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA 108(b) or determine such requirements are not warranted. This entry identifies the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry as the anticipated second of the three industries for which the Agency will make such determinations; however, this is subject to change.	Final	12/01/2021
Air	EPA	Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Project Emissions Accounting	ТВО		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule	Under the New Source Review (NSR) pre-construction permitting program, sources undergoing modifications need to determine whether their modification is considered a major modification and thus subject to NSR pre-construction permitting. A source owner determines if its source is undergoing a major modification under NSR using a two-step applicability test. The first step is to determine if there is a "significant emission increase" of a regulated NSR pollutant from the proposed modification (Step 1) and the second step is to determine if there is a "significant net emission increase" of that pollutant (Step 2). In this action, we are proposing the consideration of emissions increases and decreases from a modification in Step 1 of the NSR major modification applicability test for all unit types (i.e., new, existing, and hybrid units).	Final Rule	To Be Determined
Air	EPA	NAAQS - Ozone - Good Neighbor Obligations	40 CFR 52	83 FR 31915	<u>Link</u>	Final Rule	This action will evaluate and make a determination regarding Clean Air Act section $110[a](2)[0](i)(1)$ ("good neighbor") obligations for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The Cross-State Air Pollution Rule Update for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS partially addressed this Clean Air Act requirement for 21 eastern states. EPA faces deadlines to fully address this Clean Air Act provision.	NPRM	PRM 7/10/2018 Comment Period End 8/31/2018 al Rule 12/00/2018

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		2019 Deadlines	Required Activity					Newsystem 2010
Deadline 11/25/19	Agency EPA	Topic NSPS Source Review - Oil and Gas		ust be sent by the de	signated o	date.		November 2019
12/05/2019	EPA	MACT for Organic Liquids Dist (EEEE)	Public comments m	ust be sent by the de	signated o	date.		3 4 5 6 7 8
12/06/2019	EPA	MACT for Ethylene	Public comments m	ust be sent by the de	signated ((revised) date.		10 11 12 13 14 15 1 17 18 19 20 21 22 2
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Air	EPA	Prevention of Significant	Undetermined		Link	Proposed	Under the New Source Review (NSR) pre-construction permitting program, sources	NPRM 09/00/2018
		Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR): Project Emissions Accounting				Rule Stage	undergoing modifications need to determine whether their modification is considered a major modification and thus subject to NSR pre-construction permitting. A source owner determines if its source is undergoing a major modification under NSR, using a two-step applicability test. The first step is to determine if there is a "significant emission increase" of a regulated NSR pollutant from the proposed modification (Step 1), and the second step is to determine if there is a "significant net emission increase" of that pollutant (Step 2). In this action, the EPA is proposing the consideration of both emissions increases and decreases from a modification in Step 1 of the NSR major modification applicability test for all unit types (i.e., new, existing, and hybrid units). However, the specific details of the items under consideration have not yet been provided.	
Emergency Response	OSHA	Emergency Response and Preparedness	29 CFR 1910		<u>Link</u>	Pre-Rule Stage	OSHA currently regulates aspects of emergency response and preparedness through the PSM standard and others. Some of these standards were promulgated decades ago, and none were designed as comprehensive emergency response standards. Consequently, they do not address the full range of hazards or concerns currently facing emergency responders, nor do they reflect major changes in performance specifications for protective clothing and equipment. The Agency acknowledged that current OSHA standards also do not reflect all the major developments in safety and health practices that have already been accepted by the emergency response community and incorporated into industry consensus standards. OSHA is considering updating these standards with information gathered through an RFI and public meetings.	Initiate SBREFA 10/00/2018
Air	ЕРА	NAAQS - Ozone - Designations	40 CFR 52		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule Stage	This action relates to the attainment status of nonattainment areas for the 2008 ozone NAAQS currently classified as Moderate. All Moderate areas must attain the corone standard within 6 years of the effective date of the designation, or by July 20, 2018, unless an area is granted a 1-year attainment date extension. If a Moderate area fails to attain the standard by the attainment date, the area will be reclassified to Serious nonattainment by operation law. In this notice, EPA proposes to find that certain Moderate nonattainment areas attained the standard by the attainment date, while others failed to attain and will be reclassified to Serious nonattainment by operation of law or qualify for a 1-year attainment date extension.	
