



**DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

Sarah Huckabee Sanders
GOVERNOR

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SECRETARY

July 11, 2024

Via email to: Eldo_Environmental@lanxess.com & First Class Mail

Daniel Carter
Head of CAA Compliance - South Arkansas Plants
LANXESS Corporation - South Plant
2226 Haynesville Highway
El Dorado, AR 71730

Re: Notice of Final Permitting Decision; Permit No. 0873-AOP-R15

Dear Mr. Carter,

After considering the application and other applicable materials as required by APC&EC Rule 8.211 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 *et seq.*, this notice of final permitting decision is provided for:

LANXESS Corporation - South Plant
324 Southfield Cutoff
El Dorado, AR 71730

Permit Number: 0873-AOP-R15

Permitting Decision: approval with permit conditions as set forth in final Permit No. 0873-AOP-R15

Accessing the Permitting Decision:
<https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/downloads/WebDatabases/PermitsOnline/Air/0873-AOP-R15.pdf>.

Accessing the Statement of Basis:
<https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/downloads/WebDatabases/PermitsOnline/Air/0873-AOP-R15-SOB.pdf>.

Rule 26.903 of the Rules of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program do not require a public notice or public comment period for Administrative Amendments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Demetria Kimbrough", written in a cursive style.

Demetria Kimbrough
Associate Director, Office of Air Quality, Division of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshore Drive, North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

Enclosure: Certificate of Service

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Natasha Oates, hereby certify that the final permit decision notice has been mailed by first class mail to LANXESS Corporation - South Plant, 2226 Haynesville Highway, El Dorado, AR, 71730, on this 11th day of July, 2024.

Natasha Oates

Natasha Oates, AA, Office of Air Quality



DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

OPERATING AIR PERMIT

PERMIT NUMBER: 0873-AOP-R15

IS ISSUED TO:

LANXESS Corporation - South Plant

324 Southfield Cutoff

El Dorado, AR 71730

Union County

AFIN: 70-00037

PURSUANT TO THE RULES OF THE ARKANSAS OPERATING AIR PERMIT PROGRAM, RULE 26: THIS PERMIT AUTHORIZES THE ABOVE REFERENCED PERMITTEE TO INSTALL, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE EQUIPMENT AND EMISSION UNITS DESCRIBED IN THE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES. THIS PERMIT IS VALID BETWEEN:

October 10, 2022 AND October 9, 2027

THE PERMITTEE IS SUBJECT TO ALL LIMITS AND CONDITIONS CONTAINED HEREIN.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Demetria Kimbrough", is written over a horizontal line.

Demetria Kimbrough
Associate Director, Office of Air Quality
Division of Environmental Quality

July 11, 2024

Date

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Ark. Code Ann.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	Arkansas DEQ Facility Identification Number
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
Hp	Horsepower
lb/hr	Pound Per Hour
NESHAP	National Emission Standards (for) Hazardous Air Pollutants
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
No.	Number
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxide
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
PM	Particulate Matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter Equal To Or Smaller Than Ten Microns
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter Equal To Or Smaller Than 2.5 Microns
SNAP	Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP)
SO ₂	Sulfur Dioxide
SSM	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan
Tpy	Tons Per Year
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

LANXESS Corporation - South Plant
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AFIN: 70-00037

SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE: LANXESS Corporation - South Plant

AFIN: 70-00037

PERMIT NUMBER: 0873-AOP-R15

FACILITY ADDRESS: 324 Southfield Cutoff
El Dorado, AR 71730

MAILING ADDRESS: 2226 Haynesville Highway
El Dorado, AR 71730

COUNTY: Union County

CONTACT NAME: Daniel Carter

CONTACT POSITION: Environmental Engineer Air

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (870) 864-1568

REVIEWING ENGINEER: Sterling Powers

UTM North South (Y): Zone 15: 3663563.5 m

UTM East West (X): Zone 15: 530513.84 m

SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

LANXESS Corporation-South Plant (AFIN: 70-00037) operates a chemical manufacturing facility south of El Dorado. This permitting action proposes to permit and install a new PHT4 Cooling Tower as SN-684, and install a 200-kWe diesel-fired emergency generator as SN-205. The new PHT Cooling Tower (SN-684) will permanently replace the PHT Cooling Tower (SN-682). Previously LANXESS was permitted to install a Rental PHT Cooling Tower (SN-683) which was never installed and is to be removed from the permit. The diesel-fired emergency generator (SN-205) is to be installed at the South Plant Sour Gas Booster Station to ensure the compressors and other equipment stay operational during a South Plant power outage to avoid the possibility of pressure building in the line resulting in the need to flare sour gas. Permitted emissions will increase by 0.2 tpy SO_x, 0.3 tpy VOC, 0.6 tpy CO, 0.7 tpy NO_x, and 0.01 tpy Total Other HAPs, while permitted emissions will decrease by 3.4 tpy PM₁₀, and 3.6 tpy PM.

Process Description

Utilities

LANXESS Corporation operates two boilers at the South Plant for the purposes of steam generation. These boilers are designated as Boiler #6 (SN-03, 95.0 MMBtu/hr) and Boiler #1 (SN-04, 96.7 MMBtu/hr). Both boilers burn only pipeline-quality natural gas as fuel. Both SN-03 and SN-04 are subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart DDDD or the Boiler MACT. SN-03 Boiler #6 was installed in 1985 and thus is not subject to regulation under NSPS Subpart Dc. SN-04 Boiler #1 was installed in 1996 and is subject to the applicable requirements of Subpart Dc.

The AC Cooling Tower (CT-76-301) is operated in the utilities area to cool process water.

Two diesel fired fire pump engines Fire Water Pump Engine (300 hp) Emergency Engine No. 1 (SN-203) and Fire Water Pump Engine (245 hp) Emergency Engine No. 2 (SN-204) are used to supply water to the refinery in the event of a fire. Both engines are subject to NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ.

One 200 kW diesel-fired emergency generator (SN-205) is used at the South Plant Sour Gas Booster Station to ensure the compressors and other equipment stay operational during a South Plant outage. The emergency generator is powered by a diesel engine which is subject to NESHAP ZZZZ and NSPS Subpart IIII.

Bromine Production

Bromine occurs naturally in brines found throughout south Arkansas within the Smackover foundation. LANXESS pumps feed brine to the surface from the underlying Smackover foundation. The feed brine is collected at Supply Wells throughout the area serving the LANXESS South Plant. In addition to bromine, the feed brine also contains dissolved hydrogen sulfide gas (sour gas), sodium bromide, and oil.

The oil is separated from the feed brine at the supply wells. The feed brine is then received at the South Plant bromine unit and sent to a stripper where the sour gas is separated from the brine before being sent to the bromine tower. The sour gas stream is typically transported via pipeline to the LANXESS Central Plant. However, when the Central Plant cannot receive the sour gas, it is sent to the South Plant Sour Gas Flare (SN-102).

The degassed brine is pumped to the bromine tower. Hydrogen bromide (HBr) and sodium bromide (NaBr) streams from other process areas are added to the feed brine to enrich the brine and recover the bromine. In the bromine tower, the brine is chlorinated to extract the bromine which is steam stripped and condensed. The degassed brine is pumped to the bromine tower. The bromine vapors are condensed, purified, dried, and then packaged in tank trucks ISOs or bulk containers or sent to the other production units at the South Plant.

The vapor-phase streams from the bromine tower vents through a direct-contact condenser followed by a series of three primary condensers and then by a series of four scrubbers. The first three scrubbers use brine as the scrubbing media. The final scrubber is the Bromine Production Vent Scrubber (SN-138) which utilizes a caustic (NaOH) scrubbing media for additional control. The vent streams from the purification section, dryer, storage tanks, and shipping are routed to SN-138. Heat exchangers and the noncontact Bromine Production Cooling Tower 1 (CT-60-920) (SN-182) and noncontact Bromine Production Cooling Tower 2 (CT-60-910a) (SN-183) are utilized to cool the bromine production process water.

The spent brine leaves the bottom of the bromine tower and travels to the tail brine system where it is cooled in one of two direct contact tail brine cooling towers, the Tail Brine Evaporator #1 CT-60-301 (SN-180) or the Tail Brine Evaporator #2 CT-60-302 (SN-181). The tail brine is then sent with other process water from the South Plant to one of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) Class I non-hazardous waste injection wells: WDW-6S, WDW-7S, WDW-8S.

There are also Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks (SN-199) at Bromine Production.

TBP Production

In this process, phenol and bromine react to form tribromophenol (TBP). Hydrazine is used to neutralize any remaining bromine upon completion of the reaction. Reactor vent gases are sent to PC-7. By-product HBr solution from the TBP reaction is stored within tanks prior to distribution to the bromine plant or for other process use. PC-7, the bromine storage tank, and HBr storage tank are routed to PC-1 (SN-413).

The flaker belt operation vent is vented to a packed scrubber (SN-427). The bagging operation is vented to one of two baghouses TBP Filter Receiver (SN-441) and TBP Baghouse – Bagging (SN-442). The PHT4 Cooling Tower CT-64-004 (SN-684) can supply cooling to the TBP production process. Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks of associated equipment are accounted for as SN-499.

PHT-4 Production

PHT4 is produced by the bromination of a reactant in an oleum system. During the reaction, vapors are vented off. One of the by-products is recovered and either sold as product or converted to another by-product; the other by-products are recycled back to the reaction. The PHT4 is formed as it is separated from the mother liquor by filtration. The cake is washed, dried, and packaged for sale.

The Phthalic Anhydride Storage Tank (SN-604) is heated to temperature of approximately 165 °C. The emissions from the tank are vented through a waste drum prior to final venting to atmosphere. The reaction, the by-product acid storage tanks, bulk-bromine storage tank, and all process vessels are vented to a water scrubber and caustic scrubber for control (SN-611). A shell and tube vent condenser (SN-610) is used to control particulate emissions from the process.

The PHT4 chemical manufacturing process unit (CMPU) is subject to 40 CFR Part 63 Subparts F, and H (HON MACT). The PHT4 miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process unit (MCPU) is subject to the 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart FFFF (MON MACT).

Miscellaneous Equipment

The 3.0 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired PHT4 Hot Oil Process Heater (SN-612) provides process heat and is subject to 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart DDDDD (Boiler MACT).

Heat exchangers and the noncontact PHT4 Cooling Tower CT-64-001(SN-680), PHT4 Cooling Tower CT-64-002 (SN-681), and PHT4 Cooling Tower CT-64-004 (SN-684) are utilized to cool the PHT4 Unit production process water. SN-684 can also supply cooling to the TBP production process at FF-680 Unit. The PHT4 Unit has Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks (SN-699)

PHT-4 Diol Production

In this process, PHT-4 is reacted with raw materials to form PHT-4 Diol. The reactant PHT4 is transferred to a hopper by a Mechanical Vacuum Pump (SN-608) which vents to the atmosphere. The Toluene Storage Tank is vented to the atmosphere as SN-609. The vapors from unloading of propylene oxide are captured using a vapor balancing system. Vapors generated during the reaction are controlled by a primary and secondary condensation system. Non-condensables are vented to the atmosphere through the Vacuum System (SN-606). The PHT4-Diol is then packaged in tank trucks, drums, ISOs, or bulk container.

The PHT4 Diol MCPU is subject to the 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart FFFF (MON MACT).

DBS Production

The dibromostyrene (DBS) process chemistry is based on three independent reactions. The process has been segmented into eight functional steps. The following is a listing and brief description of each step.

Step I Reaction: The Step I Reaction is conducted in a continuous pipe reactor. The feedstock is continuously fed to the Step I reactor, R-101, through a feed/recycle sparger. Part of this feedstock consist of styrene which is fed from the styrene storage tank (SN-902). The vapor feed

is introduced to the reactor in the gas section of the feed/recycle sparger. R-101 is vented to emission point SN-901.

Step I Distillation: The non-condensables are routed from C-111 through two overhead condensers (Group A-13 insignificant activity), a vapor/liquid separator, and emission point SN-901. The column bottoms are routed to an intermediate storage tank that is vented to emission point SN-901.

Pre-Bromination: Pre-bromination takes place in a reticulation loop on the crude intermediate product tank. Bromine is added to the crude intermediate product. The tank is vented to emission point SN-901.

Crude Intermediate Distillation: Crude intermediate product is continuously fed to C-112, a distillation column. Refined intermediate product is taken overhead as a distillate. C-112 vents through two overhead condensers (Group A-13 insignificant activity) and are then scrubbed. The scrubbed vapors are vented through emission point IA-A13. Crude intermediate residue is removed as a bottom stream. The refined intermediate product is collected in the feed storage tanks, while the intermediate residue is stored in the C-112 bottoms storage tank, prior to disposal in the bromine recovery unit. The refined intermediate storage tanks vent to emission point IA-A13. The C-112 bottoms storage tank is vented to emission point SN-901.

Step II Reaction, Quench, and NaOH Wash: Refined intermediate is brominated batch wise in the Step II reactor, R-103, to form Step II intermediate product. After complete conversion, the reaction mass is pumped to the Step II quench reactor, R-104.

The Step II intermediate product is quenched by washing residual bromine from the reaction mass in R-104. R-104 is vented to emission point SN-901. Water is added, and the mixture is agitated and recirculated. Agitation is stopped and the phases are allowed to separate. The organic layer is directed to the caustic wash receiver for caustic wash. The caustic wash receiver is vented to emission point SN-901. The aqueous layer from R-104 is transferred to extraction. Water and a caustic are added to the caustic wash receiver prior to transfer of the organic layer from R-104. The mixture is agitated and recirculated. Agitation is stopped and the phases are allowed to separate. The organic layer is directed to the C-113 feed stock tank (Group A-3 insignificant activity). The aqueous layer from the caustic wash receiver is transferred to extraction.

Step II Distillation: Step II intermediate product is collected as the bottoms from the column and fed to the falling film evaporator, H-10. Step II intermediate material is removed as a vapor from the falling film evaporator and is condensed in two heat exchangers prior to storage tank (Group A-3 insignificant activity). The residue from the falling film evaporator is stored in a column bottoms tank prior to disposal in the bromine recovery unit. The bottoms tank is vented to emission point SN-901. The C-113 overhead vapors vent through a heat exchanger and are then scrubbed. The scrubbed vapors are vented through emission point IA-A13.

Step III Reaction: Step II intermediate product is converted to Step III in a two stage continuous reaction system. Step II intermediate product is continuously added to the Step III reactor, R-105. R-105 vents to emission point IA-A13. The two-phase reaction mass is transferred to D-01, a phase separator, where water is added to enhance the separation of the partially converted Step II intermediate product and the aqueous layer. D-01 vents to emission point IA-A13. The organic layer underflows to R-106, the second stage reactor. R-106 vents to emission point IA-A13. The aqueous phase from D-01 is directed to a HBr/NaOH scrubber, via Step III Caustic Receiver. The scrubber vents to emission point SN-901. The Step III Caustic Receiver vents to emission point IA-A13.

The level controlled discharge of R-106 is directed to D-02, a phase separator. D-02 vents to emission point IA-A13. In D-02, water is added and the phases are allowed to separate. DBS underflows the phase separator and is routed to the Step III neutralizer, R-107. R-107 vents to emission point IA-A13. The aqueous phase from D-02 is directed to the HBr/NaOH scrubber, via D-04 and the Step III Caustic Receiver.

Step III Reaction - Neutralization: The residual alkalinity in the DBS is neutralized in R-107. The level is maintained by discharging to D-03, a phase separator. The neutralization process is partly fed by HCl storage tanks (SN-914 and SN-920). D-03 vents to emission point IA-A13. Water is added to D-03 and the phases are allowed to separate. The organic phase underflows to intermediate product storage tanks for inhibitor addition. These intermediate product storage tanks vent to emission points IA-A13. The aqueous phase overflows to D-05, a phase separator. D-05 vents to emission point SN-901.

The 1.2 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired DBS Hot Oil Process Heater (SN-921) provides process heat and is subject to 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart DDDDD (Boiler MACT). Heat exchangers and the noncontact DBS Cooling Towers (SN-924 and SN-925) are utilized to cool the DBS production process water. There are also Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks (SN-999) at the DBS Unit.

Bromine Recovery Unit

The Bromine Recovery Unit consists of equipment to recover bromine and chlorine from feed streams. The Bromine Recovery Unit consists of one unit: BRU-III. During the operation of the BRU, natural gas, combustion air, and the feed streams are fed to the oxidation system. Here, the halogenated organic feed streams are converted to carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen bromide, hydrogen chloride, and water vapor.

