

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Urban Strategy Docket

**FROM:** Barbara Driscoll

**DATE:** May 26, 1999

**SUBJECT:** Description of New Source Categories That are Listed for Future Regulatory Development

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This memo was developed to define the new source categories that are listed for future regulatory development in the Urban Area Toxics program. The new source categories listed for regulation are divided into two groups:

- c Source categories whose emission estimates were derived from the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) database. These source categories are designated by specific SIC codes, therefore the source category definitions parallel the SIC code definitions. These categories include:
  - Cyclic crude and intermediate production
  - Industrial inorganic chemical manufacturing
  - Industrial organic chemical manufacturing
  - Plastic materials and resins manufacturing
  - Synthetic rubber manufacturing
  
- c Source categories whose emission estimates were derived from data provided by the EPA's Emission Standards Division (ESD). The definitions for these source categories were obtained from Federal Register preambles for proposed and promulgated rules, Background Information Documents, or from the data provided by ESD engineers and scientists. These categories include:
  - Flexible polyurethane foam fabrication operations
  - Gasoline Distribution Stage I
  - Hospital sterilizers
  - Mercury cell chlor-alkali plants
  - Municipal landfills
  - Oil and natural gas production

- Paint strippers
- Publicly owned treatment works

The source categories discussed below cover only area sources. Section 112 of the Clean Air Act defines an area source as any stationary emission source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, considering controls in the aggregate, less than 10 tons per year of any of the 188 regulated hazardous air pollutant and less than 25 tons per year of any combination of hazardous air pollutants.

The definitions for the source categories derived from the TRI information have many specific products listed here. This does not mean that EPA will regulate all of these sources. These are draft definitions are only a beginning point, and a separate description will be developed during the regulatory process.

## **1.0 Source Categories derived from TRI**

It should be noted that in the section 112(k) emissions inventory, adjustments were made in the emission estimates for many source categories because they overlapped with one another. Thus, the source categories described below have already been adjusted for any potential overlap with other source categories, including MACT source categories. For more information, see the 112(k) Inventory Report appendices B and D.

### **1.1 Cyclic Crude and Intermediate Production**

This source category is designated by the SIC Code 2865: Cyclic Organic Crudes and Intermediates, and Organic Dyes. General product of this industry include:

- c Aromatic chemicals, such as benzene, toluene, mixed xylenes, and naphthalene;
- c Synthetic organic dyes, and

c Synthetic organic pigments.

Specific products manufactured by establishments in this source category are noted in Table 1-1.

**Table 1-1.**

**Cyclic Crude and Intermediate Production**

Acid dyes, synthetic	Coal tar distillates
Acids, coal tar; derived from coal tar distillation	Coal tar intermediates
Alkylated dipheoylamines, mixed	Color lakes and toners
Alkylated phenol, mixed	Color pigments, organic: except animal black and bone black;
Aminoanthraquinone	Colors, dry: lakes, toners, or full strength organic colors
Aminoazobenzene	Colors, extended (color lakes)
Aminoazotoluene	Cosmetic dyes, synthetic
Aminophenol	Creosote oil, made in chemical plants
Aniline	Cresols, made in chemical plants
Aniline oil	Cresylic acid, made in chemical plants
Anthracene	Cyclic crudes, coal tar: product of coal tar distillation
Anthraquinone dyes	Cyclic intermediates, made in chemical plants
Azine dyes	Cyclohexane
Azo dyes	Diphenylamine
Azobenzene	Drug dyes, synthetic
Azoic dyes	Dye (cyclic) intermediates
Benzaldehyde	Dyes, food: synthetic
Benzene hexachloride (BHC)	Dyes, synthetic organic
Benzene, made in chemical plants	Eosine toners
Benzoic acid	Ethylbenzene
Biological stains	Hydroquinone
Chemical indicators	Isocyanates
Chlorobenzene	Lake red C toners
Chloronaphthalene	Leather dyes and stains, synthetic
Chlorophenol	Lithol rubine lakes and toners
Chlorotoluene	Maleic anhydride
Coal tar crudes, derived from coal tar distillation	Methyl violet toners