Air	EPA	NSPS - Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources	40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOOa		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule Stage	On June 3, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized "Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources" (2016 OOO0a rule). The EPA received five petitions for reconsideration on the 2016 OOO0a rule and nine petitions for judicial review. The EPA is proposing to address key policy issues raised in these petitions, including the regulation of greenhouse gases in this sector, as a second phase behind reconsideration of the current rule.	
Air	EPA	Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act		72 FR 69 72 FR 9718 83 FR 5543	<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule Stage	These amendments would address when a major source can become an area source and, thus, become not subject to national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for major sources under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 112. The amendments will implement the EPA's plain language reading of the CAA section 112 definitions of "major" and "area" sources as discussed in the January 2018 William Wehrum memorandum titled "Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act." (See notice in 83 FR 5543, February 8, 2018.) This action will provide an opportunity for interested persons to provide comment on many of the same issues covered in the 2007 NESHAP: Genera Provision Amendments (72 FR 69, January 3, 2017).	NPRM Comment Period Extended 03/05/2007 Notice 02/08/2018 Second NPRM 02/00/2019
Hazardous Chemicals	OSHA	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)	29 CFR 1910.1200		Link	Proposed Rule Stage	OSHA and other U.S. agencies have been involved in a long-term project to negotiate a globally harmonized approach to classifying chemical hazards, and providing labels and safety data sheets for hazardous chemicals. The result is the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). The GHS was adopted by the United Nations, with an international goal of as many countries as possible adopting it by 2008. OSHA incorporated the GHS into the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) in March 2012 to specify requirements for hazard classification and to standardize label components and information on safety data sheets, which will improve employee protection and facilitate international trade. However, the GHS is a living document and has been updated several times since OSHA's rulemaking. OSHA's rulemaking was based on the third edition of the GHS and the UN recently completed the seventh. OSHA is conducting rulemaking to harmonize the HCS to the latest edition of the GHS and to codify a number of enforcement policies that have been issued since the 2012 standard.	

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The organization has been revised for this issue. Line items are now presented by due date within the various sections, with the older ones first. But we've moved the past actions (in grey) to the bottom of each section



so you won't have	e to wade th	rough them to get to the more urgent in	nformation.					•
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	Agency	Topic	Required Activity					November 2019
11/25/19		NSPS Source Review - Oil and Gas		ust be sent by the de	signated d	late.		1 2
12/05/2019 12/06/2019	EPA EPA	MACT for Organic Liquids Dist (EEEE) MACT for Ethylene	Public comments m	ust be sent by the de ust be sent by the de	signated d	late.		3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
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Air and Water	EPA	General Rulemaking	Clear Air Act, Clean Water Act		Link	Proposed Rule Stage	The EPA is considering developing implementing regulations that would increase consistency across its divisions and offices, increase reliability to affected stakeholders, and increase transparency during the development of regulatory actions. Many EPA statutes, including the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, provide language on the consideration of benefits and costs, but these have historically been interpreted differently by the EPA depending on the office promulgating the regulatory action. This has led to EPA choosing different standards under the same provision of the statute, the regulatory community not being able to rely on consistent application of the statute, and EPA developing internal policies on the consideration of benefits and costs through nontransparent actions. EPA issued an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in June 2018. The Agency is now reviewing comments received to determine if developing implementing regulations through a notice-and-comment rulemaking process or other action could provide the public with a better understanding on how EPA weighs benefits and costs when developing a regulatory action and allow the public to provide better feedback to EPA on potential future proposed rules.	