Next, the off-gases go to the halogen recovery system. In this system, HBr and HCl are absorbed from the gases into an aqueous system which is then sent to the bromine plant for further processing. The gases leave the halogen recovery system and are routed through a thermal oxidizer where any remaining organics and excess CO are destroyed. The hot exhaust gasses then pass through a waste heat boiler for heat recovery steam generation and are vented to the atmosphere through SN-2001 for BRU-III.

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With recycle streams containing an appreciable amount of ash (more than 0.1% non-organics or ash), a venture scrubber is used at a particulate differential pressure set point to reduce the solids (ash) entrained in the gas stream.

Fugitive Emissions from Equipment leaks of associated equipment are accounted for as SN-2099.

PDBS Plant

The PDBS process contains two production lines. Each line has its own polymerizer and extruder. Other equipment is shared between the two lines. Raw materials are fed into the reactor where the polymerization of PDBS occurs.

In Line 1, the polymerizer vents toluene vapors, which are routed through condensers and a vacuum pump. The residual vapors from these streams are combined and emitted through vent SN-1101.

Line 2 operates in the same fashion as Line 1, except the residual vapors are routed through an additional final carbon filter before being emitted through vent SN-1107.

The raw PDBS material exiting the extruders is fed to an underwater pelletizer, where solidified strings of product are cut into pellets. The dust emissions from the dryer are vented to a baghouse duct collector, SN-1104. Other miscellaneous dust emission sources are routed to SN-1104, such as the supersack unloader, the Loss in Weight (LIW) feeder, and the mixer. The dried PDBS pellet product is conveyed to a product hopper and packaging operations. Dust emissions from the product hopper are controlled with a baghouse, SN-1106.

Sour Gas Flare

Sour gas is separated from feed brine extracted from production wells at each of the well locations and at each of the processing plants. The LANXESS Company's South Plants' sour gas is transported from the well locations and processing plant via pipeline to LANXESS' Central Plant. From the Central Plant, the combined sour gas streams are routed via pipeline to Lion Oil Company, a neighboring petroleum refinery. The combined sour gas streams can alternatively be routed to the LANXESS' Central Plant's sodium hydrosulfide (NaHS) unit.

In the event of a planned or unplanned outage of Lion Oil's amine unit, the Central Plant's NaHS unit, and /or other equipment related to the off-site transfer or processing of sour gas, the South Plant is equipped with a flare (SN-102) to burn the sour gas. The flare is equipped with a 0.065 MMBtu/hr natural gas pilot.

Process Water Treatment Plant

LANXESS Chemical Corporation operates a Process Water Treatment Plant (PWTP) at the South Plant to treat process water prior to deep well injection. The major steps in the water treatment at the PWTP are described below.

- Process water from other South Plant process units/areas is brought to the area.

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- The process water undergoes pH neutralization and treatment with anhydrous ammonia and hydrochloric acid.
- The treated water is filtered and sent for deep well injection.
- Sludge is transported off-site.

An HCl storage tank, SN-201, is present at the PWTP. HCl emissions from the tank are minimized by utilizing a water scrubber. Most storage vessels in the PWTP are open to the atmosphere. Some VOC's may be emitted since the process water contains organics in solution; SN-202 accounts for emissions from PWTP area, including wastewater storage tanks and sumps located within the various process units at the South Plant. Fugitive equipment leaks are accounted for as SN-299.

LANXESS Chemical Corporation has two emergency engines, SN-203, a 300 Hp Fire Water Pump Engine and SN-204, a 245 Hp Fire Water Pump Engine.

Pilot Plant

The pilot plant is used to research and develop pilot scale processes for possible full-scale implementation. Processes are evaluated for potential products or process improvement for LANXESS production or as potential products for outside customers.

Process inputs, equipment designs, and raw materials used are frequently adjusted to determine optimum operating parameters for each process evaluated. Processes evaluated at the pilot plant are run at a sufficient number of production batches or runs to determine the feasibility and optimum parameters for the process. The pilot plant does not typically operate continuously for extended periods of time. The process emissions are controlled by a Caustic Scrubber and vented to the Pilot Plant Scrubber (SN-3001) and may be controlled by the Pilot Plant thermal Oxidizer (SN-503). The process emissions are permitted under a pilot plant emission bubble (SN-3001). The Pilot Plant includes a cooling tower (SN-3002) and storage tanks (Insignificant Activities A-13 & B-21).

NaBr Production

Sodium bromide (NaBr) is brought in the facility by truck and railcar. NaBr streams are also received from other process units within the GLCC South Plant. Any impurities are filtered as solids and the raw materials heated, agitated, and concentrated through various tanks and heat exchangers.

Rules and Regulations

The following table contains the rules and regulations applicable to this permit.

Rules and Regulations
Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, Rule 18, effective March 14, 2016
Rules of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, Rule 19, effective May 6, 2022
Rules of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Rule 26, effective March 14, 2016
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units.
40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF, National Emission Standards for Benzene Waste Operations
40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M, National Emission Standards for Asbestos.
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart F, National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart G, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer Operations, and Wastewater
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart H, Nation Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart FFFF, National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing
40 CFR Part 64, Compliance Assurance Monitoring
40 CFR Part 68, Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters
40 CFR Part 61, Subpart IIII, Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

Emission Summary

The following table is a summary of emissions from the facility. This table, in itself, is not an enforceable condition of the permit.

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
Total Allowable Emissions		PM	55.6	190.8
		PM ₁₀	55.1	190.6
		SO ₂	1079.7	66.0
		VOC	82.0	131.6
		CO	53.3	143.3
		NO _x	47.4	111.9
		Lead	0.400024	0.400004
HAPs		Acetaldehyde**	6.01	5.05
		Acetophenone**	6.01	5.05
		Allyl Chloride**	6.00	5.00
		Acrolein	0.02	0.09
		Bromoform**	6.02	5.07
		Chlorine	0.17	0.64
		Chloroform**	6.01	5.05
		Ethyl Chloride**	6.00	5.00
		Ethylene Dibromide**	6.00	5.00
		Ethylene Dichloride**	1.20	5.00
		Hexane**	6.36	6.50
		Hydrogen Chloride	5.32	12.70
		Hydrazine	0.17	0.74
		Methyl Bromide**	6.01	5.05
		Phenol**	6.45	6.83
		Phthalic Anhydride**	7.33	5.62
		Styrene**	10.66	23.97
		Toluene**	11.74	25.57
		Vinyl Bromide**	6.00	5.00
		Propylene Oxide**	11.60	9.37
		Other HAPs**	0.10	0.13
		Dichlorobenzene**	6.03	5.03

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Formaldehyde**	6.03	5.09
		Naphthalene**	6.03	5.03
		Nickel	6.03	5.03
		Methanol**	6.01	5.03
		Dichloromethane	6.00	5.00
		Arsenic	0.03000382	0.0300167
		Benzene**	6.03	5.03
		Cadmium	0.030021	0.0300921
		Chromium	0.0300268	0.030117
		Cobalt	0.03000161	0.03000703
		Manganese	0.03000726	0.0300318
		Mercury	0.03000497	0.0300218
		Phosgene**	0.04	0.18
		Xylene**	6.00	5.00
		1,3-Butadiene**	6.00	5.00
		POM**	0.0300133	0.0300585
		Methylene Chloride	0.08	0.32
		Ethylbenzene**	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Pentachlorophenol**	0.01	0.01
		Dibromoethane**	0.06	0.20
		Methyl Chloride	0.02	0.14
		Hydrogen Fluoride	0.01	0.01
		Dichloroethane	0.01	0.01
Air Contaminants ***		Hydrogen Bromide***	11.17	47.14
		Bromine***	3.33	13.69
		H ₂ S***	7.4	10.8
		Ammonia***	6.01	5.02
03	Boiler #6	PM	0.8	3.2
		PM ₁₀	0.8	3.2
		SO ₂	0.1	0.3
		VOC	0.6	2.3
		CO	7.9	34.3
		NO _x	9.4	40.8
		Lead	0.1	0.1
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Dichlorobenzene	0.01	0.01
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.04
		Hexane	0.17	0.74
		Naphthalene	0.01	0.01

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Toluene	0.01	0.01
		Arsenic	0.01	0.01
		Cadmium	0.01	0.01
		Chromium	0.01	0.01
		Cobalt	0.01	0.01
		Manganese	0.01	0.01
		Mercury	0.01	0.01
		Nickel	0.01	0.01
		POM	0.01	0.01
04	Boiler #1	PM	0.8	3.2
		PM ₁₀	0.8	3.2
		SO ₂	0.1	0.3
		VOC	0.6	2.3
		CO	17.9	78.2
		NO _x	7.2	31.4
		Lead	0.1	0.1
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Dichlorobenzene	0.01	0.01
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.04
		Hexane	0.18	0.75
		Naphthalene	0.01	0.01
		Toluene	0.01	0.01
		Arsenic	0.01	0.01
		Cadmium	0.01	0.01
		Chromium	0.01	0.01
		Cobalt	0.01	0.01
		Manganese	0.01	0.01
		Mercury	0.01	0.01
		Nickel	0.01	0.01
		POM	0.01	0.01
06	AC Cooling Tower (CT-76-1501)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
102	Flare (pilot combustion) 0.065 MMBtu/hr	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.1	0.1
		NO _x	0.1	0.1
		Lead	3.19 E-08	1.40 E-07

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
102	Flare Sour Gas Combustion	PM	0.5	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.5	0.1
		SO ₂	1060.6	35.0
		VOC	32.3	5.7
		CO	15.2	2.7
		NO _x	3.4	0.6
		Lead	2.39 E-05	4.22 E-06
138	Bromine Production Vent Scrubber	Bromine	0.24	1.06
		Chlorine	0.02	0.06
		Hydrogen Bromide	0.02	0.06
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.02	0.06
180	Tail Brine Evaporator #1CT-60-301	PM	13.4	55.3
		PM ₁₀	13.4	55.3
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		Hydrogen Bromide	0.12	0.12
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.12	0.12
181	Tail Brine Evaporator #2CT-60-302	PM	13.4	55.3
		PM ₁₀	13.4	55.3
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		Hydrogen Bromide	0.12	0.12
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.12	0.12
182	Bromine Production Cooling Tower #1 (CT-60-920; 3 cells)	PM	1.2	5.3
		PM ₁₀	1.2	5.3
183	Bromine Production Cooling Tower #2 (CT-60-910a)	PM	1.2	5.3
		PM ₁₀	1.2	5.3
199	Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks	Bromine	1.4	5.8
		Chlorine	0.03	0.12
		Hydrogen Bromide	1.4	5.8
		H ₂ S	1.4	5.8
201	HCl Storage Tank Scrubber	Hydrogen Chloride	0.19	0.17
202	Process Water Treatment Plant (Fugitive Emissions)	VOC	9.4	40.8
		Ammonia	0.01	0.02
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.05	0.20
		Bromoform	0.01	0.02
		Methanol	0.01	0.03
		Methylene Chloride	0.07	0.31
		Toluene	0.01	0.02

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Styrene	0.01	0.01
		Phenol	0.01	0.01
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Pentachlorophenol	0.01	0.01
		Dichloroethane	0.01	0.01
		Dibromoethane	0.01	0.01
203	Fire Water Pump Engine (300 Hp) Emergency Engine No. 1	PM	0.7	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.7	0.2
		SO ₂	0.7	0.2
		VOC	0.8	0.2
		CO	2.1	0.6
		NO _x	9.3	2.4
		Other HAPs	0.07	0.07
204	Fire Water Pump Engine (245 Hp) Emergency Engine No. 2	PM	0.6	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.6	0.2
		SO ₂	0.6	0.2
		VOC	0.7	0.2
		CO	1.7	0.5
		NO _x	7.6	1.9
		Other HAPs	0.01	0.01
205	Diesel-Fired Emergency Generator	PM	0.2	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.1
		SO ₂	0.8	0.2
		VOC	1.0	0.3
		CO	2.3	0.6
		NO _x	2.6	0.7
		Single HAP (Formaldehyde)	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01
299	Process Water Treatment Plant (Fugitive Emissions)	Hydrogen Chloride	0.06	0.23
401	T-3 and T-37 Phenol Tanks Scrubber	VOC	0.1	0.1
		Phenol	0.05	0.08
412	T-34 Feed Tank for PC-9	VOC	0.2	0.6
413	PC-1 Scrubber	VOC	0.7	3.1

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Hydrogen Bromide	0.03	0.10
		Bromine	0.01	0.05
		Acetaldehyde	0.01	0.05
		Acetophenone	0.01	0.05
		Phenol	0.01	0.05
		Hydrazine	0.01	0.05
		Chlorine	0.01	0.05
		Bromoform	0.01	0.05
		Chloroform	0.01	0.05
		Methyl Bromide	0.01	0.05
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.01	0.05
427	Flaker Scrubber Vent	PM	1.0	4.1
		PM ₁₀	1.0	4.1
428	Spray Dryer Baghouse	PM	2.4	10.4
		PM ₁₀	2.4	10.4
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	1.5	6.6
		NO _x	2.3	10.1
439	IPA Feed Tank (T-033)	VOC	0.2	0.6
441	TBP Filter Receiver	PM	0.3	1.2
		PM ₁₀	0.3	1.2
442	TBP Baghouse – Bagging	PM	0.9	3.8
		PM ₁₀	0.9	3.8
499	Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks	VOC	1.1	4.4
		Hydrogen Bromide	0.20	0.60
		Bromine	0.50	1.90
		Hydrazine	0.13	0.55
		Phenol	0.38	1.69
		Dibromoethane	0.05	0.19
519	Rework Equipment Baghouse	PM	0.3	1.0
		PM ₁₀	0.3	1.0
		Methylene Chloride	0.01	0.01
581	BRU Cooling Tower	PM	0.2	0.3
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.3
604	Phthalic Anhydride Storage Tank	VOC	4.1	4.4
		Phthalic Anhydride	1.3	0.5
606	Vacuum System	VOC	5.2	1.4

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Toluene	0.29	0.08
		Propylene Oxide	4.89	1.26
		Methyl Chloride	0.02	0.14
		Hydrogen Fluoride	0.01	0.01
		Chlorine	0.01	0.01
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.01	0.01
608	Mechanical Vacuum Pump	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
609	Toluene Storage Tank	VOC	1.3	0.5
		Toluene	1.27	0.42
610	Dryer Condenser	PM	0.8	3.4
		PM ₁₀	0.8	3.4
611	PHT-4 Caustic Vent Scrubber	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.3
		SO ₂	4.3	18.9
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		Bromine	0.50	2.19
		Phthalic Anhydride	0.01	0.03
615	PHT-4 Unit Hot Oil Heater	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.4	1.5
		NO _x	0.4	1.8
		Lead	0.1	0.1
		Highest Single (Hexane)	0.01	0.03
		Other HAPs	0.01	0.04
680/681/684	PHT4 Cooling Towers #1-3 CT-64-001, 002, 004	PM	2.9	3.8
		PM ₁₀	2.7	3.6
699	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	VOC	3.1	13.2
		Bromine	0.3	1.0
		Propylene Oxide	0.71	3.11
		Toluene	0.71	3.11
		Phthalic Anhydride	0.02	0.09
901	DBS Vent Header Scrubber Vent	VOC	1.2	5.3
		Hydrogen Bromide	0.38	1.67
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.04	0.18

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
902	Styrene Storage Tank (T-24)	VOC Styrene	0.4 0.33	0.4 0.33
914	HCl Storage Tank	Hydrogen Chloride	0.64	0.17
920	HCl Tank Scrubber	Hydrogen Chloride	0.37	0.33
921	DBS Hot Oil System	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.1	0.5
		NO _x	0.2	0.6
		Lead	0.1	0.1
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Dichlorobenzene	0.01	0.01
		Hexane	0.01	0.01
		Naphthalene	0.01	0.01
		Toluene	0.01	0.01
		Arsenic	0.01	0.01
		Cadmium	0.01	0.01
		Chromium	0.01	0.01
		Cobalt	0.01	0.01
		Manganese	0.01	0.01
		Mercury	0.01	0.01
		Nickel	0.01	0.01
		POM	0.01	0.01
924	DBS Cooling Tower	PM	1.0	0.3
		PM ₁₀	0.9	0.3
925	DBS Cooling Tower	PM	1.0	0.3
		PM ₁₀	0.9	0.3
999	Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks	VOC	3.2	13.7
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.09	0.36
		Hydrazine	0.01	0.05
		Styrene	2.02	8.83
		Hydrogen Bromide	1.3	5.67
		Bromine	0.18	0.79
1101	Line One Polymerizer and Vacuum Pump Vent	VOC	1.6	6.7
		Toluene	1.33	5.79