**Table 1-1.**

**Cyclic Crude and Intermediate Production (Continued)**

Naphtha, solvent: made in chemical plants	Phthalic anhydride
Naphthalene chips and flakes	Phthalocyanine toners
Naphthalene, made in chemical plants	Pigment scarlet lake
Naphthol, alpha and beta	Pitch, product of coal tar distillation
Nitro dyes	Pulp colors, organic
Nitroaniline	Quinoline dyes
Nitrobenzene	Resorcinol
Nitrophenol	Scarlet 2 R lake
Nitroso dyes	Stilbene dyes
Oils: light, medium, and heavy: made in chemical plants	Styrene
Organic pigments (lakes and toners)	Styrene monomer
Orthodichlorobenzene	Tar, product of coal tar distillation
Paint pigments, organic	Toluene, made in chemical plants
Peacock blue lake	Toluidines
Pentachlorophenol	Vat dyes, synthetic
Persian orange lake	Xylene, made in chemical plants
Phenol	
Phloxine toners	
Phosphomolybdic acid lakes and toners	
Phosphotungstic acid lakes and toners	

**1.2 Industrial Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing**

This source category is designated by the SIC Code 2819: Industrial Inorganic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified. Specific products manufactured by establishments in this source category are noted in Table 1-2.

**Table 1-2.****Industrial Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing**

Activated carbon and charcoal	Bleach (sodium hypochlorite), industrial
Alkali metals	Bleaches, industrial
Alumina	Bleaching powder, industrial
Aluminum chloride	Borax (sodium tetraborate)
Aluminum compounds	Boric acid
Aluminum hydroxide (alumina trihydrate)	Boron compounds, not produced at mines
Aluminum oxide	Borosilicate
Aluminum sulfate	Brine
Alums	Bromine, elemental
Ammonia alum	Calcium carbide, chloride, and hypochlorite
Ammonium chloride hydroxide, and molybdate	Calcium compounds, inorganic
Ammonium compounds, except for fertilizer	Calcium metal
Ammonium perchlorate	Carbide
Ammonium thiosulfate	Catalysts, chemical
Barium compounds	Cerium salts
Bauxite, refined	Cesium metal
Beryllium oxide	Charcoal, activated
Bleach (calcium hypochlorite), industrial	Chlorosulfonic acid

**Table 1-2.**

**Industrial Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing (Continued)**

Chromates and bichromates	Fuel propellants, solid: inorganic
Chromic acid	Fuels, high energy: inorganic
Chromium compounds, inorganic	Glauber's salt
Chromium salts	Heavy water
Cobalt 60 (radioactive)	High purity grade chemicals, inorganic: refined from technical grades;
Cobalt chloride	Hydrated alumina silicate powder
Cobalt sulfate	Hydrazine
Copper chloride	Hydrochloric acid
Copper iodide and oxide	Hydrocyanic acid
Copper sulfate	Hydrofluoric acid
Cyanides	Hydrogen peroxide
Desiccants, activated: silica gel	Hydrogen sulfide
Dichromates	Hydrosulfites
Ferric chloride	Hypophosphites
Ferric oxides, except pigments	Indium chloride
Ferrocyanides	Inorganic acids, except nitric or phosphoric
Fissionable material production	Iodides
Fluorine, elemental	Iodine elemental

**Table 1-2.****Industrial Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing (Continued)**

Iodine, resublimed	Metals, liquid
Iron sulphate	Mixed acid
Isotopes, radioactive	Muriate of potash, not produced at mines
Laboratory chemicals, inorganic	Nickel ammonium sulfate
Lead oxides, other than pigments	Nickel carbonate
Lead silicate	Nickel compounds, inorganic
Lime bleaching compounds	Nickel sulfate
Lithium compounds	Nuclear cores, inorganic
Lithium metal	Nuclear fuel reactor cores inorganic
Luminous compounds, radium	Nuclear fuel scrap reprocessing
Magnesium carbonate	Oleum (fuming sulfuric acid)
Magnesium chloride	Oxidation catalyst made from porcelain
Magnesium compounds, inorganic	Perchloric acid
Manganese dioxide powder, synthetic	Peroxides, inorganic
Mercury chlorides (calomel, corrosive sublimate), except U.S.P.;	Phosphates, except defluorinated and ammoniated
Mercury compounds, inorganic	Phosphorus and phosphorus oxychloride
Mercury oxides	Potash alum
Mercury, redistilled	Potassium aluminum sulfate