Water	EPA	Clean Water Act - Definition of Waters of the United States	40 CFR 110 (and others)		Link	Proposed Rule Stage	In 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Army (the agencies) published the Clean Water Rule: "Definition of Waters of the United States (2015 Rule) (80 FR 37054, June 29, 2015)." On October 9, 2015, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit stayed the 2015 Rule nationwide pending further action of the court. On February 28, 2017, the President signed Executive Order 13778, Restoring the Rule of Law, Federalism, and Economic Growth by Reviewing the 'Waters of the United States' Rule,"," which instructed the agencies to review the 2015 rule and rescind or replace it as appropriate and consistent with law. The agencies are publishing this proposed rule to follow the first step, which sought to recodify the definition of "waters of the United States" that existed prior to the 2015 rule. In this second step, the agencies are conducting a substantive reevaluation and revision of the definition of waters of the United States" in accordance with the Executive order.	NPRM 10/00/2018 Final Rule 09/00/2019
Waste	ЕРА	RCRA - Hazardous Waste Determination Methods for Characteristically Ignitable Hazardous Waste	40 CFR 261		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule Stage	The EPA is considering updating the flash point test methods for the determination of characteristically ignitable hazardous waste along with other minor changes. The currently required test methods refer to outdated standards developed by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM standards) and require instrumentation that is no longer readily commercially available. In addition, the standards require the use of mercury thermometers. A proposed update to the flash point test methods will allow for the use of commercially available instrumentation and will no longer require mercury thermometers. The EPA is also considering removing the requirements for mercury thermometers from the SW-846 Compendium sampling methods. Also, the EPA may take comment on the alcohol exclusion for ignitable aqueous alcohols and whether a revision is necessary to improve existing waste management practices.	Final Rule 01/00/2020
Àir	EPA	Renewable Fuel Standard Program Modification of Applicable Volumes, 2020 Standards, and Other Changes	40 CFR 80		Link	Proposed Rule Stage	Under the statutory provisions governing the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program, EPA is required to modify, or reset", the applicable annual volume targets specified in the statute for future years if waivers of those volumes in past years met certain specified thresholds. Those thresholds have been met or are expected to be met in the near future. As a result, EPA is proposing a rulemaking that will propose modifying the applicable volumes targets for cellulosic biofuel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel for the years 2020 - 2022. In concert with these modifications, EPA will be proposing volume requirements for biomass-based diesel for 2021 and 2022. Since the timetable for this rulemaking overlaps that for annual standard-setting rulemakings, this rulemaking will also include the applicable percentage standards for 2020. Finally, this rulemaking includes several regulatory amendments designed to provide clarity and increase opportunities for renewable fuel production.	
Air	EPA	Modification to Fuel Regulations to Provide Flexibility to RFS RIN Market Regulations	40 CFR 80		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule Stage	EPA is proposing regulatory changes to allow gasoline blended with up to 15 percent ethanol (E15) to take advantage of the 1-psi Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) waiver that currently applies to E10 during the summer months. EPA is also proposing regulatory changes to modify certain elements of the renewable identification number (RIN) compliance system under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program, in order to improve RIN market functioning.	NPRM 02/00/2019 Final Action 05/00/2019

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Water	EPA	Clean Water Act Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention	Undetermined	<u> in</u>		Proposed Rule Stage	As a result of a consent decree, the EPA is embarking on a rulemaking for the prevention of hazardous substance discharges under section 311()(1)(C) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Section 311()(1)(C) reads, in part: "as soon as practicable after October 18, 1972, and from time to time thereafter, the President shall issue regulations establishing procedures, methods, and equipment and other requirements for equipment to prevent discharges of hazardous substances from onshore facilities and to contain such discharges "The CWA hazardous substances and their associated reportable quantities (RQs) are identified in 40 CFR parts 116 and 117, respectively. The EPA will assess the consequences of hazardous substance discharges into the Nation's waters, and evaluate the costs and benefits of potential preventive regulatory requirements for facilities handling such substances.	