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
1104	Process Dust Collector	PM	0.7	2.9
		PM ₁₀	0.7	2.9
1106	Vacuum Pellet Transport System	PM	0.2	0.7
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.7
1107	Line Two Polymerizer and Vacuum Pump Vent	VOC	0.3	1.4
		Toluene	0.30	1.32
1108	Product Hopper with Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
1199	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	VOC	2.3	9.8
		Toluene	2.3	9.8
		Styrene	2.3	9.8
2001	Bromine Recovery Unit (BRU-III)	PM	3.4	14.6
		PM ₁₀	3.4	14.6
		SO ₂	0.1	0.5
		VOC	0.2	0.6
		CO	2.1	9.2
		NO _x	2.6	11.4
		Hydrogen Chloride	1.60	5.70
		Hydrogen Bromide	6.70	29.30
2099	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	VOC	0.7	2.8
		Hydrogen Bromide	0.7	2.8
503	Pilot Plant w/ Thermal Oxidizer~	PM	5.0	8.0 ^A
		PM ₁₀	5.0	8.0 ^A
		SO ₂	12.0	10.0 ^A
		VOC	10.0	10.0 ^A
		CO	2.0	8.5
		NO _x	2.3	10.1
		Acetaldehyde	6.00	5.00
		Acetophenone	6.00	5.00
		Allyl Chloride	6.00	5.00
		Acrolein	0.02	0.09
		Bromoform	6.00	5.00
		Chlorine	0.10	0.40
		Chloroform	6.00	5.00
		Ethyl chloride	6.00	5.00
		Ethylene Dibromide	6.00	5.00
		Ethylene Dichloride	1.20	5.00
		Hexane	6.00	5.00

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Hydrogen Chloride	2.00	5.00
		Hydrazine	0.02	0.09
		Methyl Bromide	6.00	5.00
		Phenol	6.00	5.00
		Phthalic Anhydride	6.00	5.00
		Styrene	6.00	5.00
		Toluene	5.50	5.00
		Vinyl Bromide	6.00	5.00
		Propylene Oxide	6.00	5.00
		Hydrogen Bromide	0.20	0.90
		Bromine	0.20	0.90
		H ₂ S	6.00	5.00
		Dichlorobenzene	6.00	5.00
		Formaldehyde	6.00	5.00
		Naphthalene	6.00	5.00
		Nickel	6.00	5.00
		Methanol	6.00	5.00
		Xylene	6.00	5.00
		Dichloromethane	6.00	5.00
		Ammonia	6.00	5.00
		Arsenic	3.82E-06	1.67E-05
		Benzene	6.00	5.00
		Cadmium	2.10E-05	9.21E-05
		Chromium	2.68E-05	1.17E-04
		Cobalt	1.61E-06	7.03E-06
		Manganese	7.26E-06	3.18E-05
		Mercury	4.97E-06	2.18E-05
		Phosgene	0.04	0.18
		POM	1.33E-05	5.85E-05
		1,3-Butadiene	6.00	5.00
		Other Single NCAP~	6.00	5.00
		Total NCAP~	10.00	5.00
3001	Pilot Plant w/ Scrubber	~	~	~
3002	Pilot Plant Cooling Tower	PM PM ₁₀	2.0 1.9	6.6 6.6

*PM_{2.5} limits are source specific, if required. Not all sources have PM_{2.5} limits.

**HAPs included in the VOC totals. Other HAPs are not included in any other totals unless specifically stated.

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Permit #: 0873-AOP-R15

AFIN: 70-00037

***Air Contaminants such as ammonia, acetone, and certain halogenated solvents are not VOCs or HAPs.

^A Pound per hour and ton per year limits are bubbled.

SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

This facility was a joint venture between Michigan Chemical Corporation and Murphy Oil. Operations started in March of 1957. Over the years, ownership changed several times. The last change was in 1981 when Great Lakes Chemical Corporation (GLCC) purchased the plant.

On January 16, 1976, Permit #319-A issued to Michigan Chemical Corporation. The permit facility was for controls for reducing H₂S emissions, controls for reducing Br₂ emissions, controls for reducing emissions from existing brominated products area, expansion to produce brominated aromatic ethers, and bromine expansion.

On September 24, 1976, Permit #319-AR-1 was issued to permit Michigan Chemical Corporation to install and operate a sour gas collection and flaring system.

On July 22, 1977, Permit #412-A was issued to Velsicol Chemical Corporation. This permit allowed the facility to install and operate the semi-works plant.

On March 24, 1978, Permit #458-A was issued to permit Velsicol Chemical Corporation to install and operate a facility for the manufacturing of tetrabromophthalic anhydride.

On August 3, 1979, Permit #458-AR-1 was issued to permit Velsicol Chemical Corporation to manufacture PHT-4 Diol.

On May 22, 1981, by Permit #319-AR-2, GLCC was permitted to take ownership of Velsicol Chemical Corporation.

On November 20, 1981, Permit #319-AR-3 was issued to allow GLCC to install equipment to flake TBP.

On January 28, 1983, Permit #701-A was issued to allow GLCC to install a plant which will manufacture Halon 1301 and Halon 1211.

On November 19, 1984, Permit #746-A was issued to permit GLCC to install an H₂S stripper.

On September 10, 1985, Permit #767-A was issued to allow GLCC to produce sodium bromate.

On January 20, 1988, by Permit #873-A, GLCC was permitted to consolidate all previous permits under one plant wide permit, install a chilsonator, add a halon plant, and construct and operate a TFP facility.

On December 21, 1988, by Permit #873-AR-1, GLCC was permitted to install and operate the DBS unit.

On March 2, 1989, by Permit #873-AR-2, GLCC was permitted to install and operate a bromine recovery unit.

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On November 21, 1989, Permit #873-AR-3 was issued to allow GLCC to install and operate a fluorosulfonic acid (FSA) facility.

On March 8, 1990, Permit #873-AR-4 was issued to allow GLCC to produce DE-79 at the semi-works plant.

On July 19, 1991, Permit #873-AR-5 was issued to allow GLCC to produce DBP, to modify the PHT-4 Plant, and to produce FM-100, FM-200, and BFE.

On June 29, 1992, by Permit #873-AR-6, GLCC was permitted to modify the BRU-II, to produce Geo-Brom at the semi-works plant, to produce PBr₃ and PDBS at the DBS plant, to construct and operate the PDBS plant, and to construct and operate a plant to recover Halon 1301, Halon 1211, and FM-100.

On September 15, 1993, by Permit #873-AR-7, GLCC was permitted to produce FM-200 and Freon 115, to modify the DBS process, and to remove processes no longer in operation.

On December 2, 1993, by Permit #873-AR-8, GLCC was permitted to allow for BCP production at the DBS plant and to allow for the use of PE68 in the chilsonator at the semi-works plant.

On October 12, 1994, Permit #873-AR-9 was issued to allow GLCC to modify the BCP process at the DBS plant.

On December 5, 1994, Permit #873-AR-10 was issued to allow GLCC to modify the production of PDBS and to construct and operate a plant to produce isoflurane.

On June 27, 1995, Permit #873-AR-11 was issued to allow GLCC to produce Freon 32 at the TFP plant.

On August 11, 1995, by Permit #873-AR-12, GLCC was permitted to produce Freon 13 at the Halon 1301 plant.

On November 27, 1995, by Permit #873-AR-13, GLCC was permitted to install a second BRU unit (BRU-III).

On December 20, 1995, Permit #873-AR-14, GLCC was permitted to add a second PHT-4 train (Train II).

On January 29, 1996, Permit #873-AR-15 was issued to allow GLCC to pelletize ANOX PP18 and ANOX PP20 at the PDBS plant.

On March 12, 1996, Permit #873-AR-16 was issued to allow GLCC to use a reducing agent as an auxiliary fuel in BRU.

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On July 11, 1996, Permit #873-AR-17 was issued to allow GLCC to install and operate a new boiler (SN-04).

On February 3, 1997, Permit #873-AR-18, GLCC was permitted to modify the FF-680 plant, the FCU North plant, and the FCU South plant.

On February 24, 2000, Permit #873-AOP-R0 was issued as the initial Title V permit for GLCC under Regulation #26. The following modifications were involved in this permitting action:

PHT-4 Plant (submitted as a part of the Title V application in January of 1997): GLCC proposed to install an additional scrubber on the PHT-4 II process line. In addition, GLCC proposed to increase the permitted production rates of PHT-4 and PHT-4 Diol.

FCU-North Plant (submitted as a part of the Title V application in January of 1997): GLCC proposed to increase the permitted emissions rates for SN-704.

Utilities (submitted as a part of the Title V application in January of 1997): GLCC proposed to increase the permitted emissions rates for Boiler #5 (SN-02).

FCU-South Plant (submitted as a part of the Title V application in January of 1997): First, GLCC proposed to increase the annual permitted emissions rates for SN 715 and SN-808 to the annual theoretical maximum for each source. Second, GLCC proposed to slightly increase the annual VOC emission rate from SN-802. Third, GLCC pointed out that a previously permitted source had been accidentally removed from the last permit. GLCC requested that the C-301T Vent Condenser (SN-809) be added to the Title V permit.

Archive Section (submitted as a part of the Title V application in January of 1997): GLCC proposed to delete the archive section contained in Permit #873 AR 18.

FF-680 Plant Minor Modification (submitted May of 1997): GLCC proposed to produce CN 1753 at the FF-680 Plant. New significant emission source will include a baghouse (SN 428) and a silo (SN-429). In addition, SN-418 was inadvertently left out of the last permit and needs to be added.

FF-680 Plant Minor Modification (submitted November of 1997): Another baghouse (SN 430) will be included in the production of CN-1753. In addition, the dilute hydrazine tank will be the only new insignificant emission source.

FF-680 Plant Minor Modification (submitted July of 1998): GLCC proposed to produce BE 51 at the FF-680 Plant. The process will use equipment already existing at the FF-680 Plant.

PHT-4 Plant Minor Modification (submitted May of 1997): GLCC proposed to install a new source, known as the Train II Process SO₂ Scrubber Vent, to control emissions from the PHT-4 Plant. This source will not result in any increase in permitted emissions. The

new scrubber (SN-611) will simply share the emissions control load that the present scrubber (SN-601) is now permitted for.

TFP Plant Minor Modification (submitted October of 1997): GLCC proposed to produce TFP at the new TFP plant. Significant emission sources that will result from the production of TFP include the following: combined process vent (SN-1301), HCl scrubber vent (SN 1302), pressure control valve from distillation column (SN-1303), and fugitive emissions from equipment leaks (SN 1399).

CN-1985 Plant Minor Modification (submitted December of 1997): GLCC proposed to construct a new unit which will manufacture CN-1985. Significant emission sources that will be present in the new CN-1985 plant include the following: scrubber vent (SN-1401), BPA conveying baghouse (SN-1402), BPA dryer baghouse (SN-1403), phenol storage tank scrubber (SN-1404), hot oil heater (SN-1405), and fugitive emissions from equipment leaks (SN-1499).

FCU South Plant Minor Modification (submitted October of 1998): GLCC proposed to use a new method of production for FM 200. The process will use equipment that already exists.

PHT-4 Plant De Minimis Change (submitted April of 1999): GLCC proposed to add a new 4 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired hot oil unit as an insignificant activity, to increase the annual PHT-4 production for Train II, and to reduce the bromine emissions from SN-601 and SN 611.

FF-680 Plant De Minimis Change (submitted May of 1999): GLCC proposed to produce PE 68 at the FF-680 Plant, to add a new caustic scrubber tank as an insignificant activity, to modify an existing source B SN-429, and to add a new source B SN-435.

TFP Plant De Minimis Change (submitted May of 1999): GLCC proposed to produce FM 200 at the TFP Plant. The emissions from the reactor shall be vented to the TFP Scrubber at the FCU Plant (SN-702). There will be no increase in the emission rate of SN 702.

PDBS Plant De Minimis Change (submitted September of 1999): GLCC proposed to replace the existing 2,000 cfm blower on the dust collection system (SN-1104) with a 3,500 cfm blower. The proposed PM/PM₁₀ increase was 0.83 tons per year. The total PM/PM₁₀ emissions from this source are 2.63 tons per year.

Bromine Production (submitted September of 1999): GLCC proposed to replace the two existing bromine towers with a new bromine tower and to replace the existing brine heat exchanger with a new heat exchanger. Neither change affects permitted emissions.
FCU-North Plant De Minimis Change (submitted December of 1999): GLCC proposed to add additional process equipment which will result in two production lines instead of one. No new emissions points will be added. There will be no increase in permitted

emissions. Two separate products may be produced simultaneously, or a single product may be produced in both trains simultaneously.

On November 2, 2000, Permit #873-AOP-R1 was issued as the initial Title V permit for GLCC under Regulation #26. The following modifications were involved in this permitting action:

FCU-South Plant (Minor Modification submitted in February of 2000): GLCC proposed to introduce the production of a new product, HFC245fa, to the FCU-South Plant. A small thermal oxidizer with a scrubber (SN-818) will be installed to control organics generated in the process.

SN	Description	Pollutant	change (ton/yr)
818	Thermal Oxidizer with Scrubber	PM/PM ₁₀	0.5
		SO ₂	0.5
		VOC	6.6
		CO	0.5
		NO _x	1.0
		Hydrogen Chloride	1.8

FCU-North Plant (Administrative Amendment submitted in March of 2000): GLCC submitted information concerning some typographical errors in permit 873-AOP-R0.

PHT-4 Plant (Minor Modification submitted in April of 2000): GLCC proposed that the vent scrubber for Train I (SN-601) will be removed and the Train I vent stream will be routed to the Train II vent header. The Train II vent header will be routed through a water scrubber and the caustic vent scrubber (SN-611). There are no emissions increases associated with this modification.

Bromine Recovery Unit (Modification submitted in April of 2000): Modification to reflect stack test results for BRU-II (SN-1001). The permitted PM/PM₁₀ emissions rate of 1.0 lb/hr was exceeded so emissions from SN-1001 and SN-2001 were increased to reflect the results.

Source Number	Description	Pollutant	change (ton/yr)
1001 and 2001	Bromine Recovery Unit (BRU-II)	PM/PM ₁₀	8.9

Pharmaceutical Chemicals Unit (PCU) (Minor Modification submitted in May of 2000): GLCC proposed this modification to reflect the production of a new product, Pharma 227ea, at the PCU. The Pharma 227ea manufacturing process is a closed process and no emissions are vented to the atmosphere.

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On June 21, 2001, Permit #873-AOP-R2 was issued as the initial Title V permit for GLCC under Regulation #26. The following modifications were involved in this permitting action:

FF-680 Plant Minor Modification: installed a new baghouse (SN-436) to control bagging operation emissions during TPB production.

Permit #873-AOP-R3 was issued as the initial Title V permit for GLCC under Regulation #26. The following modifications were involved in this permitting action:

Proposed to install a flare (SN-102), equipped with a natural gas pilot flame that will only be used to flare sour gas during upset conditions.

On March 10, 2005, Permit #873-AOP-R4 was issued to GLCC. The following modification were included in this permitting action:

Added the production of FM-300. Permitted methanol emissions increased by 0.2 . The increased methanol emissions are exhausted from the oxidizer (SN-818).

Added an outdoor testing area (a burning pan with approximate dimensions of 10 ft x 10 ft). Emissions from the operation included products of combustion of the fuels, vaporized fire extinguishing agent, and fire extinguishing agent decomposition products (hydrogen fluoride and carbonyl fluoride). The source involved with this process is designated SN 1501. Plant production capacity did not increase.

Removed the requirement that a "40" pressure differential across the venturi scrubber be maintained at the BRU-II during periods when the unit is processing exclusively methyl bromide for bromine recovery. Plant capacity did not increase. This project did not change permitted emissions.

Added a new product and process (PHT -4 Diol Blend) to the PHT -4 Plant with two 3,000 gallon stainless steel storage tanks (SN-612 and SN-613) with an annual throughput of 225 Lots (The actual units for Lots is confidential per GLCC.) each and a 3,000 gallon blend tank (SN-614) with an annual throughput of 450 Lots. Each tank vented to the atmosphere.