**Table 1-2.****Industrial Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing (Continued)**

Potassium bichromate and chromate	Scandium
Potassium bromide	Silica gel
Potassium chlorate	Silica, amorphous
Potassium chloride	Silico-fluorides
Potassium compounds, inorganic: except potassium hydroxide and potassium cyanide;	Silver bromide, chloride, and nitrate
Potassium hypochlorate	Silver compounds, inorganic
Potassium iodide	Soda alum
Potassium metal	Sodium aluminate
Potassium nitrate and sulfate	Sodium aluminum sulfate
Potassium permanganate	Sodium antimoniate
Propellants for missiles, solid: inorganic	Sodium arsenite, technical
Radium chloride	Sodium bichromate and chromate
Radium luminous compounds	Sodium borates
Rare earth metal salts	Sodium borohydride
Reagent grade chemicals, inorganic: refined from technical grades;	Sodium bromide, not produced at mines
Rubidium metal	Sodium chlorate
Salt cake (sodium sulfate)	Sodium compounds, inorganic
Salts of rare earth metals	Sodium cyanide

**Table 1-2.**

**Industrial Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing (Continued)**

Sodium hydrosulfite	Sublimate corrosive
Sodium molybdate	Sulfate of potash and potash magnesia, not produced at mines;
Sodium perborate	Sulfides and sulfites
Sodium peroxide	Sulfocyanides
Sodium phosphate	Sulfur chloride
Sodium polyphosphate	Sulfur dioxide
Sodium silicate	Sulfur hexafluoride gas
Sodium silicofluoride	Sulfur recovered or refined including from sour natural gas
Sodium stannate	Sulfuric acid
Sodium sulfate-bulk or tablets	Tanning agents synthetic inorganic Thiocyanates, inorganic
Sodium tetraborate not produced at mines	Tin chloride
Sodium thiosulfate	Tin compounds, inorganic
Sodium tungstate	Tin oxide
Sodium uranate	Tin salts
Sodium, metallic	Tungsten carbide powder except abrasives or by metallurgical process
Stannic and stannous chloride	Uranium slug, radioactive
Strontium carbonate precipitated and oxide	Water glass
Strontium nitrate	Zinc chloride

### 1.3 Industrial Organic Chemical Manufacturing

This source category is designated by the SIC Code 2869: Industrial Organic Chemicals, Not Elsewhere Classified. General products of this industry include:

- C Aliphatic and other acyclic organic chemicals, such as ethylene, butylene, and butadiene; acetic, chloroacetic, adipic, formic, oxalic, and tartaric acids and their metallic salts; chloral, formaldehyde, and methylamine;
- C Solvents, such as amyl, butyl, and ethyl alcohols; methanol; amyl, butyl, and ethyl acetates; ethyl ether, ethylene glycol ether, and diethylene glycol ether; acetone, carbon disulfide and chlorinated solvents, such as carbon tetrachloride, perchloroethylene, and trichloroethylene;
- C Polyhydric alcohols, such as ethylene glycol, sorbitol, pentaerythritol, synthetic glycerin;
- C Synthetic perfume and flavoring materials, such as coumarin, methyl salicylate, saccharin, citral, citronellal, synthetic geraniol, ionone, terpineol, and synthetic vanillin;
- C Rubber processing chemicals, such as accelerators and antioxidants, both cyclic and acyclic;
- C Plasticizers, both cyclic and acyclic, such as esters of phosphoric acid, phthalic anhydride, adipic acid, lauric acid, oleic acid, sebacic acid, and stearic acid;
- C Synthetic tanning agents, such as naphthalene sulfonic acid condensates;
- C Chemical warfare gases; and
- C Esters, amines, etc., of polyhydric alcohols and fatty and other acids.

Specific products manufactured by establishments in this source category are noted in Table 1-

3.

**Table 1-3.****Industrial Organic Chemical Manufacturing**

Acetaldehyde	Amyl acetate and alcohol
Acetates, except natural acetate of lime	Aspartame
Acetic acid, synthetic	Bromochloromethane
Acetic anhydride	Butadiene, made in chemical plants
Acetin	Butyl acetate, alcohol, and propionate
Acetone, synthetic	Butyl ester solution of 2, 4-D
Acid esters and amines	Butylene, made in chemical plants
Acids, organic	Calcium oxalate
Acrolein	Camphor, synthetic
Acrylonitrile	Caprolactam
Adipic acid	Carbon bisulfide (disulfide)
Adipic acid esters	Carbon tetrachloride
Adiponitrile	Casing fluids for curing fruits, spices, and tobacco;
Alcohol, aromatic	Cellulose acetate, unplasticised
Alcohol, fatty: powdered	Chemical warfare gases
Alcohol, methyl: synthetic (methanol)	Chloral
Alcohols, industrial: denatured (nonbeverage)	Chlorinated solvents
Algin products	Chloroacetic acid and metallic salts
	Chloroform