Hazardous Chemicals	ЕРА	TSCA Chemical Data Reporting Revisions and Small Manufacturer Definition Update for Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements Under TSCA Section 8(a)	40 CFR 711	Lir		Proposed Rule Stage	The Chemical Data Reporting (CDR) rule, under section 8(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), requires manufacturers (including importers) to provide the EPA with information, including processing and use information, on chemical substances that they manufacture (including import) above threshold production volumes. The information is collected every four years and the production volume threshold for reporting a chemical substance is generally 25,000 pounds for a specific reporting year. Before the next reporting period of 2020, the EPA intends to revise the reporting requirements to better align with new statutory requirements resulting from TSCA as amended by the Frank. R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, address submitters' feedback following the 2016 submission period, and may consider reporting requirements for inorganic byproducts (RIN 2070-AX31). EPA is also proposing amendments to the size standards for small manufacturers, which impacts certain reporting and recordkeeping requirements for TSCA section 8(a) rules, including CDR; this change is being made in accordance with TSCA section 8(a) (2) (2) and EPA's determination that a revision to the current size standards is warranted.	NPRM12/00/2018 Final Rule 10/00/2019
Air	EPA	LDAR Alternative Work Practice Standards	40 CFR 60, 61, 63 and 65	Lin		Proposed Rule Stage	On December 22, 2008, EPA published a voluntary alternative work practice for leak detection and repair using a newly developed technology, optical gas imaging. Since promulgation, advancements have been made in leak detection technologies that warrant examination of revisions to the alternative work practice. Additionally, the agency received a request for administrative reconsideration from American Petroleum Institute (API) on February 20, 2009. This package will address additional alternative work practices and the issues raised for reconsideration.	
Water	EPA	NPDES Pollutant Testing Procedures	40 CFR 136	Lin		Proposed Rule Stage	This regulatory action will amend "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants" at 40 CFR Part 136 to approve test procedures (analytical methods) for use by testing laboratories and others for water monitoring. These test procedures must be used to implement the NPDES program unless EPA has approved the use of an alternate procedure. This action approves new and revised versions of testing procedures approved for analysis and sampling under the CWA. The rule is expected to include primarily method revisions from voluntary consensus standard bodies and Alternate Testing Procedures that are comparable to the current methods. The EPA believes these changes will have a positive impact on NPDES permittees by increasing method flexibility, thereby allowing entities to reduce costs by choosing more cost-effective methods.	NPRM 12/00/2018 Final Rule 12/00/2019
Hazardous Chemicals	EPA	EPCRA - Toxic Release Inventory	40 CFR 372	Lin		Proposed Rule Stage	The Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI) submitted a petition under section 313(e)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to add 25 chemicals to the EPCRA section 313 list of toxic chemicals subject to reporting under the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). EPA is evaluating the 25 chemicals to determine if they meet the listing criteria of EPCRA section 313(d)(2). EPA intends to propose the addition of any of the 25 chemicals that meet the EPCRA section 313(d)(2) criteria and for which reports are expected to be filed. Chemicals added to the list would be subject to the TRI reporting requirements.	NPRM 01/00/2019 Final Rule 02/00/2020

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vember and	December 2	2019 Deadlines						
dline	Agency	Topic	Required Activity					November 2019
11/25/19 12/05/2019 12/06/2019 gulation Activ	EPA EPA	NSPS Source Review - Oil and Gas MACT for Organic Liquids Dist (EEEE) MACT for Ethylene	Public comments m	ust be sent by the de ust be sent by the de ust be sent by the de	signated o	date.		3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 1 17 18 19 20 21 2 24 25 26 27 28 2