Modified the vacuum and extruder system to allow increased production of PDBS. The permitted VOCs emissions from the Pre-Polymerizer and Vacuum Pump Vent (SN-1101) increased by 2.0 ton per year.

Added emission point SN-712 and permitted the production of HFC-143a in the FCU-North Unit using the FM-200 production equipment.

Removed Specific Condition #5 that required monthly records stating that only sweet natural gas was used for fuel in the boilers. Similarly, removed the previous Specific

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Condition #81 that required monthly records stating that only natural gas was used for fuel in the thermal oxidizer. The oxidizer can physically only utilize natural gas.

On October 7, 2005 Permit #873-AOP-R5 was issued to GLCC. The following modifications were included in this permitting action:

Allowed the use of ammonia to neutralize bromine, chlorine and hydrobromic acid during releases to the atmosphere.

Permitted the manufacture of HFC236fa. The emission rates increased by 0.8 tpy for C0, 3.6 tpy for NO_x, 0.1 tpy SO₂, 0.1 tpy PM/PM₁₀, 10.6 tpy HFC-236fa and 3.1 tpy CFC-12.

Installed new equipment for the production of BDFE. The BDFE production process has three emission points consisting of the existing thermal oxidizer (SN-818) with scrubber, wastewater storage tank (TT-715) and the CD-103 Vent Condenser (SN-819). VOC emissions increased by 0.9 tpy.

Renewed the Title V permit and deleted the sources for the CN-1985 plant. This plant was never constructed.

Added CAM plan for VOC for SN-416, PC-4 Scrubber, in the FF-680 Plant. Added CAM plans for SO₂ for the SN-611, PHT-4 Caustic Vent Scrubber, in the PHT-4 Plant. Added CAM Plan for PM₁₀ for SN-1104, Fabric Filter, in the PDBS Plant. Added CAM plan for VOC for SN-1301, Thermal Oxidizer, and SN-1301, Combined Process Vent, for the FCU Plant.

Added a new PDBS line. The VOC increase by 18 tpy and the toluene increased by 1.32 tpy.

Increased production at the DBS plant. The modification added an additional carbon filter for control of VOC.

Updated the operating conditions for the Sour Gas Flare to reflect actual operating conditions. The permitted emissions reflect only what the pilot for the flare.

The submittal updated the insignificant activities list. The changes added sources SN-403, SN-404, SN-406, SN-437, SN-439, SN-502, SN-511, SN-512, SN-513, SN-515, SN-516, SN-517 and SN-914. The VOC emissions increased by 7.7 tpy, ethanol by 0.6 tpy, Ethylene Dichloride by 3.19 tpy, HCl by 0.64 tpy, and isopropyl alcohol by 2.70 tpy.

On February 13, 2006 Permit #873-AOP-R6 was issued to GLCC. The following modifications were permitted:

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The modifications included replacing the gas burner tips at the Bromine Recovery Unit (BRU-III, SN-2001) thermal oxidizer.

On December 18, 2007 Permit #873-AOP-R7 was issued to GLCC. The following:

The modification included construction and operation of an additional refined intermediate product tank (T-11) at the DBS Unit. Emissions from the unit will be routed to the existing Carbon Bed Adsorber for BED Tanks (SN-904).

This permit also included changes from a second modification application. Most changes requested are administrative type corrections or clarifications. The following changes are permit modifications included with this permit action:

- The FCU plant section was re-written to include changes that include modern nomenclature, removal of the BFE process (never built), removal of SN-715 (does not vent to the atmosphere, vents to SN-702), and the removal of conditions dealing specifically with SN-703 (no longer in service).
- Certain similar test conditions are written with different language styles. The conditions are written with a more unified approach (former Specific Conditions 78, 109, 137).
- SN-1302 is a process absorber of which the exit is routed to another emission source (scrubber formerly SN-715 then through SN-702). The source is removed.
- Former Specific Condition 107 is removed because no DBS Unit tanks are subject to NSPS Subpart Kb.
- Former Specific Conditions 118 and 119 are removed because the required testing has been completed successfully.
- Plantwide Condition 7 is written to clarify that it only applies to 40 CFR Part 63 affected sources.
- Plantwide Condition 13 was added to allow ammonia as an emergency response to accidental releases of bromine, chlorine, or hydrobromic acid.
- Plantwide Condition 14 (Permit Shield) was updated. The only DBS tank subject to NSPS Subpart Kb is T-24 (SN-902).
- Increased the production of DBS (dibromostyrene) at the DBS Plant. Process efficiency improvements increased the hourly DBS production capacity. GLCC utilized one new hydrazine storage tote. Additionally, the two existing DBS cooling towers were replaced with two new cooling towers with increased cooling capacity.
- The facility's flare language was revised.
- Modifications were made to the tank loading system that services the phthalic anhydride tank (SN-604) at the PHT-4 Plant, the result of which increased emissions from that source.
- Centrifuge Maintenance, Specific Conditions #37-40 were added to the permit.

On December 11, 2015, Permit #873-AOP-R8 was issued to GLCC. This action included the following:

- The Fluorinated Chemicals Unit (FCU), Pharmaceutical Production Unit (PCU), and testing area have been removed from the permit. Sources removed are: SN-02, SN-403, SN-427, SN-429, SN-435, SN-437, SN-438, SN-508, SN-511, SN-512, SN-515, SN-516, SN-605, SN-612, SN-613, SN-614, SN-702, SN-704, SN-706, SN-709, SN-711, SN-712, SN-751, SN-799, SN-802, SN-803, SN-807, SN-808, SN-809, SN-818, SN-819, SN-904, SN-908, SN-916, SN-2099, SN-1201, SN-1202, SN-1204, SN-1299, SN-1303, SN-1501. A single emission source formerly associated with the FCU (former SN-706) remains part of the GLCC facility and is has been re-designated as SN-920. This source has also been included in the DBS Unit Section of the permit.
- A number of cooling towers not previously identified as sources within the permit have been included as sources.
- The Process Water Treatment System, which had not been previously identified as a source of emissions, has been included in the permit.
- This action permits the inclusion of a thermal oxidizer and caustic scrubber installed at the CD-75 Unit in order to comply with requirements of the Miscellaneous Organic Chemicals (MON) MACT. BCP and PBr₃ production no longer occur at the DBS Unit. Emission points and pollutants associated with the production of these compounds have been removed from the permit.
- Addition of two (SN-203, 300 Hp; SN-204, 245 Hp) Emergency Fire Water Pump Engines

Permit #873-AOP-R9 was issued to GLCC South Plant on April 4, 2017. This permit action included approval for the replacement of sources SN-184 (Bromine Production Cooling Tower) and SN-185 (Bromine Production Cooling Tower) with SN-182 (Bromine Production Cooling Tower 1) and SN-183 (Bromine Production Cooling Tower 2); the replacement of the natural gas pilot (0.065 MMBtu/hr) for flare SN-102, and operation of two new sources: a Pilot Plant (SN-3001), a Pilot Plant Cooling Tower, and a Pilot Plant Storage Tank that would be included to the insignificant activities list. Finally, SN-503 Vent Header scrubber previously permitted in the CD-75 Unit was moved to the Pilot Plant and keep the same source number. All production processes at the CD-75 Unit that were controlled by SN-503 were shut down and the facility does not have plans to restart production in the future. Permitted emission increases were 5.7 tpy of PM, 6.1 tpy of PM₁₀, 10.3 tpy of SO₂, 1.1 tpy of CO, 4.2 tpy of NO_x, and an increase in HAPs as well. VOC emissions decreased 10.0 tpy.

Permit #873-AOP-R10 was issued to GLCC South Plant on October 17, 2018. This minor modification permitted the replacement of SN-680 and SN-681 (PHT-4 Cooling Towers) with new cooling towers. The permitted emission decreases were 5.2 tpy each of PM and PM₁₀.

Permit #873-AOP-R11 was issued to GLCC South Plant on October 29, 2019. This minor modification permitted an increase in production of Tribromophenol from 8,760 lots to 11,680 lots as well as corrected wording of testing conditions (SC# 33, 34, and 87) to increase both accuracy of the affected sources and wording of the conditions. There was also an Administrative amendment included in this permit revision to add a pair of rental cooling towers to the Insignificant Activities list. The permitted emissions increases were 1.0 tpy PM and PM₁₀, 0.05 tpy Phenol, and 0.2 tpy Bromine.

Permit #873-AOP-R12 was issued to LANXESS Corporation – South Plant on October 10, 2022. This permitting action was for the renewal as well as multiple minor modifications to the permit. As a result of this permitting action, the FF-680, CN-1753, BE-51, CD-75, and Bromine Recovery Unit II processes were largely removed from the permit. Multiple cooling towers throughout the plant replaced, the Sour Gas Flare's (SN-102) emission factors updated, and Hot Oil Systems (SN-615 and SN-921) moved from the Insignificant Activities list to be permitted as sources due to NESHAP Subpart DDDDD applicability. Permitted emission changes for this permitting action were as follows: decrease of 39.2 tpy PM, decrease of 39.2 tpy PM₁₀, decrease of 0.7 tpy SO₂, decrease of 1.6 tpy VOC, increase of 0.8 tpy CO, decrease of 9.4 tpy NO_x, increase of 0.4 tpy Lead, and decrease of 11.27 tpy Total HAPs.

Permit #0873-AOP-R13 was issued to LANXESS Corporation – South Plant on January 26, 2023. This permitting action was a minor mod that installed a like-kind replacement of the PHT-4 Caustic Scrubber Equipment (SN-611), and installed a new Rental PHT Cooling Tower (SN-683). Permitted emission changes as a result of this modification are as follows: increase of 3.8 tpy PM/PM₁₀, increase of 0.1 tpy VOC, and increase of 0.03 tpy Phthalic Anhydride.

Permit #0873-AOP-14 was issued February 12th, 2024. This permitting action:

- Upgraded the existing product hopper baghouse to be known as SN-1108
- Revised and corrected emission calculations for the Process Dust Collector (SN-1104), Vacuum Pellet Transport System (SN-1106), Diol Vacuum System (SN-606), Dryer Condenser (SN-610), Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks (SN-199 and SN-2099), Pilot Plant Thermal Oxidizer (SN-503), and the Rework Equipment Baghouse (SN-519);
- Added two Storage Tanks, a Blend Tank, and a Sodium Bisulfite Tank to the IA List; Combined the Cooling Towers into one unit (SN-680/681/682/683), remove references to previously removed units (CD-75 MCPU, DBS Cooling Towers SN-922/923);
- Changed the names of Tail Brine Cooling Towers (SN-180/181);
- The Pilot Plant (SN-503) emissions were investigated for Acrolein and Chlorine and reduced;
- LANXESS requested a Compliance Plan extension for one additional year to allow for installation of controls for the pressure relief devices and maintenance vents.

Permitted emissions increased by 0.1 tpy NO_x, 0.01 tpy Hydrogen Chloride, 0.03 tpy Other HAPs, 0.05 tpy Hydrogen Bromide, and 1.65 tpy Bromine; and permitted emissions decreased by 0.1 tpy PM, 0.5 tpy PM₁₀, 1.5 tpy VOC, 4.91 tpy Acrolein, 10.37 tpy Chlorine, 2.75 tpy Methyl Bromide, 0.36 tpy Toluene, 1.15 tpy Propylene Oxide, 0.01 tpy Dichloroethane, and 2.1 tpy Hydrogen Sulfide.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

Boilers

SN-03 (Boiler #6), SN-04 (Boiler #1), SN-06 AC Cooling Tower (CT-76-1501)

Source Description

LANXESS Chemical Corporation operates two boilers at the South Plant for the purposes of steam generation. These boilers are designated as Boiler #6 (SN-03, 95.0 MMBtu/hr) and Boiler #1 (SN-04, 96.7 MMBtu/hr). Both boilers burn only pipeline-quality natural gas as fuel. Boiler #6 was installed in 1985 and thus is not subject to regulation under NSPS Subpart Dc. Boiler #1 was installed in 1996 and is subject to the applicable requirements of Subpart Dc. One cooling tower (CT-76-1501) is operated in the boiler area and has been designated as SN-06.

Specific Conditions

- The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition 4. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
03	Boiler #6	PM ₁₀	0.8	3.2
		SO ₂	0.1	0.3
		VOC	0.6	2.3
		CO	7.9	34.3
		NO _x	9.4	40.8
		Lead	0.1	0.1
04	Boiler #1	PM ₁₀	0.8	3.2
		SO ₂	0.1	0.3
		VOC	0.6	2.3
		CO	17.9	78.2
		NO _x	7.2	31.4
		Lead	0.1	0.1
06	AC Cooling Tower (CT-76-1501)	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1

- The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition 4. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
03	Boiler #6	PM	0.8	3.2
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Dichlorobenzene	0.01	0.01
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.04
		Hexane	0.17	0.74
		Naphthalene	0.01	0.01
		Toluene	0.01	0.01
		Arsenic	0.01	0.01
		Cadmium	0.01	0.01
		Chromium	0.01	0.01
		Cobalt	0.01	0.01
		Manganese	0.01	0.01
		Mercury	0.01	0.01
		Nickel	0.01	0.01
		POM	0.01	0.01
04	Boiler #1	PM	0.8	3.2
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Dichlorobenzene	0.01	0.01
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.04
		Hexane	0.18	0.75
		Naphthalene	0.01	0.01
		Toluene	0.01	0.01
		Arsenic	0.01	0.01
		Cadmium	0.01	0.01
		Chromium	0.01	0.01
		Cobalt	0.01	0.01
		Manganese	0.01	0.01
		Mercury	0.01	0.01
		Nickel	0.01	0.01
		POM	0.01	0.01
06	AC Cooling Tower (CT-76-1501)	PM	0.1	0.1

3. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this condition will be shown by compliance with Specific Condition 4.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
03, 04	5%	Rule 18.501

4. Pipeline quality natural gas shall be the only fuel used for Boiler #6 and Boiler #1. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]
5. The permittee shall not exceed the rates for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) nor conductivity in the following table: [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

SN	Period	Parameter
06	Each sample	15,511 ppm TDS 18,000 μ S
	12 month rolling average	6,385 ppm TDS 7,500 μ S

6. The permittee shall monitor at least monthly and maintain monthly records of the Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) or conductivity for SN-06. Records of each sample result and the resulting twelve-month rolling total of each individual month shall be maintained on-site and shall be updated monthly. These records shall be kept onsite and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
7. Boiler #1 (SN-04) is subject to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart Dc – *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*. The facility meets the requirements in this subpart by combustion of only natural gas in this unit. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart Dc]
8. Boiler #6 and Boiler #1 (SN-03 and SN-04) are considered existing units subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DDDDD – *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters*. The requirements of this subpart include, but are not limited to Specific Conditions #9 and #10. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DDDDD]
9. The permittee must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operated under an energy management program developed according to the ENERGY STAR guidelines for energy management or compatible with ISO 50001 for at least one year between January 1, 2008 and the compliance date specified in § 63.7495 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in § 63.7575:
 - a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
 - b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.

- c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.
 - d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
 - e. A review of the facility's energy management program and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management program, if identified.
 - f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
 - g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
 - h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
- [Rule 19.304, 40 C.F.R. § 63.7510(e), and Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD]
10. The permittee must conduct a tune-up of the subject units annually as specified in § 63.7540. As these units are in the Gas 1 category, these units will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under this subpart. [Rule 19.304, 40 C.F.R. § 63.7540(a)(10), and Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD]

Bromine Production

SN-138 Bromine Production Vent Scrubber; SN-180 Tail Brine Evaporator #1 CT-60_301; SN-181 Tail Brine Evaporator #2 CT-60-302; SN-182 Bromine Production Cooling Tower #1; SN-183 Bromine Production Cooling Tower #2; SN-199 Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks.

Source Description

Bromine occurs naturally in brines found throughout south Arkansas within the Smackover foundation. LANXESS pumps feed brine to the surface from the underlying Smackover foundation. The feed brine is collected at Supply Wells throughout the area serving the LANXESS South Plant. In addition to bromine, the feed brine also contains dissolved hydrogen sulfide gas (sour gas), sodium bromide, and oil.

The oil is separated from the feed brine at the supply wells. The feed brine is then received at the South Plant bromine unit and sent to a stripper where the sour gas is separated from the brine before being sent to the bromine tower. The sour gas stream is typically transported via pipeline to the LANXESS Central Plant. However, when the Central Plant cannot receive the sour gas, it is sent to the South Plant Sour Gas Flare (SN-102).