**Table 1-3.****Industrial Organic Chemical Manufacturing (Continued)**

Chloropicrin	Ethyl acetate, synthetic
Citral	Ethyl alcohol, industrial (nonbeverage)
Citrates	Ethyl butyrate
Citric acid	Ethyl cellulose, unplasticized
Citronellal	Ethyl chloride
Coumarin	Ethyl ether
Cream of tartar	Ethyl formate
Cyclopropane	Ethyl nitrite
Decahydronaphthalene	Ethyl perhydrophenanthrene
Dichlorodifluoromethane	Ethylene glycol
Diethylcyclohexane (mixed isomers)	Ethylene glycol ether
Diethylene glycol ether	Ethylene glycol, inhibited
Dimethyl divinyl acetylene (di-isopropenyl acetylene);	Ethylene oxide
Dimethylhydrazine, unsymmetrical	Ethylene, made in chemical plants
Enzymes, except diagnostic substances	Fatty acid esters and amines
Esters of phosphoric, adipic, lauric, oleic, sebacic, and stearic acids;	Ferric ammonium oxalate
Esters of phthalic anhydride	Flavors and flavoring materials, synthetic
Ethanol, industrial	Fluorinated hydrocarbon gases
Ether	Formaldehyde (formalin)

**Table 1-3.****Industrial Organic Chemical Manufacturing (Continued)**

Formic acid and metallic salts	Metallic salts of acyclic organic chemicals
Fuel propellants, solid: organic	Metallic stearate
Fuels, high energy: organic	Methanol, synthetic (methyl alcohol)
Geraniol, synthetic	Methyl chloride
Glycerin, except from fats (synthetic)	Methyl perhydrofluorine
Grain alcohol, industrial (nonbeverage)	Methyl salicylate
Hexamethylenediamine	Methylamine
Hexamethylenetetramine	Methylene chloride
High purity grade chemicals, organic: refined from technical grades;	Monochlorodifluoromethane
Hydraulic fluids, synthetic base	Monomethylparaminophenol sulfates
Industrial organic cyclic compounds	Monosodium glutamate
Ionone	Mustard gas
Isopropyl alcohol	Naphthalene sulfonic acid, condensates
Ketone methyl ethyl	Naphthenic acid soap
Ketone, methyl isobutyl	Normal hexyl decalin
Laboratory chemicals, organic	Nuclear fuels, organic
Lauric acid esters	Oleic acid esters
Lime citrate	Organic acid esters
Malononitrile, technical grade	Organic chemicals, acyclic

**Table 1-3.****Industrial Organic Chemical Manufacturing (Continued)**

Oxalates	Sebacic acid
Oxalic acid and metallic salts	Silicones
Pentaerythritol	Sodium acetate
Perchloroethylene	Sodium alginate
Perfume materials, synthetic	Sodium benzoate
Phosgene	Sodium glutamate
Phthalates	Sodium pentachlorophenate
Plasticizers, organic: cyclic and acyclic	Sodium sulfoxalate formaldehyde
Polyhydric alcohol esters and amines	Solvents, organic
Polyhydric alcohols	Sorbitol
Potassium bitartrate	Stearic acid salts
Propellants for missiles, solid: organic	Sulfonated naphthalene
Propylene glycol	Sweetners, synthetic
Propylene, made in chemical plants	Tackifiers, organic
Quinuclidinol ester of benzylic acid	Tannic acid
Reagent grade chemicals, organic: refined from technical grades;	Tanning agents, synthetic organic
Rocket engine fuel, organic	Tartaric acid and metallic salts
Rubber processing chemicals, organic: accelerators and antioxidants;	Tartrates
Saccharin	Tear gas

**Table 1-3.**

**Industrial Organic Chemical Manufacturing (Continued)**

Terpineol	Tricresyl phosphate
Tert-butylated bis (p-phenoxyphenyl) ether fluid;	Tridecyl alcohol
Tetrachloroethylene	Trimethyltrithiophosphite (rocket propellants)
Tetraethyl lead	Triphenyl phosphate
Thioglycolic acid, for permanent wave lotions	Vanillin, synthetic
Trichloroethylene	Vinyl acetate
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid	
Trichlorotrifluoroethane tetrachlorodifluoroethane isopropyl alcohol	