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	EPA	NESHAP Residual Risk and Technology Review	40 CFR 63 Subpart YYYY 40 CFR 63 Subpart XY 40 CFR 63 Subpart YY 40 CFR 63 Subpart LLLLL 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEEE 40 CFR 63 Subpart FEFF		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule Stage	This proposal will address the EPA's Residual Risk and Technology Review (RTR) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for multiple subparts of 40 CFR 63. This action will implement the residual risk review requirements of CAA section 112(f)(2) and the technology review requirements of CAA section 112(d)(6). The statute directs the EPA to promulgate emission standards under CAA 112(f)(2) if such standards are required to provide an ample margin of safety to protect public health or to prevent, taking relevant factors into account, an adverse environmental effect. Any such standards are to be promulgated within 8 years after promulgation of MACT standards under CAA section 112(d). CAA section 112(d)(6) requires the EPA to review and revise the MACT standards as necessary, taking into account developments in practices, processes, and control technologies, no less often than every 8 years. Pursuant to a court order, the EPA is obligated to complete the final action for each of these regulations by March 13, 2020.	Final Rule 03/13/202
azardous iemicals	EPA	Regulation of Persistent Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Chemicals Under TSCA Section 6(h)	To be determined		<u>Link</u>	Proposed Rule Stage	The EPA is developing a proposed rule to implement TSCA section 6(h). TSCA section 6(h) directs EPA to issue regulations under section 6(a) for certain persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemical substances that were identified in the 2014 update of the TSCA Work Plan. These regulations must be proposed by June 22, 2019, and issued in final form no later than eighteen months after proposal. Section 6(h) further directs EPA, in selecting among the available prohibitions and other restrictions in TSCA section 6(a), to address risks of injury to health or the environment that the Administrator determines are presented by the chemical substances and reduce exposure to the chemical substances to the extent practicable. EPA must develop an exposure and use assessment, but the statute explicitly states that a risk evaluation is not required for these chemical substances. EPA has identified five chemical substances for proposed action under TSCA section 6(h). These chemical substances are: decabromodiphenyl ether; hexachlorobutadiene; pentachlorothiophenol; phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1), also known as tris(4-isopropylphenyl) phosphate; and 2,4,6-tris(tert-butyl)phenol. Decabromodiphenyl ether is a flame retardant that has been widely used in textiles, plastics, adhesives and polyurethane foam. Hexachlorobutadiene is produced as a byproduct in the production of chlorinated solvents and has also been used as an absorbent for gas impurity removal and as an intermediate in the manufacture of rubber compounds. Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) is a flame retardant and is also used in lubricants and hydraulic fluids and in the manufacture of other compounds. Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) is a flame retardant and is also used in lubricants and hydraulic fluids and in the manufacture of other compounds. 2,4,6-Tris(tert-butyl)phenol is an antioxidant that can be used as a fuel or lubricant and as an intermediate in the manufacture of other compounds.	06/21/2019 Final Rule (Statutory Dead 12/22/2020
cas Register eekly Issues						http://www.sos.	texas_gov/texreg/archive/index.shtml	
lia/Field	Agency	Topic	Rule	Reference		Rule State	Update	Latest Action(s)
	TCEQ	Control of Air Pollution by Permits for			<u>Link</u>	Adopted	The primary purpose of this rulemaking is to implement the electronic permit renewal notification process. TCEQ has also proposed several unrelated changes to Chapter 116. These other proposed revisions include: the proposed use of electronic methods to register an air quality standard permit; proposed changes to clarify when a new standard permit registration is required and when standard permit representations must be updated; proposed changes to clarify the applicability of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting to certain sources emitting greenhouse gases (GHG); and the correction of outdated or erroneous cross references and terms.	Effective date November 2 2018

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The state of Texas has not introduced any significant requirements in 2019, but EPA has made some progress towards its rollback objectives. In the meantime, various rules that have been on the regulatory agenda for some time continued to move through the system. In particular, EPA's RTR reviews are progressing, but well behind its stated deadlines. For an update on their progress see this link: https://www.epa.gov/stationarysources-air-pollution/risk-and-technology-review-national-emissions-standards-hazardous.