The degassed brine is pumped to the bromine tower. Hydrogen bromide (HBr) and sodium bromide (NaBr) streams from other process areas are added to the feed brine to enrich the brine and recover the bromine. In the bromine tower, the brine is chlorinated to extract the bromine which is steam stripped and condensed. The degassed brine is pumped to the bromine tower. The bromine vapors are condensed, purified, dried, and then packaged in tank trucks ISOs or bulk containers or sent to the other production units at the South Plant.

The vapor-phase streams from the bromine tower vents through a direct-contact condenser followed by a series of three primary condensers and then by a series of four scrubbers. The first three scrubbers use brine as the scrubbing media. The final scrubber is the Bromine Production Vent Scrubber (SN-138) which utilizes a caustic (NaOH) scrubbing media for additional control. The vent streams from the purification section, dryer, storage tanks, and shipping are routed to SN-138. Heat exchangers and the noncontact Bromine Production Cooling Tower 1 (CT-60-920) (SN-182) and noncontact Bromine Production Cooling Tower 2 (CT-60-910a) (SN-183) are utilized to cool the bromine production process water.

The spent brine leaves the bottom of the bromine tower and travels to the tail brine system where it is cooled in one of two direct contact tail brine cooling towers (SN-180, SN-181). The tail brine is then sent with other process water from the South Plant to one of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) Class I non-hazardous waste injection wells: WDW-6S, WDW-7S, WDW-8S.

There are also Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks (SN-199) at Bromine Production.

Specific Conditions

11. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 16 and 17. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-180	Tail Brine Evaporator #1 CT-60-301	PM ₁₀	13.4	55.3
		VOC	0.1	0.1
SN-181	Tail Brine Evaporator #2 CT-60-302	PM ₁₀	13.4	55.3
		VOC	0.1	0.1
SN-182	Bromine Production Cooling Tower #1	PM ₁₀	1.2	5.3
SN-183	Bromine Production Cooling Tower #2	PM ₁₀	1.2	5.3

12. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 16 and 17. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-138	Bromine Production Vent Scrubber	Bromine	0.24	1.06
		Chlorine	0.02	0.06
		Hydrogen Bromide	0.02	0.06
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.02	0.06
SN-180	Tail Brine Evaporator #1 CT-60-301	PM	13.4	55.3
		Hydrogen Bromide	0.12	0.49
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.12	0.49
SN-181	Tail Brine Evaporator #2 CT-60-302	PM	13.4	55.3
		Hydrogen Bromide	0.12	0.49
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.12	0.49
SN-182	Bromine Production Cooling Tower #1	PM	1.2	5.3
SN-183	Bromine Production Cooling Tower #2	PM	1.2	5.3
SN-199	Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks	Bromine	1.4	5.8
		Chlorine	0.03	0.12
		Hydrogen Bromide	1.4	5.8
		H ₂ S	1.4	5.8

13. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with opacity limits shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 16.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
138	5%	Rule 18.501

14. The permittee shall not exceed the rates for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) nor conductivity in the following table:

[Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

SN	Period	Parameter
180	Each sample	350,000 ppm TDS
	12 month rolling average	333,000 ppm TDS
181	Each sample	350,000 ppm TDS
	12 month rolling average	333,000 ppm TDS
182	Each sample	15,511 ppm TDS 18,000 µS
	12 month rolling average	12,000 ppm TDS 13,961 µS
183	Each sample	15,511 ppm TDS 18,000 µS
	12 month rolling average	12,000 ppm TDS 13,961 µS

15. The permittee shall monitor monthly and maintain monthly records of the Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) for SN-180 and SN-181 and TDS or conductivity for SN-182, and SN-183. Records of each sample result and the resulting twelve-month rolling total of each individual month shall be maintained on-site and shall be updated monthly. These records shall be kept on-site and made available to Division personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Control Equipment Operating Parameters

16. The bromine tower scrubber (SN-138) shall be kept in good working condition at all times. When the bromine tower, purification section, dryer, or shipping operations are operating, SN-138 shall meet the following conditions: [Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- The permittee will use a flow meter to measure the flow rate of the scrubbing liquor in the scrubber. The permittee will measure the scrubber liquor flow rate once per operating day. The permittee will maintain records of the liquid flow rate onsite and make the records available to Division personnel upon request.
 - The permittee will test the caustic concentration at least once per operating day. The permittee may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and

average the data for the operating day. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis. The permittee will maintain records of the liquid flow rate onsite and make the records available to Division personnel upon request.

- c. Should the flow rate or caustic concentration drop below the minimum rate, as specified in the following table, action shall be taken within 12 hours to remedy the situation. Such actions shall be noted in the logbook. The logbook shall be kept onsite and be available to Division personnel upon request.
- d. The permittee may conduct additional emission testing in order to establish alternative operating parameters for SN-138. The Division may approve the alternative parameters upon receipt of the information from the permittee. The alternative parameters may be used in lieu of the below parameters upon receiving written approval from the Division.

SN	Control Equipment	Parameter	Units	Minimum Operating Limits
138	Scrubber	Liquor flow rate	gal/min	24
		Caustic concentration in scrubbing liquor	%	2.5

Testing

17. The permittee shall test SN-138 for Bromine emissions using EPA Reference Method 26A. Each test shall consist of at least 3 sampling periods at a minimum of 1 hour each. Compliance testing shall be conducted while LANXESS operates the plant within 90% of its permitted capacity. If the plant does not attain 90% of its permitted capacity during testing, the operating rate during testing will be 90% of the maximum operating rate until the next test is complete. This testing is to be completed once every 5 years. This test data shall be used for determination of compliance with the conditions set forth in this permits. [Rule 18.1002 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
18. At least once a week when SN-199 is operated, the permittee shall conduct an Audio, Visual and Olfactory (AVO) inspection of the equipment components in chlorine service. Upon detection of a leak, the permittee personnel shall take the following actions:
 - a. Isolate the leak.
 - b. Commence repair or replacement of the leaking component.
 - c. Use a leak collection/containment system to prevent the leak until repair or replacement can be made if immediate repair is not possible. [Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]
19. The permittee shall maintain records which document compliance with Specific Condition #18 The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. These records shall be made available

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to Division personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision
#7 [Rule.19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52, Subpart E]

FF-680 Unit

SN-401 T-3 and T-37 Phenol Tanks Scrubber; SN-412 T-34 Feed Tank for PC-9; SN-413 PC-1 Scrubber; SN-427 Flaker Scrubber Vent; SN-428 Spray Dryer Baghouse; SN-439 IPA Feed Tank (T-033); SN-441 TBP Filter Receiver; SN-442 TBP Baghouse – Bagging; SN-499 Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks

Source Description

TBP Production

In this process, phenol and bromine react to form tribromophenol (TBP). Hydrazine is used to neutralize any remaining bromine upon completion of the reaction. Reactor vent gases are sent to PC-7. By-product HBr solution from the TBP reaction is stored within tanks prior to distribution to the bromine plant or for other process use. PC-7, the bromine storage tank, and HBr storage tank are routed to PC-1 (SN-413).

The flaker belt operation vent is vented to a packed scrubber (SN-427). The bagging operation is vented to one of two baghouses TBP Filter Receiver (SN-441) and TBP Baghouse – Bagging (SN-442). The PHT Cooling Tower CT-64-003 (SN-682) can supply cooling to the TBP production process.

Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks of associated equipment are accounted for as SN-499.

Specific Conditions

20. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 24, 25 and 27. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
401	T-3 and T-37 Phenol Tanks Scrubber	VOC	0.1	0.1
412	T-34 Feed Tank for PC-9	VOC	0.2	0.6
413	PC-1 Scrubber	VOC	0.7	3.1
427	Flaker Scrubber Vent	PM ₁₀	1.0	4.1
428	Spray Dryer Baghouse	PM ₁₀	2.4	10.4
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	1.5	6.6
		NO _x	2.3	10.1
439	IPA Feed Tank (T-033)	VOC	0.2	0.6

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
441	TBP Filter Receiver	PM ₁₀	0.3	1.2
442	TBP Baghouse – Bagging	PM ₁₀	0.9	3.8
499	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	VOC	1.1	4.4

21. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 24, 25 and 27. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
401	T-3 and T-37 Phenol Tanks Scrubber	Phenol	0.05	0.08
413	PC-1 Scrubber	Hydrogen Bromide Bromine Acetaldehyde Acetophenone Phenol Hydrazine Chlorine Bromoform Chloroform Methyl Bromide Hydrogen Chloride	0.03 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01	0.10 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05
427	Flaker Scrubber Vent	PM	1.0	4.1
428	Spray Dryer Baghouse	PM	2.4	10.4
441	TPB Filter Receiver	PM	0.3	1.2
442	TBP Baghouse – Bagging	PM	0.9	3.8
499	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	Hydrogen Bromide Bromine Hydrazine Phenol Dibromoethane	0.2 0.5 0.13 0.38 0.05	0.6 1.9 0.55 1.69 0.19

22. The Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with opacity limits shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Conditions 24 and 25.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
427, 428, 441, 442	5%	Rule 18.501

23. The permittee may produce TBP at the FF-680 Plant. Other products may be produced without a permit modification if: [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6 and Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- No new equipment with air contaminant emissions will be installed, other than insignificant sources (insignificant sources may be permitted via the administrative amendment process);
 - The worst-case emissions limits contained in this permit will not be exceeded. In addition, no new pollutants will be emitted. The permittee shall produce written emissions calculations and submit them to the Division pursuant to paragraph (d) below;
 - No new air pollution control requirements are triggered, such as provisions of 40 C.F.R. Part 52, Part 60, Part 61, or Part 63;
 - The permittee submits to the Division information concerning items in paragraph (a) thru (c) above at least 30-days prior to the production of the new product and the Division does not object during this 30-day period.

Control Equipment Operating Parameters

24. All scrubbers associated with TBP production shall be kept in good working condition at all times. When producing or shipping TBP or other products produced at these sources, the permittee shall meet the conditions shown in the following table: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1) and Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- The scrubber shall have a flow meter to measure the flow rate of the scrubbing liquor. The scrubber liquor flow rates shall be measured once per operating day. The permittee will keep the results onsite and make the results to Division personnel upon request.
 - The permittee will measure the caustic concentration once per operating day. The permittee will keep the results onsite and make the results to Division personnel upon request.
 - Should the scrubber liquor flow rate or caustic concentration drop below the minimum rate, as specified in the following table, action shall be taken within 12 hours to remedy the situation. The permittee shall document the duration of every such situation in a logbook. The logbook shall be kept onsite and be available to Division personnel upon request.
 - Caustic concentrations and monitoring of caustic concentrations are not required for scrubbers which use only water as the scrubbing liquor.
 - The permittee may conduct additional emission testing in order to establish alternative operating parameters for SN-138. The Division may approve the alternative parameters upon receipt of the information from the permittee. The

alternative parameters may be used in lieu of the below parameters upon receiving written approval from the Division.

SN	Control Equipment	Parameter	Units	Minimum Operating Limits
401	Scrubber	liquor flow rate	gal/min	5
413	Scrubber	liquor flow rate	gal/min	12
		caustic concentration in scrubbing liquor	% by wt.	2.5
427	Scrubber	liquor flow rate	gal/min	10
		caustic concentration in scrubbing liquor	% by wt.	2.5

25. All filters associated with TBP production shall be kept in good working condition at all times. When producing TBP, the permittee shall meet the conditions shown in the following table. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- Each filter shall have a pressure drop device to measure the pressure drop across the filter. The pressure drop for each filter shall be read once each operating day and shall be recorded in a logbook.
 - When the meter shows the pressure drop is below the parameters as specified in the following table, action shall be taken within 12 hours to remedy the situation. The permittee shall document every such situation in a logbook. The logbook shall be kept onsite and be available to Division personnel upon request.

SN	Control Equipment	Parameter	Units	Minimum Operating Limits
428	Fabric Filter	Pressure drop across baghouse	In. H ₂ O	0.1
441	Fabric Filter	Pressure drop across baghouse	In. H ₂ O	0.1
442	Fabric Filter	Pressure drop across baghouse	In. H ₂ O	0.1

26. The permittee shall test the PC-1 Scrubber, SN-413 for Bromine emissions using EPA Reference Method 26A. Each test shall consist of at least 3 sampling periods at a minimum of 1 hour each. Compliance testing shall be conducted while LANXESS operates the FF-680 Unit within 90% of its permitted capacity. If the plant does not attain 90% of its permitted capacity during testing, the operating rate during testing will be 90% of the maximum operating rate until the next test is complete. This testing is to be completed once every 5 years. This test data shall be used for determination of compliance with the conditions set forth in this permits. [Rule 19.702 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

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FF-680 Unit Production

27. Production at the FF-680 Unit shall not exceed the limits in the following table during any twelve consecutive months. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6 and Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Product	Lot per Rolling 12-month basis	Unit
TBP	11,680	FF-680-Lots

28. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limits listed in Specific Condition 27. The permittee shall maintain both monthly records and a twelve-month total. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis. These records shall be kept onsite, provided to Division personnel upon request, and may be used by the Division for enforcement purposes. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E and Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Rework Equipment

SN-519 Rework Equipment Baghouse; SN-581 BRU Cooling Tower

Source Description

The rework equipment screens, sizes, and removes contaminants from a variety of finished products and rejects from LANXESS's Central Plant and South Plants to reduce waste and meet customers' product quality specifications. The rework equipment is controlled by the Rework Equipment Baghouse, BH-79-109 (SN-519).

The BRU cooling tower, CT-05-550 (SN-581), is used to cool the BRU III (SN-2001) ID Fan, air compressor oil cooler, and two jacketed storage tanks at the Bromine Recovery Unit (BRU).

Specific Conditions

29. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #32 through #35. [Rule 19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
519	Rework Equipment Baghouse	PM ₁₀	0.3	1.0
581	BRU Cooling Tower	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.3

30. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions #32 through #35. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
519	Rework Equipment Baghouse	PM Single HAP (Methylene Chloride)	0.3 0.01	1.0 0.01
581	BRU Cooling Tower	PM	0.2	0.3

31. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with opacity limits shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition #35.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
519	5%	Rule 18.501

32. The water flow rates in the following table shall not be exceeded. The permittee shall maintain on-site, documentation that the physical flow capacity of SN-581 meets the value in the table. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

SN	Description	Maximum Water Flow Rate through Tower (gallons per minute)
581	Cooling Tower	300

33. The permittee shall not exceed the total dissolved solids concentrations or correlated conductivity in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance by compliance with Specific Condition #34. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

SN	Description	Limit
581	Each sample	15,511 ppm TDS 18,000 µS
	12 month rolling average	7,254 ppm TDS 8,500 µS

34. The permittee shall monitor at least monthly and maintain monthly records of the Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) or conductivity for SN-581. Records of each sample result and the resulting twelve-month rolling total of each individual month shall be maintained on-site and shall be updated monthly. These records shall be kept on-site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
35. SN-519 shall be kept in good working condition at all times and shall meet the conditions shown in the following table. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311 and Rule 18.1104 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- SN-519 shall have a pressure drop device to measure the pressure drop across the baghouse. The pressure drop for the baghouse shall be read at least once each operating week and shall be recorded.
 - Compliance is determined based on 3-hour block averages of monitored parameters. When the meter shows the pressure drop is below the parameters as specified in the following table, action shall be taken within 12 hours to remedy the situation. The permittee shall document every such situation. Records shall be kept onsite and be available to Department personnel upon request.

SN	Parameter	Units	Minimum Operating Limits*
519	Pressure drop across baghouse	In. H ₂ O	0.1

*3-hour block average

PHT-4 Unit

SN-604 Phthalic Anhydride Storage Tank; SN-606 Vacuum System; SN-608 Mechanical Vacuum Pump; SN-609 Toluene Storage Tank; SN-610 Dryer Condenser; SN-611 PHT – 4 Caustic Vent Scrubber; SN-615 PHT -4 Unit Hot Oil Heater; SN-680 PHT Cooling Tower CT-64-001; SN-681 PHT Cooling Tower CT-64-002; SN-684 PHT4 Cooling Tower CT-64-004; SN-699 Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks

Source Description

PHT-4 Production

PHT-4 is produced by the bromination of a reactant in an oleum system. During the reaction, vapors are vented off. One of the by-products is recovered and either sold as product or converted to another by-product; the other by-products are recycled back to the reaction. The PHT4 is formed as it is separated from the mother liquor by filtration. The cake is washed, dried, and packaged for sale.