**1.4 Plastic Materials and Resins Manufacturing**

The source category is designated by the SIC Code 2821: Plastics Materials, Synthetic Resins, and Nonvulcanizable Elastomers. General products of this industry include:

- C Cellulose plastics materials;
- C Phenolic and other tar acid resins;
- C Urea and melamine resins;
- C Vinyl resins;
- C Styrene resins;
- C Alkyd resins;

- C Acrylic resins;
- C Polyethylene resins;
- C Polypropylene resins;
- C Rosin modified resins;
- C Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins;
- C Miscellaneous resins, including polyamide resins, silicones, polyisobutylenes, polyesters, polycarbonate resins, acetal resins, and fluorohydrocarbon resins; and
- C Casein plastics.

Specific products manufactured by establishments in this source category are noted in Table 1-4.

**Table 1-4.**

**Plastic Materials and Resins Manufacturing**

Acetal resins	Butadiene copolymers, containing less than 50 percent butadiene
Acetate cellulose (plastics)	Carbohydrate plastics
Acrylic resins	Casein plastics
Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene resins	Cellulose nitrate resins
Alcohol resins, polyvinyl	Cellulose propionate (plastics)
Alkyd resins	Coal tar resins
Allyl resins	Condensation plastics

**Table 1-4.****Plastic Materials and Resins Manufacturing (Continued)**

Coumarone-indene resins	Methyl acrylate resins
Cresol resins	Methyl cellulose plastics
Cresol-furfural resins	Methyl methacrylate resins
Dicyandiamine resins	Molding compounds, plastics
Diisocyanate resins	Nitrocellulose plastics (pyroxylin)
Elastomers, nonvulcanizable (plastics)	Nylon resins
Epichlorohydrin bisphenol	Petroleum polymer resins
Epichlorohydrin diphenol	Phenol-furfural resins
Epoxy resins	Phenolic resins
Ester gum	Phenoxy resins
Ethyl cellulose plastics	Phthalic alkyd resins
Ethylene-vinyl acetate resins	Phthalic anhydride resins
Fluorohydrocarbon resins	Polyacrylonitrile resins
Ion exchange resins	Polyamide resins
Ionomer resins	Polycarbonate resins
Isobutylene polymers	Polyesters
Lignin plastics	Polyethylene resins
Melamine resins	Polyhexamethylenediamine adipamide resins

**Table 1-4.**

**Plastic Materials and Resins Manufacturing (Continued)**

Polyisobutylenes	Silicone resins
Polymerization plastics, except fibers	Soybean plastics
Polypropylene resins	Styrene resins
Polystyrene resins	Styrene-acrylonitrile resins
Polyurethane resins	Tar acid resins
Polyvinyl chloride resins	Urea resins
Polyvinyl halide resins	Vinyl resins
Polyvinyl resins	
Protein plastics	
Pyroxylin	
Resins, synthetic	
Rosin modified resins	
Silicone fluid solution (fluid for sonar transducers)	

**1.5 Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing**

This source category is designated by the SIC Code 2822: Synthetic Rubber (Vulcanizable Elastomers). An elastomer for the purpose of this classification is a rubber-like material capable of vulcanization, such as copolymers of butadiene and styrene, or butadiene and acrylonitrile, polybutadienes, chloroprene rubbers, and isobutylene-isoprene copolymers.

**Table 1-4.**

**Plastic Materials and Resins Manufacturing (Continued)**

Specific products manufactured by establishments in this source category are noted in Table 1-

5.

**Table 1-5.****Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing**

Acrylate type rubbers	Isocyanate type rubber
Acrylate-butadiene rubbers	Isoprene rubbers, synthetic
Acrylic rubbers	Neoprene
Butadiene rubbers	Nitrile type rubber
Butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers (more than 50 percent butadiene);	Nitrile-butadiene rubbers
Butadiene-styrene copolymers (more than 50 percent butadiene)	Nitrile-chloroprene rubbers
Butyl rubber	Polybutadienes
Chlorinated rubbers, synthetic	Polyethylenes, chlorosulfonated
Chloroprene type rubbers	Polyisobutylene (synthetic rubber)
Chlorosulfonated polyethylenes	Polyisobutylene-isoprene elastomers
Cyclo rubbers, synthetic	Polymethylene rubbers
Elastomers, vulcanizable (synthetic rubber)	Polysulfides
Epichlorohydrin elastomers	Pyridine-butadiene copolymers
Estane	Pyridine-butadiene rubbers
Ethylene-propylene rubbers	Rubber, synthetic
Fluoro rubbers	Silicone rubbers
Fluorocarbon derivative rubbers	Stereo regular elastomers
Isobutylene-isoprene rubbers	Styrene-butadiene rubbers (50 percent or less styrene content)