The organization has been revised for this issue. Line items are now presented by due date within the various sections, with the older ones first. But we've moved the past actions (in grey) to the bottom of each section



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11/25/19 12/05/2019 12/06/2019 gulation Activ	EPA EPA	NSPS Source Review - Oil and Gas MACT for Organic Liquids Dist (EEEE) MACT for Ethylene	Public comments n	nust be sent by the de nust be sent by the de nust be sent by the de	signated o	late.		3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 19 17 18 19 20 21 20 24 25 26 27 28 29
or Code Expla	nation:		Entry new			Entry previou	isly reported and still pending	Action now complete
olished Action and Gas	s (List of Sec	tions Affected)				https://www	.gpo.gov/fdsys/browse/collectionCfrFR.action?dispatch=&selectedPublicationDate	=Choose+Date+Range Effective date February 25
rision		Separating Devices, Tanks, and Surface Commingling of Oil; relating to Gas to be Measured and Surface Commingling of Gas	3.27				Commission broad discretion in permitting the commingling of production of oil or gas or oil and gas from two or more tracts of land producing from the same reservoir or from one or more tracts of land producing from different reservoirs; Texas Natural Resources Code §§81.051-81.052, which provided the Commission with jurisdiction over all persons owning or engaged in drilling or operating oil or gas wells in Texas and the authority to adopt all necessary rules for governing and regulating persons and their operations under Commission jurisdiction; Texas Natural Resources Code §§85.201-85.202, which require the Commission to adopt and enforce rules and orders for the conservation and prevention of waste oil and gas, and specifically for drilling of wells, preserving a record of the drilling owells, and requiring records to be kept and reports to be made; and Texas Natural Resources Code §§86.041-86.042, which give the Commission broad discretion in administering the provisions of Chapter 86 of the Code, authorize the Commission generally, to adopt any rule or order necessary to effectuate the provisions and purposes Chapter 86, and require the Commission to adopt and enforce rules and orders to conserve and prevent the waste of gas, provide for drilling wells and preserving a record of them, require wells to be drilled and operated in a manner that prevents injury to adjoining property, and require records to be kept and reports to be made.	f
and Gas	TRRC	Specific timeline for notice by publication when an operator seeks an exception to §3.37 or §3.38.	16 TAC §3.37, §3.38		Link	Adopted	The Commission adopted the amendments as proposed, such that a specific notice by publication provision is added in §3.37 and §3.38 and the Commission's genera publication rule, §1.43, will no longer apply. The adopted notice by publication provisions in §3.37(a)(4) and §3.38(h)(2) state that if, after diligent efforts, an applicant for an exception is unable to ascertain the name and address of one or more persons required to be notified, then the applicant shall notify such persons by publishing notice of the application in a form approved by the Commission. The amendments require that the notice be published once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the well will be located, with the first publication taking place at least 14 days before the protest deadline in the notice of application. The amendments also require that the applicant file a publisher's affidavit or other evidence of publication. As with other Commission notice by publication processes, the Commission may request additional information to show the applicant engaged in diligent efforts to locate persons to be notified. The Commission adopts the amendments to §3.37 and §3.38 pursuant to Texas Natural Resources Code §81.051 and §81.052, which provide the Commission with jurisdiction over all persons owning or engaged in drilling or operating oil or gas wells in Texas and the authority to adopt all necessary rules for governing and regulating persons and their operations under the jurisdiction of the Commission; and Texas Natural Resources Code §85.201 and §85.202, which require the Commission to adopt and enforce rules and orders for the conservation and prevention of waste of oil and gas, and specifically for drilling of wells, preserving a record of the drilling of wells, and requiring records to be kept and reports to be made.	t
	TCEQ	Control of Air Pollution from Volatile Organic Compounds	30 TAC 115		Link	Proposed	Based on 2017 monitoring data, the DFW area did not attain the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS and did not qualify for a one-year attainment date extension in accordance with the FCAA, \$181(a)(5). On August 7, 2019, the EPA signed the final notice reclassifying the DFW and Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) areas as seriou ozone nonattainment areas. With the final reclassification to serious ononattainment, the state is required to submit a SIP revision to fulfill the volatile organic compounds (VOC) reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements mandated by FCAA, \$172(c)(1) and \$182(b)(2). Although the eight-county HGB area (Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller Counties) was also reclassified to serious nonattainment for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, the commission determined that RACT is in place for all emission source categories in the HGB area; therefore, there are no changes proposed in this rulemaking that affect the HGB area.	Filed with the Office of th Secretary of State on September 13, 2019. Ears s possible date of adoption October 27, 2019.

