TABLE7b.—BASELINEEMISSIONSCOMPAREDWITHEMISSIONSAFTERNSPS(WITHSWITCHING)

[English Units]

Pollut- ant	Units	Baseline	After NSPS with switching
PM	Tons/yr	1,850	90.0
CO	Tons/yr	1,790	68.0
CDD/	Lb/yr	47.9	0.070
CDF.	-		
HCI	Tons/yr	11,100	254
SO <sub>2</sub>	Tons/yr	212	159
$NO_X$	Tons/yr	1,370	1,040
Pb	Tons/yr	21.2	0.32
Cd	Tons/yr	1.52	0.046
Hg	Tons/yr	16.0	1.21

The proposed standards would reduce nationwide emissions of PM by 1,590 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) (1,750 tons per year (tons/yr)) from estimated emission levels under the typical existing control or the "regulatory baseline" of 1,670 Mg/yr (1,850 tons/yr). This reduction represents a decrease of about 95 percent from baseline PM emission levels in the absence of the proposed standards.

Nationwide emissions of CO would be reduced by 1,570 Mg/yr (1,730 tons/yr) from estimated emission levels under the regulatory baseline of 1,630 Mg/yr (1,790 tons/yr). This reduction equates to an overall control level of about 96 percent for CO emissions.

As a result of today's proposal, nationwide emissions of CDD/CDF would be reduced by 21.70 kilograms per year (kg/yr) (47.8 pounds per year (lb/yr)) from estimated emission levels under the regulatory baseline of 21.73 kg/yr (47.9 lb/yr). The CDD/CDF emissions would be reduced by over 99 percent from the regulatory baseline.

The proposed standards would reduce nationwide emissions of HCl by 9,820 Mg/yr (10,800 tons/yr) from estimated emission levels under the regulatory baseline of 10,000 Mg/yr (11,100 tons/ yr). This reduction represents a decrease of about 98 percent in HCl emissions.

Nationwide emissions of  $SO_2$  and  $NO_X$  would be reduced by 48.1 Mg/yr (53.0 tons/yr) and 300 Mg/yr (331 tons/ yr), respectively, from estimated emission levels under the regulatory baseline of 192 Mg/yr (212 tons/yr) for  $SO_2$  and 1,240 Mg/yr (1,370 tons/yr) for  $NO_X$ . These reductions equate to an overall emissions decrease of about 25 percent for  $SO_2$  and about 24 percent for  $NO_X$ .

As a result of today's proposal, the nationwide emissions of Pb, Cd, and Hg would be reduced by 18.9 Mg/yr (20.9 tons/yr), 1.34 Mg/yr (1.47 tons/yr), and 13.4 Mg/yr (14.8 tons/yr), respectively,

from estimated emission levels under the regulatory baseline of 19.2 Mg/yr (21.2 tons/yr) for Pb, 1.38 Mg/yr (1.52 tons/yr) for Cd, and 14.5 Mg/yr (16.0 tons/yr) for Hg. These reductions equate to overall control levels of about 98 percent for Pb, 97 percent for Cd, and 92 percent for Hg.

## B. Water and Solid Waste Impacts

Under the proposed NSPS, no significant water pollution impacts are projected because the emission control technologies on which the emission limits are based do not produce a wastewater stream. However, to the extent that wet scrubber systems could be used to comply with the proposed emission limitations, water pollution impacts could be more significant. As discussed in section VI of this preamble, the Agency solicits information regarding water pollution impacts associated with the use of wet scrubber systems.

With regard to solid waste impacts, about 421,000 Mg (464,000 tons) of medical waste are projected to be burned annually in new MWI's in the fifth year after adoption of the NSPS in the absence of Federal regulations (i.e., at the regulatory baseline). This quantity of waste burned would result in about 42,100 Mg/yr (46,400 tons/yr) of solid waste (bottom ash) disposed of in landfills. The addition of acid gas control using dry lime injection, and CDD/CDF and Hg control using activated carbon injection, would increase the quantity of solid waste for final disposal by adding baghouse ash to the amount of bottom ash already generated under the regulatory baseline. In addition, switching to onsite alternatives to incineration will result in an increase in solid waste for final disposal because the nonincineration treatment methods do not reduce the volume of waste as much as incineration.

Under the switching scenario, the amount of solid waste ultimately sent to landfills would increase by about 135,000 Mg/yr (149,000 tons/yr). This includes the increase in ash from the air pollution control devices (APCD's) and the increase in waste that is treated and landfilled without being incinerated. Compared to municipal waste, which is disposed in landfills at an annual rate of over 91 million Mg/yr (100 million tons/ yr), the increase in solid waste from the implementation of the MWI standards is insignificant. Therefore, no adverse solid waste impacts are anticipated under the proposed standards.

## C. Energy Impacts

The emission control technologies upon which the emission limits are based would require additional energy consumption for all new MWI's. Under the switching scenario, it is not clear whether energy consumption will increase, decrease, or remain the same. Alternatives to incineration require energy to operate. However, information is not available to estimate whether alternatives use more or less energy than MWI's. It is expected that the increase in energy consumption resulting from the switching scenario will be less than the increase under the no-switching scenario.

The estimates of energy impacts assuming all new MWI's are constructed and install air pollution control (noswitching scenario) include additional auxiliary fuel (natural gas) for combustion controls and additional electrical energy for operation of the add-on control devices. In the fifth year after adoption, the proposed standards would increase total national usage of natural gas by about 25 million cubic meters per year (MMm<sup>3</sup>/yr) (895 million cubic feet per year (10<sup>6</sup> ft<sup>3</sup>/yr)) compared to fuel consumption determined from the regulatory baseline. Total national usage of electrical energy would increase by about 41,400 megawatt hours per year (MW-hr/yr) (141 billion British thermal units per year (109 Btu/yr)) of electricity compared to electrical energy consumption determined from the regulatory baseline.

## D. Control Cost Impacts

The control cost impacts on individual facilities will vary depending on the cost of compliance with the regulation; the cost of alternative treatment and disposal methods; and other factors such as proximity to an offsite contract disposal facility, liability issues related to the transportation and final disposal of the waste, and State and local medical waste treatment and disposal requirements. In general, facilities requiring a smaller waste treatment capacity will have a greater incentive to use a less expensive treatment and disposal option because their onsite incineration cost (per ton of waste burned) will be higher. Facilities with larger amounts of waste to be treated may have some cost advantages if they use lower cost alternatives, but these advantages are not as significant due to economies of scale.

Under the switching scenario, the nationwide annual costs associated with the NSPS will increase by about 74.5 million/yr (from a baseline cost of 63.3