Wood Stove Changeouts and SIPs

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Research Triangle Park, NC

www.epa.gov/woodstoves
Counts Exceeding New 24-hour NAAQS Levels, 2003-2005

- Violates annual NAAQS (15.0 µg/m³) and 24-hour NAAQS (35 µg/m³) [56 counties]
- Violates only 24-hour NAAQS (35 µg/m³) [70 counties]
- Violates only annual NAAQS (15.0 µg/m³) [17 counties]

Data from AQS 7/10/2006
Completeness criteria: 2006 CFR or 11+ samples per quarter
To Use Wood Smoke Emission Reductions in SIPs, they must be:

• **Quantifiable**
  – reliable, replicable measurement

• **Surplus**
  – not needed to meet other CAA air quality requirements and in the current inventory

• **Federally Enforceable**

• **Permanent**
  – for the duration of your SIP

The emission reductions mantra
Other Considerations for the SIP

• Ensure EPA-certified stoves are professionally installed
  – Safe, efficient operation
  – Get the emission reduction desired

• Adequate, up-to-date emissions inventory of wood stove emissions

• Federally enforceable requirements for
  – State monitoring and recordkeeping
  – Remedy of emission shortfalls

• Meet all other SIP revision requirements of the CAA (sections 110, 172)
Monitoring/Recordkeeping must document:

- # of uncertified stoves surrendered
- Demonstration that stoves were either:
  - Located in the nonattainment/maintenance area
  - Contributed to nonattainment or adversely affected maintenance in that area
- Estimated emissions from:
  - uncertified stoves
  - clean-burning stoves that replaced the old stoves
Including Wood Stove Changeout Campaigns in SIPs

• Define your campaign
  – Location
  – Timing (period, # of years)
  – Objectives (emission reduction, # of stoves)

• Quantification of emission reductions
  – Approach outlined in EPA guidance
  – May use your own method*
EPA’s Emerging & Voluntary Measures Policy (9/04)

Emerging Measures
• Emission reductions harder to quantify
• Allows trial of new approaches – w/ provisions to ensure attainment

Voluntary Measures
• Not directly enforceable against the source

For Both Types of Measures -
• State must evaluate to ensure reductions occur, and address shortfalls
• Reductions under this policy ‘limited’ to 6% of total reductions needed for attainment
Emerging & Voluntary Measures
Policy May Not Apply to Changeouts

• Not emerging measure – emission quantification more certain
• Use of tax credits/rebates make program a “financial mechanism”
• Some changeouts add enforceable requirement (e.g., requiring stove replacement by statute)
For more information . . .


Download from: http://www.epa.gov/woodstoves/pdfs/guidance_quantifying_jan.pdf
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