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so you won't have You will note som Upstream/Midstream Downstream/Chemic Downstream/Chemic November and Deadline 11/25/19 12/05/2019	als als December 2 Agency EPA EPA	scott Kirby, Ph.D. John Beath, PE Robin Hill, MS Environmental Engineering Sont Mohan, MS Chemical Engineering, MBA	nformation. ni-Annual Agenda. W Required Activity Public comments m Public comments m	effort to so	ort that out bec	nes first. But we've moved the past actions (in grey) to the bottom of each section ause there seems to be some helpful information about EPA's intent in both places.	*1.888.777.4310 www.beath.us November 2019 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
Regulation Activi			Enter ann		Coton comi		A - Ai
Color Code Explai		ions Affosted)	Entry new			sly reported and still pending	Action now complete
Published Action Air	TCEQ	(ons Affected) Control of Air Pollution from Nitrogen Compounds	30 TAC 117	Link	Proposed	Based on 2017 monitoring data, the DFW area did not attain the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS and did not qualify for a one-year attainment date extension in accordance with FCAA, 9181 (a)(5). The FDP proposed to reclassify the DFW area to serious nonattainment for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS as published in the November 14, 2018 Federal Register (83 FR 56781). On August 7, 2019, the FPA signed the final reclassification notice. With the final reclassification to serious nonattainment, the state is required to submit a SIP revision to fulfill the nitrogen oxides (NOX) reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements mandated by FCAA, §172(c)(1) and §182(f). Although the eight-county Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) area (Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, and Waller Counties) was also reclassified to serious nonattainment for the 2008 eight-hour ozone NAAQS, the commission determined that RACT is in place for all emission source categories in the HGB area, therefore, there are no changes proposed in this rulemaking that affect the HGB area.	Filed with the Office of the Secretary of State on September 13, 2019. Earliest possible date of adoption: October 27, 2019.
Water	TCEQ		30 TAC 222 and 309	<u>Link</u>	Proposed	The rulemaking would allow permittees and applicants to rely on the beneficial reuse of treated wastewater when calculating the amount of land required for disposal of treated wastewater. This would allow permittees and applicants to reduce the acreage dedicated for land application that is currently required by rule. The commission approved the petition to initiate rulemaking with stakeholder involvement. The executive director held a stakeholder meeting on August 9, 2016 and the public was invited to comment on the petition. The public comment period was from August 28, 2016 through October 28, 2016. Based on information presented at the stakeholder meeting, the executive director understands that the petition was made in response to increasing demands on water supplies and decreasing availability of contiguous or neighboring tracts of land that are large enough for domestic wastewater disposal under the commission's current rules. This trend is currently appearing in parts of Central Texas where wastewater discharge to water in the state is restricted by the commission's rules and land application of treated wastewater is the only permissible disposal option. The executive director recognizes that land availability may also be limited in other parts of the state, and that practicable land application options are especially important wherever discharge to water in the state is restricted or infeasible.	Currently under public comment period which will end October 27, 2019.