Recovered SO₂ from PHT-4 production is collected and stored in TK-64-941 (Group A-13 IA) for sodium bisulfite production. Sulfur dioxide, sodium hydroxide (50%), and water are continuously fed to a static mixer to produce sodium bisulfite in TT-64-962 (SN-611) then transferred into surge tank TT-64-960 (SN-611). Sodium bisulfite is then pumped to storage tank TT-64-935 (Group A-13 IA) for truck loading or to a wastewater well. Unreacted SO₂ from TT-64-962 is scrubbed by diluted caustic in the packed column and the sodium bisulfite generated in the scrubbing process flows back to TT-64-960.

The Phthalic Anhydride Storage Tank (SN-604) is heated to temperature of approximately 165 °C. The emissions from the tank are vented through a waste drum prior to final venting to atmosphere. The reaction, the by-product acid storage tanks (Group A-13 IA), bulk-bromine storage tank, and all process vessels are vented to a water scrubber and caustic scrubber for control (SN-611). A shell and tube vent condenser (SN-610) is used to control particulate emissions from the process.

The PHT-4 chemical manufacturing process unit (CMPU) is subject to 40 CFR Part 63 Subparts F, G, and H (HON MACT).

PHT-4 Diol Production

In this process, PHT-4 is reacted with raw materials to form PHT-4 Diol. The reactant PHT4 is transferred to a hopper by a Mechanical Vacuum Pump (SN-608) which vents to the atmosphere. The Toluene Storage Tank is vented to the atmosphere as SN-609. The vapors from unloading of propylene oxide are captured using a vapor balancing system. Vapors generated during the reaction are controlled by a primary and secondary condensation system. Non-condensables are vented to the atmosphere through the Vacuum System (SN-606). The PHT4-Diol is then packaged in tank trucks, drums, ISOs, or bulk container.

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The PHT4-Diol miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process unit (MCPU) is subject to the 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart FFFF (MON MACT), but not 40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart F, G, and H (HON MACT).

Miscellaneous Equipment

The 3.0 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired PHT4 Hot Oil Process Heater (SN-612) provides process heat and is subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart DDDDD (Boiler MACT).

Heat exchangers and the noncontact PHT Cooling Tower CT-64-001 (SN-680), PHT Cooling Tower CT-64-002 (SN-681), and PHT Cooling Tower CT-64-004 (SN-684) are utilized to cool the PHT4 Unit and TBP production process water. There are also Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks (SN-699) at the PHT4 Unit.

Specific Conditions

36. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 39, 55, 56 and 57. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
604	Phthalic Anhydride Storage Tank	VOC	4.1	4.4
606	Vacuum System	VOC	5.2	1.4
608	Mechanical Vacuum Pump	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
609	Toluene Storage Tank	VOC	1.3	0.5
610	Dryer Condenser	PM ₁₀	0.8	3.4
611	PHT – 4 Caustic Vent Scrubber	PM ₁₀ SO ₂	0.1 4.3	0.3 18.9
615	PHT – 4 Unit Hot Oil Heater	PM ₁₀ SO ₂ VOC CO NO _x Lead	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.4 0.1	0.2 0.1 0.1 1.5 1.8 0.1
680/681/684	PHT Cooling Towers #1-3 CT-64-001, 002, 004	PM ₁₀	2.7	3.6
699	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	VOC	3.1	13.2

37. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 39,

55, 56 and 57. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
604	Phthalic Anhydride Storage Tank	Phthalic Anhydride	1.3	0.5
606	Vacuum System	Toluene Propylene Oxide Methyl Chloride Total HAPs Hydrogen Chloride	0.29 4.89 0.02 5.23 0.01	0.08 1.26 0.14 1.51 0.01
608	Mechanical Vacuum Pump	PM	0.1	0.2
609	Toluene Storage Tank	Toluene	1.27	0.42
610	Dryer Condenser	PM	0.8	3.4
611	PHT – 4 Caustic Vent Scrubber	PM Bromine Phthalic Anhydride	0.1 0.5 0.01	0.3 2.19 0.03
615	PHT – 4 Unit Hot Oil Heater	PM Single Highest (Hexane) Other HAPs	0.1 0.01 0.01	0.2 0.03 0.04
680/681/684	PHT Cooling Towers #1-3 CT-64-001, 002, 004	PM	2.9	3.8
699	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	Propylene Oxide Toluene Phthalic Anhydride Total HAPs	0.71 0.71 0.02 1.74	3.11 3.11 0.09 3.20

38. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with opacity limits shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 55.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
608, 610, 611	5%	Rule 18.501

39. The permittee shall not exceed the rates for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) nor conductivity in the following table:

[Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

SN	Period	Parameter
680/681/684	Each sample	15,511 ppm TDS 18,000 μ S
	12 month rolling average	4,646 ppm TDS 5,500 μ S

40. The permittee shall monitor monthly and maintain monthly records of the Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) or conductivity for SN-680/681/684. Records of each sample result and the resulting twelve-month rolling total of each individual month shall be maintained on-site and shall be updated monthly. These records shall be kept on-site and made available to Division personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Compliance Assurance Monitoring for SN-611 SO₂ emissions

41. SN-611 is subject to and shall comply with all applicable provisions of §19.304 of Regulation 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and Section §64.9 for Compliance Assurance Monitoring. When producing or shipping PHT4, the permittee shall meet the following conditions. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)]
- The permittee shall maintain a scrubber liquid flow rate of at least 40 gallons per minute and a minimum caustic concentration of 2.5% while underlying process is in operation.
 - At least once each operating day, the permittee shall measure and record scrubber liquor flow rate and caustic concentration. The permittee may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and average the data for the operating day. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis.
 - The scrubber shall be inspected weekly for physical integrity. Maintenance and repair shall be performed on an as needed basis. Records shall be kept of all weekly equipment inspections and of any maintenance performed.
 - Maintenance and repair shall be performed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
42. SN-611 is subject to and shall comply with all applicable provisions of Rule 19.304, 40 C.F.R. Part 52, Subpart E, and Section § 64.9 for Compliance assurance monitoring. The following information pertaining to exceedances or excursions from permitted values shall be submitted in semi-annual reports in accordance with General Provision #7 as outlined in 40 C.F.R. § 70.6

- a. The permittee shall maintain records for SN-611 that summarize the number, duration, and cause of excursions or exceedances of emission limits as well as corrective action taken. [[Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 64.9(a)(2)(i) and 64.9(b)]
- b. The permittee shall maintain a quality improvement plan (QIP) threshold for each indicator of no more than nine excursions or 5% of the daily averages in a six-month period. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 64.9(a)(2)(iii) and 64.9(b)]
- c. The permittee shall develop and implement a new QIP if the threshold is exceeded during any six-month period. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. 64.9(a)(2)(iii) and 64.9(b)]
- d. The permittee shall maintain records for SN-611 that describes the actions taken to implement the QIP. Upon completion of the QIP, documentation shall be maintained to confirm that the plan was completed and reduced the likelihood of similar excursions or exceedances. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. 64.9(a)(2)(iii) and 64.9(b)]

NESHAP Subparts F, G, and H

43. The PHT-4 Plant (PHT-4 production) is subject to and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A B General Provisions and 40 CFR Part 60 Subparts F, G, and H B Hazardous Organic NESHAP (HON). A copy of NESHAP Subparts F, G, and H is provided in as appendices to the permit. Applicable provisions include, but are not limited to, the provisions in Specific Conditions 43 through 51. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63 Subpart F, G and H]
44. The permittee shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimensions of the 35,000 gallon phthalic anhydride tank (SN-604) and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. This record shall be kept as long as the storage vessel retains Group 2 status and is in operation. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.123(a)]
45. The permittee is subject to and shall comply with applicable provisions of the General Standards. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.162]
 - a. Each piece of equipment in PHT-4 Plant shall be identified such that it can be distinguished readily from equipment that is not subject to this subpart. Identification of the equipment does not require physical tagging of the equipment. For example, the equipment may be identified on a plant site plan, in log entries, or by designation of process unit boundaries by some form of weatherproof identification. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.162(c)]
 - b. When each leak is detected as specified in §63.169, Specific Condition 47, the following requirements apply:
 - i. Clearly identify the leaking equipment.
 - ii. The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored as specified in §§63.168(f)(3), and 63.175(e)(7)(i)(D), and no leak has been detected during the follow-up monitoring. If the owner or operator elects to comply using the provisions of §63.174(c)(1)(i), the identification

- on a connector may be removed after it is monitored as specified in §63.174(c)(1)(i) and no leak is detected during that monitoring.
- iii. The identification which has been placed on equipment determined to have a leak may be removed after it is repaired.
- c. Except as provided in 40 CFR §63.162(g)(1), all terms that define a period of time for completion of required tasks (e.g., weekly, monthly, quarterly, annual), refer to the standard calendar periods unless specified otherwise.
- i. If the initial compliance date does not coincide with the beginning of the standard calendar period, the permittee may elect to utilize a period beginning on the compliance date, or may elect to comply in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR §§63.162(g)(2) or (g)(3).
 - ii. Time periods specified in this subpart for completion of required tasks may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator, as specified in subpart A of this part. For each time period that is changed by agreement, the revised period shall remain in effect until it is changed. A new request is not necessary for each recurring period.
 - iii. Except as provided in 40 CFR §§63.162(g)(1) or (g)(2), where the period specified for compliance is a standard calendar period, if the initial compliance date does not coincide with the beginning of the calendar period, compliance shall be required according to the schedule specified in 40 CFR §§63.162(g)(3)(i) or (g)(3)(ii), as appropriate.
 - 1. Compliance shall be required before the end of the standard calendar period within which the compliance deadline occurs, if there remain at least 3 days for tasks that must be performed weekly, at least 2 weeks for tasks that must be performed monthly, at least 1 month for tasks that must be performed each quarter, or at least 3 months for tasks that must be performed annually; or
 - 2. In all other cases, compliance shall be required before the end of the first full standard calendar period after the period within which the initial compliance deadline occurs.
 - iv. In all instances where a provision of this subpart requires completion of a task during each of multiple successive periods, an owner or operator may perform the required task at any time during each period, provided the task is conducted at a reasonable interval after completion of the task during the previous period.
- d. In all cases where the provisions of this subpart require the permittee to repair leaks by a specified time after the leak is detected, it is a violation of the permit to fail to take action to repair the leaks within the specified time. If action is taken to repair the leaks within the specified time, failure of that action to successfully repair the leak is not a violation of this permit. However, if the repairs are unsuccessful, a leak is detected and the permittee shall take further action as required by applicable provisions of 40 CFR §§63 Subpart H.

46. The permittee is subject to and shall comply with applicable provisions of the Standards: Open-ended valves or lines. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.167]
- a. Each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except as provided in §63.162(b), Specific Condition 46.b, §63.162(d), Specific Condition 46.d, and §63.162(e), Specific Condition 46.c of this section. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.167(a)(1)]
 - i. The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve shall seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line, or during maintenance or repair. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.167(a)(2)]
 - b. Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.167(b)]
 - c. When a double block and bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but shall comply with paragraph (a) of this section at all other times. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.167(c)]
 - d. Open-ended valves or lines in an emergency shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset are exempt from the requirements of 40 CFR §63.167(a), (b) and (c). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.167(d)]
 - e. Open-ended valves or lines containing materials which would autocatalytically polymerize or, would present an explosion, serious overpressure, or other safety hazard if capped or equipped with a double block and bleed system as specified in 40 CFR §63.167(a) through (c) are exempt from the requirements of 40 CFR §63.167(a) through (c).
47. The permittee is subject to and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR §63.169 (Standards: Pumps, valves, connectors, and agitators in heavy liquid service; instrumentation systems; and pressure relief devices in liquid service).
- a. Pumps, valves, connectors, and agitators in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, and instrumentation systems shall be monitored within 5 calendar days by the method specified in §63.180(b) if evidence of a potential leak to the atmosphere is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method. If such a potential leak is repaired as required in 40 CFR §63.169(c) and (d), it is not necessary to monitor the system for leaks by the method specified in §63.180(b) of this subpart.
 - b. If an instrument reading of 10,000 parts per million or greater for agitators, 5,000 parts per million or greater for pumps handling polymerizing monomers, 2,000 parts per million or greater for all other pumps (including pumps in food/medical service), or 500 parts per million or greater for valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, and pressure relief devices is measured, a leak is detected.
 - c. When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in 40 CFR §63.171.

- i. The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.
 - ii. For equipment identified in 40 CFR §63.169(a) that is not monitored by the method specified in §63.180(b), repaired shall mean that the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indications of a leak to the atmosphere have been eliminated; that no bubbles are observed at potential leak sites during a leak check using soap solution; or that the system will hold a test pressure.
 - d. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the practices described under §§63.163(c)(2) and 63.168(g), for pumps and valves, respectively.
- 48. The permittee is subject to and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR §63.171 (Standards: Delay of repair).
 - a. Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected is allowed if repair within 15 days is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur by the end of the next process unit shutdown.
 - b. Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected is allowed for equipment that is isolated from the process and that does not remain in organic HAP service.
 - c. Delay of repair for valves, connectors, and agitators is also allowed if:
 - i. The permittee determines that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair, and
 - ii. When repair procedures are effected, the purged material is collected and destroyed or recovered in a control device complying with 40 CFR §63.172.
 - d. Delay of repair for pumps is also allowed if:
 - i. Repair requires replacing the existing seal design with a new system that the permittee has determined under the provisions of 40 CFR §63.176(d) will provide better performance or:
 - 1. A dual mechanical seal system that meets the requirements of 40 CFR §63.163(e)t,
 - 2. A pump that meets the requirements of 40 CFR §63.163(f), or
 - 3. A closed-vent system and control device that meets the requirements of 40 CFR §63.163(g); and
 - ii. Repair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months after the leak was detected.
 - e. Delay of repair beyond a process unit shutdown will be allowed for a valve if valve assembly replacement is necessary during the process unit shutdown, valve assembly supplies have been depleted, and valve assembly supplies had been sufficiently stocked before the supplies were depleted. Delay of repair beyond the second process unit shutdown will not be allowed unless the third process unit shutdown occurs sooner than 6 months after the first process unit shutdown.

49. The permittee is subject to and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR §63.180 (Test methods and procedures). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.180]
- a. Monitoring shall comply with the following requirements: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.180(b)]
 - i. Monitoring shall comply with Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
 - ii. Except as provided for in 40 CFR §63.180(b)(2)(ii), the detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, except the instrument response factor criteria in Section 3.1.2(a) of Method 21 shall be for the average composition of the process fluid not each individual VOC in the stream. For process streams that contain nitrogen, water, air, or other inerts which are not organic HAP's or VOC's, the average stream response factor may be calculated on an inert-free basis. The response factor may be determined at any concentration for which monitoring for leaks will be conducted.
 - 1. If no instrument is available at the plant site that will meet the performance criteria specified in paragraph 40 CFR 63.180(b)(2)(i), the instrument readings may be adjusted by multiplying by the average response factor of the process fluid, calculated on an inert-free basis as described in 40 CFR §63.180(b)(2)(i) of this section.
 - iii. The instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
 - iv. Calibration gases shall be:
 - 1. Zero air (less than 10 parts per million of hydrocarbon in air); and
 - 2. Mixture of methane in air at the concentrations specified in 40 CFR §63.180(b)(4)(ii)(A) through (b)(4)(ii)(C). A calibration gas other than methane in air may be used if the instrument does not respond to methane or if the instrument does not meet the performance criteria specified in 40 CFR §63.180(b)(2)(i). In such cases, the calibration gas may be a mixture of one or more of the compounds to be measured in air.
 - a. For Phase I, a mixture of methane or other compounds, as applicable, in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million.
 - b. For Phase II, a mixture of methane or other compounds, as applicable, and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million for agitators, 5,000 parts per million for pumps, and 500 parts per million for all other equipment, except as provided in 40 CFR §63.180(b)(4)(iii).
 - c. For Phase III, a mixture of methane or other compounds, as applicable, and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million methane for agitators; 2,000 parts per million for pumps in food/medical service; 5,000 parts per million for pumps in polymerizing

- monomer service; 1,000 parts per million for all other pumps; and 500 parts per million for all other equipment, except as provided in 40 CFR §63.180(b)(4)(iii).
3. The instrument may be calibrated at a higher methane concentration than the concentration specified for that piece of equipment. The concentration of the calibration gas may exceed the concentration specified as a leak by no more than 2,000 parts per million. If the monitoring instrument's design allows for multiple calibration scales, then the lower scale shall be calibrated with a calibration gas that is no higher than 2,000 parts per million above the concentration specified as a leak and the highest scale shall be calibrated with a calibration gas that is approximately equal to 10,000 parts per million. If only one scale on an instrument will be used during monitoring, the owner or operator need not calibrate the scales that will not be used during that day's monitoring.
 - v. Monitoring shall be performed when the equipment is in organic HAP service, in use with an acceptable surrogate volatile organic compound which is not an organic HAP, or is in use with any other detectable gas or vapor.
 - vi. Monitoring data that do not meet the criteria specified in 40 CFR §§63.180(b)(1) through (b)(5) may be used to qualify for less frequent monitoring under the provisions in §63.168(d)(2) and (d)(3) or §63.174(b)(3)(ii) or (b)(3)(iii) provided the data meet the conditions specified in paragraphs §§63.168(b)(6)(i) and (b)(6)(ii).
 1. The data were obtained before April 22, 1994.
 2. The departures from the criteria specified in §§63.168(b)(1) through (b)(5) or from the specified monitoring frequency of §63.168(c) are minor and do not significantly affect the quality of the data. Examples of minor departures are monitoring at a slightly different frequency (such as every six weeks instead of monthly or quarterly), following the performance criteria of section 3.1.2(a) of Method 21 of appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 instead of paragraph §63.168(b)(2), or monitoring at a different leak definition if the data would indicate the presence or absence of a leak at the concentration specified in this subpart. Failure to use a calibrated instrument is not considered a minor departure.
 - b. When equipment is monitored for compliance as required in §§63.165(a), and 63.172(f) or when equipment subject to a leak definition of 500 ppm is monitored for leaks as required by this subpart, the permittee may elect to adjust or not to adjust the instrument readings for background. If the permittee elects to not adjust instrument readings for background, the permittee shall monitor the equipment according to the procedures specified in 40 CFR 63.180(b)(1) through (b)(4). In such case, all instrument readings shall be compared directly to the applicable leak definition to determine whether there is a leak. If an owner or operator elects

to adjust instrument readings for background, the owner or operator shall monitor the equipment according to the procedures specified in 40 CFR 63.180(c)(1) through (c)(4).