**Table 1-5.**

**Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing (Continued)**

Styrene-chloroprene rubbers	Urethane rubbers
Styrene-isoprene rubbers	Vulcanized oils
Thiol rubbers	

**2.0 Source Categories derived from ESD Data**

**2.1 Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication Operations**

The flexible polyurethane foam fabrication operations source category includes processes for cutting or bonding flexible polyurethane foam pieces together or to other substrates. Typical bonding techniques include gluing, taping, and flame lamination.

**2.2 Gasoline Distribution Stage I**

The gasoline distribution (Stage I ) source category includes the storage and transfer facilities associated with the movement of gasoline from production units at refineries to the end user. These facilities include, but are not limited to bulk terminals, pipeline facilities, bulk plants, and gasoline dispensing facilities (public and private service stations and pumps, convenience stores, etc.). The Stage I facilities include all the above facilities, but Stage I only includes the gasoline breathing and filling losses from storage tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities. Vehicle refueling losses at gasoline dispensing facilities are in a separate source category, so-called Stage II.

### **2.3 Hospital Sterilizers**

The hospital sterilizer source category includes hospitals which use ethylene oxide in any equipment which destroys bacteria, viruses, fungi, or other unwanted microorganisms.

### **2.4 Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali Plants**

The mercury cell chlor-alkali process is one of three electrolytic processes currently used in the manufacture of chlorine, hydrogen, and sodium hydroxide (caustic) solution. In this process, recycled brine from the electrolysis process (anolyte) is dechlorinated and purified by a precipitation-filtration process. The liquid mercury cathode and the brine enter the cell flowing concurrently. The electrolysis process creates chlorine at the anode and elemental sodium at the cathode. The chlorine is removed from the anode, cooled, dried, and compressed. The sodium combines with mercury to form a sodium amalgam. The amalgam is further reacted with water in a separate reactor called the decomposer to produce hydrogen gas and caustic soda solution. The hydrogen gas is removed from the decompressor and cooled before processing. The caustic soda solution and mercury are separated in a trap at the end of the decomposer. The caustic is transferred to auxiliary processes for purification, and the mercury is recycled back to the cell.

### **2.5 Municipal Landfills**

A municipal landfill unit is a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and that is not a application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile. A municipal landfill unit may also receive other types of wastes, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, and industrial solid waste. The municipal solid waste types potentially accepted by municipal landfills include:

- C Municipal solid waste;
- C Household hazardous waste;
- C Municipal sludge;
- C Municipal waste combustion ash;
- C Infectious waste;
- C Waste tires;
- C Industrial non-hazardous waste;
- C Conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) hazardous waste;
- C Construction and demolition waste;
- C Agricultural wastes;
- C Oil and gas wastes; and
- C Mining wastes.

## **2.6 Oil and Natural Gas Production**

The oil and natural gas category potentially includes:

- C Condensate tank batteries;
- C Glycol dehydration units;
- C Natural gas processing plants; and
- C Natural gas transmission and storage facilities.

This list of operations is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be included in this category. The above list notes the types of entities that the EPA is now aware could potentially be included in this category. Other types of entities not listed above could also be included.

## **2.7 Paint Stripping Operations**

The paint stripping source category includes any commercial or industrial use of organic solvents (typically methylene chloride) to remove paint or other coatings from metal, wood or other surfaces. This would include, but not be limited to, manufacturers and maintenance providers for automobiles, aircraft, appliances, defense equipment, ships, and wood products.

## **2.8 Publicly Owned Treatment Works**

The publicly owned treatment works category potentially includes:

- c Sewerage Systems;
- c Sewage Treatment Facilities;
- c Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facilities; and
- c Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

This list of operations is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be included in this category. The above list notes the types of entities that the EPA is now aware could potentially be included in this category. Other types of entities not listed above could also be included.