- i. The requirements of 40 CFR § 63.180(b) (1) through (4) shall apply.
 - ii. The background level shall be determined, using the same procedures that will be used to determine whether the equipment is leaking.
 - iii. The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
 - iv. The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 parts per million for determining compliance.
- c. Each piece of equipment within a process unit that can reasonably be expected to contain equipment in organic HAP service is presumed to be in organic HAP service unless an owner or operator demonstrates that the piece of equipment is not in organic HAP service. For a piece of equipment to be considered not in organic HAP service, it must be determined that the percent organic HAP content can be reasonably expected not to exceed 5 percent by weight on an annual average basis. For purposes of determining the percent organic HAP content of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts equipment, Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A shall be used.
 - i. An owner or operator may use good engineering judgment rather than the procedures in paragraph 40 CFR 63.180(d)(1) to determine that the percent organic HAP content does not exceed 5 percent by weight. When an owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on whether a piece of equipment is not in organic HAP service, however, the procedures in 40 CFR 63.180(d)(1) shall be used to resolve the disagreement.
 1. Conversely, the owner or operator may determine that the organic HAP content of the process fluid does not exceed 5 percent by weight by, for example, accounting for 98 percent of the content and showing that organic HAP is less than 3 percent.
 2. If an owner or operator determines that a piece of equipment is in organic HAP service, the determination can be revised after following the procedures in 40 CFR 63.180(d)(1), or by documenting that a change in the process or raw materials no longer causes the equipment to be in organic HAP service.
 3. Samples used in determining the percent organic HAP content shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment.

50. The permittee is subject to and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR §63.181 (Recordkeeping requirements).
- a. The permittee may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these process units in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by process

unit and the program being implemented (e.g., quarterly monitoring, quality improvement) for each type of equipment. All records and information required by this section shall be maintained in a manner that can be readily accessed at the plant site. This could include physically locating the records at the plant site or accessing the records from a central location by computer at the plant site.
[Regulation No. 19 §19.304 and 40 CFR §63.181(a)]

- b. The following information pertaining to all equipment in each process unit subject to the requirements in §§63.162 through 63.174 shall be recorded:
 - i. A list of identification numbers for equipment subject to the requirements of this subpart. Connectors need not be individually identified if all connectors in a designated area or length of pipe subject to the provisions of this subpart are identified as a group, and the number of connectors subject is indicated.
 - ii. Physical tagging of the equipment to indicate that it is in organic HAP service is not required. Equipment subject to the provisions of this subpart may be identified on a plant site plan, in log entries, or by other appropriate methods.
 - iii. For any leaks detected as specified in §63.169, a weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.
- c. When each leak is detected as specified in §63.169, the following information shall be recorded and kept for 2 years:
 - i. The instrument and the equipment identification number and the operator name, initials, or identification number.
 - ii. The date the leak was detected and the date of first attempt to repair the leak.
 - iii. The date of successful repair of the leak.
 - iv. Maximum instrument reading measured by Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A after it is successfully repaired or determined to be non-repairable.
 - v. “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
 - 1. The owner or operator may develop a written procedure that identifies the conditions that justify a delay of repair. The written procedures may be included as part of the startup/shutdown/malfunction plan, required by §63.6(e)(3), for the source or may be part of a separate document that is maintained at the plant site. In such cases, reasons for delay of repair may be documented by citing the relevant sections of the written procedure.
 - 2. If delay of repair was caused by depletion of stocked parts, there must be documentation that the spare parts were sufficiently stocked on-site before depletion and the reason for depletion.
 - vi. Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.

- vii. Copies of the periodic reports as specified in §63.182(d), if records are not maintained on a computerized database capable of generating summary reports from the records.
 - d. The owner or operator of equipment in heavy liquid service shall comply with the following:
 - i. Retain information, data, and analyses used to determine that a piece of equipment is in heavy liquid service.
 - ii. When requested by the Administrator, demonstrate that the piece of equipment or process is in heavy liquid service.
 - iii. A determination or demonstration that a piece of equipment or process is in heavy liquid service shall include an analysis or demonstration that the process fluids do not meet the definition of “in light liquid service.” Examples of information that could document this include, but are not limited to, records of chemicals purchased for the process, analyses of process stream composition, engineering calculations, or process knowledge.
- 51. The permittee is subject to and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR §63.182 (Reporting requirements). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.182]
 - a. The permittee will submit semiannual reports starting six months after the initial after the compliance date and every six months thereafter. The report containing:
 - i. The number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in §63.168(b), the percent leakers, and the total number of valves monitored;
 - ii. The number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in §63.168(f), identifying the number of those that are determined non-repairable;
 - iii. The number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in §63.163(b) of this subpart, the percent leakers, and the total number of pumps monitored;
 - iv. The number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in §63.163(c) of this subpart;
 - v. The number of connectors for which leaks were detected as described in §63.174(a) of this subpart, the percent of connectors leaking, and the total number of connectors monitored;
 - vi. The number of connectors for which leaks were not repaired as required in §63.174(d) of this subpart, identifying the number of those that are determined non-repairable;
 - vii. The facts that explain any delay of repairs and, where appropriate, why a process unit shutdown was technically infeasible.
 - viii. The results of all monitoring to show compliance with §§63.164(i), 63.165(a), and 63.172(f) of this subpart conducted within the semiannual reporting period.

NESHAP Subpart DDDDD

52. The PHT -4 Unit Hot Oil Heater (SN-615) is considered an existing unit subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DDDDD – *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters*. The requirements of this subpart include, but are not limited to Specific Conditions #53 and #54. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DDDDD]
53. The permittee must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operated under an energy management program developed according to the ENERGY STAR guidelines for energy management or compatible with ISO 50001 for at least one year between January 1, 2008 and the compliance date specified in § 63.7495 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in § 63.7575:
- a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system.
 - b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints.
 - c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator.
 - d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage.
 - e. A review of the facility's energy management program and provide recommendations for improvements consistent with the definition of energy management program, if identified.
 - f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control.
 - g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified.
 - h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
- [Rule 19.304, 40 C.F.R. § 63.7510(e), and Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD]
54. The permittee must conduct a tune-up of the subject unit every five years as specified in § 63.7540. As this unit is in the Gas 1 category, this unit will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under this subpart. [Rule 19.304, 40 C.F.R. § 63.7540(a)(12), and Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD]

Control Equipment Operating Parameters

55. All filters associated with SN-608 shall be kept in good working condition at all times. When producing PHT4-Diol, SN-608 shall meet the conditions shown in the following table. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311 and Rule 18.1104 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- Each filter shall have a pressure drop device to measure the pressure drop across the filter. The pressure drop for each filter shall be read at least once each operating day and shall be recorded in a logbook. The permittee may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and average the data for the operating day. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis.
 - When the meter shows the pressure drop is below the parameters as specified in the following table, action shall be taken within 12 hours to remedy the situation. The permittee shall document every such situation in a logbook. The logbook shall be kept onsite and be available to Division personnel upon request.

SN	Control Equipment	Parameter	Units	Minimum Operating Limits
608	Fabric Filter	Pressure drop across baghouse	In. H ₂ O	0.1

PHT -4 Production

56. The permittee shall maintain a minimum recirculation rate of 5 gallons per minute to the Condenser (SN-610). The recirculation rate shall be monitored and recorded at a minimum of once per week. Records of recirculation rate shall be maintained onsite and provided to Division personnel upon request. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311 and Rule 18.1104 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
57. PHT-4 production shall not exceed 16,060 PHT-4 lots per twelve consecutive months. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6 and Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
58. The permittee shall maintain records of PHT-4 production which demonstrate compliance with the limits listed in Specific Condition 57. The permittee shall maintain both monthly records and a twelve month total. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis. These records shall be kept onsite, provided to Division personnel upon request, and may be used by the Division for enforcement purposes. The permittee will submit the records to ADEQ as required by General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

and Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

59. The permittee shall not exceed 12,775,000 gallons of throughput per twelve consecutive months for the phthalic anhydride storage tank (SN-604). The permittee shall maintain both monthly and a twelve month rolling total to verify compliance with this limit. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis. These records shall be kept onsite, provided to Division personnel upon request, and may be used by the Division for enforcement purposes. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

Testing

60. The permittee shall test scrubber, SN-611 for Bromine emissions using EPA Reference Method 26A. The test shall consist of at least 3 sampling periods at a minimum of 1 hour each. Compliance testing shall be conducted while LANXESS operates the plant within 90% of its permitted capacity. If the plant does not attain 90% of its permitted capacity during testing, the operating rate during testing will be 90% of the maximum operating rate until the next test is complete. During the compliance test, the permittee shall measure the scrubber liquor flow rate to the scrubbers and caustic concentration of the scrubber liquids. This testing is to be completed once every 5 years. This test data shall be used for determination of compliance with the conditions set forth in this permits. [Rule 19.702 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
61. The permittee shall test scrubber, SN-611 for PM₁₀ emissions using EPA Reference Method 201 or 201A. The test shall consist of at least 3 sampling periods at a minimum of 1 hour each. Compliance testing shall be conducted while LANXESS operates the plant within 90% of its permitted capacity. If the plant does not attain 90% of its permitted capacity during testing, the operating rate during testing will be 90% of the maximum operating rate until the next test is complete. During the compliance test, the permittee shall measure the scrubber liquor flow rate to the scrubbers and caustic concentration of the scrubber liquids. This testing is to be completed once every 5 years. This test data shall be used for determination of compliance with the conditions set forth in this permits. [Rule 19.702 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

PHT4-Diol and PHT4-Diol Blend Production

62. PHT-4 Diol production shall not exceed the limits indicated by the following table: [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6 and Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Description	Lots per Rolling 12-month basis
PHT4-Diol Production	8,030

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63. The permittee shall maintain records of PHT4-Diol production that demonstrates compliance with the limits listed in Specific Condition 62. The permittee shall maintain both monthly records and a twelve-month total. The records shall be updated on a monthly basis. These records shall be kept onsite, provided to Division personnel upon request, and may be used by the Division for enforcement purposes. The permittee will submit the records to the Division as required by General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E and Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

DBS Unit

SN-901 DBS Vent Header Scrubber Vent; SN-902 Styrene Storage Tank (T-24); SN-914 HCl Storage Tank; SN-920 DBS HCl Tank Scrubber Vent; SN-921 DBS Hot Oil System; SN-924 DBS Cooling Tower; SN-925 DBS Cooling Tower; SN-999 Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks

Source Description

DBS Production

The dibromostyrene (DBS) process chemistry is based on three independent reactions. The process has been segmented into eight functional steps. The following is a listing and brief description of each step.

Step I Reaction: The Step I Reaction is conducted in a continuous pipe reactor. The feedstock is continuously fed to the Step I reactor, R-101, through a feed/recycle sparger. Part of this feedstock consist of styrene which is fed from the styrene storage tank (SN-902). The vapor feed is introduced to the reactor in the gas section of the feed/recycle sparger. R-101 is vented to emission point SN-901.

Step I Distillation: The non-condensables are routed from C-111 through two overhead condensers (Group A-13 insignificant activity), a vapor/liquid separator, and emission point SN-901. The column bottoms are routed to an intermediate storage tank that is vented to emission point SN-901.

Pre-Bromination: Pre-bromination takes place in a reticulation loop on the crude intermediate product tank. Bromine is added to the crude intermediate product. The tank is vented to emission point SN-901.

Crude Intermediate Distillation: Crude intermediate product is continuously fed to C-112, a distillation column. Refined intermediate product is taken overhead as a distillate. C-112 vents through two overhead condensers (Group A-13 insignificant activity) and are then scrubbed. The scrubbed vapors are vented through emission point IA-A13. Crude intermediate residue is removed as a bottom stream. The refined intermediate product is collected in the feed storage tanks, while the intermediate residue is stored in the C-112 bottoms storage tank, prior to disposal in the bromine recovery unit. The refined intermediate storage tanks vent to emission point IA-A13. The C-112 bottoms storage tank is vented to emission point SN-901.

Step II Reaction, Quench, and NaOH Wash: Refined intermediate is brominated batch wise in the Step II reactor, R-103, to form Step II intermediate product. After complete conversion, the reaction mass is pumped to the Step II quench reactor, R-104.

The Step II intermediate product is quenched by washing residual bromine from the reaction mass in R-104. R-104 is vented to emission point SN-901. Water is added, and the mixture is

agitated and recirculated. Agitation is stopped and the phases are allowed to separate. The organic layer is directed to the caustic wash receiver for caustic wash. The caustic wash receiver is vented to emission point SN-901. The aqueous layer from R-104 is transferred to extraction. Water and a caustic are added to the caustic wash receiver prior to transfer of the organic layer from R-104. The mixture is agitated and recirculated. Agitation is stopped and the phases are allowed to separate. The organic layer is directed to the C-113 feed stock tank(Group A-3 insignificant activity). The aqueous layer from the caustic wash receiver is transferred to extraction.

Step II Distillation: Step II intermediate product is collected as the bottoms from the column and fed to the falling film evaporator, H-10. Step II intermediate material is removed as a vapor from the falling film evaporator and is condensed in two heat exchangers prior to storage tank (Group A-3 insignificant activity). The residue from the falling film evaporator is stored in a column bottoms tank prior to disposal in the bromine recovery unit. The bottoms tank is vented to emission point SN-901. The C-113 overhead vapors vent through a heat exchanger and are then scrubbed. The scrubbed vapors are vented through emission point IA-A13.

Step III Reaction: Step II intermediate product is converted to Step III in a two stage continuous reaction system. Step II intermediate product is continuously added to the Step III reactor, R-105. R-105 vents to emission point IA-A13. The two-phase reaction mass is transferred to D-01, a phase separator, where water is added to enhance the separation of the partially converted Step II intermediate product and the aqueous layer. D-01 vents to emission point IA-A13. The organic layer underflows to R-106, the second stage reactor. R-106 vents to emission point IA-A13. The aqueous phase from D-01 is directed to a HBr/NaOH scrubber, via Step III Caustic Receiver. The scrubber vents to emission point SN-901. The Step III Caustic Receiver vents to emission point IA-A13.

The level controlled discharge of R-106 is directed to D-02, a phase separator. D-02 vents to emission point IA-A13. In D-02, water is added and the phases are allowed to separate. DBS underflows the phase separator and is routed to the Step III neutralizer, R-107. R-107 vents to emission point IA-A13. The aqueous phase from D-02 is directed to the HBr/NaOH scrubber, via D-04 and the Step III Caustic Receiver.

Step III Reaction - Neutralization: The residual alkalinity in the DBS is neutralized in R-107. The level is maintained by discharging to D-03, a phase separator. The neutralization process is partly fed by HCl storage tanks (SN-914 and SN-920). D-03 vents to emission point IA-A13. Water is added to D-03 and the phases are allowed to separate. The organic phase underflows to intermediate product storage tanks for inhibitor addition. These intermediate product storage tanks vent to emission points IA-A13. The aqueous phase overflows to D-05, a phase separator. D-05 vents to emission point SN-901.

Miscellaneous Equipment

The 1.2 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired DBS Hot Oil Process Heater (SN-921) provides process heat and is subject to subject to 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart DDDDD (Boiler MACT). Heat exchangers

and the noncontact DBS Cooling Towers (SN-924 through SN-925) are utilized to cool the DBS production process water. There are also Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks (SN-999) at the DBS Unit.

Specific Conditions

64. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 72 and 74. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
901	DBS Vent Header Scrubber Vent	VOC	1.2	5.3
902	Styrene Storage Tank (T-24)	VOC	0.4	0.4
921	DBS Hot Oil System	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.1	0.5
		NO _x	0.2	0.6
		Lead	0.1	0.1
924	DBS Cooling Tower	PM ₁₀	0.9	0.3
925	DBS Cooling Tower	PM ₁₀	0.9	0.3
999	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	VOC	3.2	13.7

65. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 72 and 74. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
901	DBS Vent Header Scrubber Vent	Hydrogen Bromide	0.38	1.67
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.04	0.18
902	Styrene Storage Tank	Styrene	0.33	0.33
914	HCl Storage Tank	Hydrogen Chloride	0.64	0.17
920	HCl Tank Scrubber	Hydrogen Chloride	0.37	0.33
921	DBS Hot Oil System	PM	0.1	0.1
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Dichlorobenzene	0.01	0.01

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
		Hexane	0.01	0.01
		Naphthalene	0.01	0.01
		Toluene	0.01	0.01
		Arsenic	0.01	0.01
		Cadmium	0.01	0.01
		Chromium	0.01	0.01
		Cobalt	0.01	0.01
		Manganese	0.01	0.01
		Mercury	0.01	0.01
		Nickel	0.01	0.01
		POM	0.01	0.01
924	DBS Cooling Tower	PM	1.0	0.3
925	DBS Cooling Tower	PM	1.0	0.3
999	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	Hydrogen Chloride	0.09	0.36
		Hydrazine	0.01	0.05
		Styrene	2.02	8.83
		Hydrogen Bromide	1.3	5.67
		Bromine	0.18	0.79

66. The permittee is allowed to make dibromostyrene (DBS) at the DBS Plant. Other products may be produced without a permit modification if: [Rule 19.705, 40 C.F.R. Part 52, Subpart E, Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- No new equipment with air contaminant emissions will be installed, other than insignificant sources (insignificant sources may be permitted via the administrative amendment process);
 - The worst-case emissions limits contained in this permit will not be exceeded. In addition, no new pollutants will be emitted. The permittee shall produce written emissions calculations and submit them to the Division pursuant to paragraph (d) below;
 - No new air pollution control requirements are triggered, such as provisions of 40 CFR Part 52, Part 60, Part 61, or Part 63;
 - The permittee submits to the Division information concerning items in paragraph (a) thru (c) above at least 30-days prior to the production of the new product and the Division does not object during this 30-day period.
67. The permittee shall not exceed the rates for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) nor conductivity in the following table:

[Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

SN	Period	Parameter
924, 925	Each sample	15,511 ppm TDS 18,000 μ S
	12 month rolling average	6,819 ppm TDS 8,000 μ S

68. The permittee shall monitor monthly and maintain monthly records of the TDS or conductivity for SN-924 and SN-925. Records of each sample result and the resulting twelve-month rolling total of each individual month shall be maintained on-site and shall be updated monthly. These records shall be kept on-site and made available to Division personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

NESHAP Subpart DDDDD

69. The DBS Hot Oil System (SN-921) is considered new unit subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DDDDD – *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters*. The requirements of this subpart include, but are not limited to Specific Condition #70. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DDDDD]
70. The permittee must conduct a tune-up of the subject units every five years as specified in § 63.7540. As this unit is in the Gas 1 category, the unit will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under this subpart. [Rule 19.304, 40 C.F.R. § 63.7540(a)(12), and Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD]

Testing

71. The permittee shall measure the emissions from SN-901 during the production of the Dibromostyrene (DBS) for the pollutants specified in Specific Conditions 64 and 65. The permittee will test for VOC using Method 25A or other approved methodology, and DBS using the approved method. [Rule 19.702, 40 C.F.R. Part 52, Subpart E, Rule 18.1002 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- At least once every five years, the permittee shall test the emissions during the production of each product manufactured associated with the emission point. Upon written request from the permittee, the ADEQ may grant a waiver (in writing) of this requirement in the event that a production run of a product will be of short duration and not amenable to the scheduling of emissions testing. The testing shall be in accordance with Plantwide Condition 3 and a test procedure which has been specifically approved by the Division prior to the testing.
 - During the testing, the plant shall be operated within 10 percent of the rated throughput. Failure to test at the rated throughput shall limit the production to 10 percent above the tested throughput.
 - The permittee will test for VOC using Method 25A or other approved methodology, and DBS, PBr₃, and BCP using the approved method.

Control Equipment Operating Parameters

72. The permittee shall replace the carbon canister(s) on SN-902 annually. [Rule 19.303, Rule 18.1104 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
73. The permittee will keep records of the carbon canister replacement. The records will be kept onsite and made available to Division personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705, 40 C.F.R. Part 52, Subpart E, Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
74. The scrubber (associated with SN-901) shall be kept in good working condition at all times and shall meet the conditions shown in the following table. When producing or shipping DBS or other products produced at these sources, the permittee shall meet the following conditions. [Rule 19.303, Rule 18.1104 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- The scrubber shall have a flow meter to measure the flow rate of the scrubbing liquor. The scrubber liquor flow rates shall be measured once per operating day. The result shall be kept onsite and be available to Division personnel upon request.
 - The caustic concentration shall be measured at least once per operating day. The result shall be kept onsite and be available to Division personnel upon request. The permittee may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and average the data for the operating day. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis.
 - Should the scrubber liquor flow rate or caustic concentration drop below the minimum rate, as specified in the following table, action shall be taken within 12 hours to remedy the situation. The permittee shall document the duration of every such situation in a logbook. The logbook shall be kept onsite and be available to Division personnel upon request.
 - The permittee may conduct additional emission testing in order to establish alternative operating parameters for SN-901. The Department may approve the alternative parameters upon receipt of the information from the permittee. The alternative parameters may be used in lieu of the below parameters upon receiving written approval from the Department.

SN	Control Equipment	Parameter	Units	Minimum Operating Limits
901	Scrubber	liquor flow rate	gal/min	0.8
		caustic concentration in scrubbing liquor	%	2.5

Bromine Recovery Units

SN-2001 Bromine Recovery Unit (BRU-III), SN-2099 Fugitive Emissions from Equipment Leaks

Source Description

The Bromine Recovery Unit consists of equipment to recover bromine and chlorine from feed streams. The Bromine Recovery Unit consists of one unit: BRU-III. During the operation of the BRU, natural gas, combustion air, and the feed streams are fed to the oxidation system. Here, the halogenated organic feed streams are converted to carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen bromide, hydrogen chloride, and water vapor.

Next, the off-gases go to the halogen recovery system. In this system, HBr and HCl are absorbed from the gases into an aqueous system which is then sent to the bromine plant for further processing. The gases leave the halogen recovery system and are routed through a thermal oxidizer where any remaining organics and excess CO are destroyed. The hot exhaust gasses then pass through a waste heat boiler for heat recovery steam generation and are vented to the atmosphere through SN-2001 for BRU-III.

With recycle streams containing an appreciable amount of ash (more than 0.1% non-organics or ash), a venture scrubber is used at a particulate differential pressure set point to reduce the solids (ash) entrained in the gas stream.

Fugitive Emissions from Equipment leaks of associated equipment are accounted for as SN-2099.

Specific Conditions

75. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 77 through 82. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
2001	Bromine Recovery Unit (BRU-III)	PM ₁₀	3.4	14.6
		SO ₂	0.1	0.5
		VOC	0.2	0.6
		CO	2.1	9.2
		NO _x	2.6	11.4
2099	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	VOC	0.7	2.8

76. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 77

through 82. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
2001	Bromine Recovery Unit (BRU-III)	PM	3.4	14.6
		Hydrogen Chloride	1.60	5.70
		Hydrogen Bromide	6.70	29.30
2099	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	Hydrogen Bromide	0.63	2.75

Bromine Recovery Unit III

77. The BRU-III (SN-2001) shall only burn natural gas or a reducing agent as the auxiliary fuel. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]
78. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with opacity limits shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 77.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
2001	5%	Rule 18.501

79. The permittee is only allowed to burn the following feed streams in the BRU-III (SN-2001): [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

Feed Streams for BRU-III	
CD-75 still bottoms	DBS (from Project M)
PEG Extraction Oils (from DBS)	Terroicide
Off-specification materials (from DBS)	FF-680 TBE
FF-680 Decant Oils	Bromine tower bottoms
Lab materials	Polydibromostyrene recycle stream
Off-specification bromobenzene	Bromochloropropane recycle streams

Testing

80. The permittee shall test the Bromine Recovery Unit, SN-2001, for PM₁₀, NO_x, HCl, HBr, and CO emissions using EPA Reference Method 201 or 201A for PM₁₀, EPA Reference Method 7E for NO_x, EPA Reference Method 26A for HCl and HBr, and EPA Reference Method 10 for CO. Each test shall consist of at least 3 sampling periods at a minimum of 1 hour each. Compliance testing shall be conducted while LANXESS

operates the plant within 90% of its permitted capacity. If the plant does not attain 90% of its permitted capacity during testing, the operating rate during testing will be 90% of the maximum operating rate until the next test is complete. During the compliance test, the permittee shall measure the scrubber liquor flow rate to the scrubbers and caustic concentration of the scrubber liquids. This testing is to be completed once every 5 years. This test data shall be used for determination of compliance with the conditions set forth in this permits. [Rule 19.702 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

81. During the compliance testing required by Specific Condition 80 and at all times the BRU-III is operated thereafter, the permittee shall continuously monitor and record the venturi scrubber differential pressure. The venturi scrubber differential pressure shall not fall below 40" of water. Compliance is determined based on 3-hour averages of the monitored parameter. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311 and Rule 18.1104 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
82. The permittee will continuously monitor and record the temperature of the BRU-III. The permittee will maintain a minimum temperature of 1600° F at all times the BRU-III is burning feed streams. Compliance is determined based on a 3-hour average of temperature. The permittee may test BRU III at a lower temperature to establish a lower operating temperature. The permittee will notify the Division in writing of the time and duration of any test. The Division may approve the alternative parameters upon receipt of the information from the permittee. The alternative parameters may be used in lieu of those in this condition upon receiving written approval from the Division. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

PDBS Unit

SN-1101 Line One Polymerizer and Vacuum Pump Vent; SN-1104 Process Dust Collector; SN-1106 Vacuum Pellet Transport System; SN-1107 Line Two Polymerizer and Vacuum Pump Vent; SN-1108 Product Hopper Baghouse; SN-1199 Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks

Source Description

PDBS Plant

The PDBS process contains two production lines. Each line has its own polymerizer and extruder. Other equipment is shared between the two lines. Raw materials are fed into the reactor where the polymerization of PDBS occurs.

In Line 1, the polymerizer vents toluene vapors, which are routed through condensers and a vacuum pump. The residual vapors from these streams are combined and emitted through vent SN-1101.

Line 2 operates in the same fashion as Line 1, except the residual vapors are routed through an additional final carbon filter before being emitted through vent SN-1107.

The raw PDBS material exiting the extruders is fed to an underwater pelletizer, where solidified strings of product are cut into pellets. The dust emissions from the dryer are vented to a baghouse duct collector, SN-1104. The dried PDBS pellet product is then conveyed to a product hopper and packaging operations. Dust from the packaging operations is controlled by a baghouse, SN-1106. Other miscellaneous dust emission sources are routed to SN-1106, such as the supersack unloader, the Loss in Weight (LIW) feeder, and the mixer. Dust emissions from the PDBS pellet product hopper (SN-1108) are controlled with a baghouse.

Specific Conditions

83. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 87 and 88. [Rule 19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1101	Line One Polymerizer and Vacuum Pump Vent	VOC	1.6	6.7
1104	Process Dust Collector	PM ₁₀	0.7	2.9
1106	Vacuum Pellet Transport System	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.7
1107	Line Two Polymerizer and Vacuum Pump Vent	VOC	0.3	1.4
1108	Product Hopper with Baghouse	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1199	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	VOC	2.3	9.8

84. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 87 and 88. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
1101	Line One Polymerizer and Vacuum Pump Vent	Toluene	1.33	5.79
1104	Process Dust Collector	PM	0.7	2.9
1106	Vacuum Pellet Transport System	PM	0.2	0.7
1107	Line Two Polymerizer and Vacuum Pump Vent	Toluene	0.30	1.32
1108	Product Hopper Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.2
1199	Fugitive Emissions From Equipment Leaks	Toluene Styrene	2.3 2.3	9.8 9.8

85. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with opacity limits shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition 88.

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
1104, 1106	5%	Rule 18.501

86. The permittee is allowed to produce PDBS derivatives, pellets from the Solids Pelletizing Process, and other products at the PDBS Plant without a permit modification if: [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6 and Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- No new equipment with air contaminant emissions will be installed, other than insignificant sources (insignificant sources may be permitted via the administrative amendment process);
 - The worst-case emissions limits contained in this permit will not be exceeded. In addition, no new pollutants will be emitted. The permittee shall produce written emissions calculations and submit them to the Division pursuant to paragraph (d) below;
 - No new air pollution control requirements are triggered, such as provisions of 40 CFR Part 52, Part 60, Part 61, or Part 63;

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- d. The permittee submits to the Division information concerning items in paragraph (a) thru (c) above at least 30-days prior to the production of the new product and the Division does not object during this 30-day period.

Testing

87. The permittee shall test the emissions from SN-1101 during production for VOC, PM10, and Toluene using Method 25A for VOC, Method 201 or 201A for PM10, and Method 18 for Toluene. The test shall consist of at least 3 sampling periods at a minimum of 1 hour each. Compliance testing shall be conducted while LANXESS operates the Plant within 90% of its permitted capacity. If the plant does not attain 90% of its permitted capacity during testing, the operating rate during testing will be 90% of the maximum operating rate until the next test is complete. This testing is to be completed once every 5 years. This test data shall be used for determination of compliance with the conditions set forth in this permit.

Upon written request from the permittee, the Division may grant a waiver (in writing) of this requirement in the event that a production run of a product will be of short duration and not amenable to the scheduling of emissions testing.

[Rule 19.702 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E and Rule 18.1002 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Control Equipment Operating Parameters

88. All filters associated with SN-1106 and SN-1108 shall be kept in good working condition at all times. When producing PDBS, SN-1106 and SN-1108 shall meet the conditions shown in the following table. [Rule 19.303, 40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1), Rule 18.1104, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- Each filter shall have a pressure drop device to measure the pressure drop across the filter. The pressure drop for each filter shall be read at least once each operating day and shall be recorded in a logbook. The permittee may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and average the data for the operating day. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis. When the pressure drop is below 0.1 inches of H₂O, the permittee shall clean or replace the bag filters.
 - Compliance is determined based on 3-hour block averages of monitored parameters. When the meter shows the pressure drop is below the parameters as specified in the following table, action shall be taken within 12 hours to remedy the situation. The permittee shall document every such situation in a logbook. The logbook shall be kept onsite and be available to Division personnel upon request.

SN	Control Equipment	Parameter	Units	Minimum Operating Limits*
1106	Fabric Filter	Pressure drop across baghouse	In. H ₂ O	0.1
1108	Fabric Filter	Pressure drop across baghouse	In. H ₂ O	0.1

*3-hour block average

Compliance Assurance Monitoring for SN-1104 PM₁₀ emissions

89. SN-1104 is subject to and shall comply with all applicable provisions of §19.304 of Rule 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and Section §64.9 for Compliance Assurance Monitoring. When producing or shipping PDBS, the permittee shall meet the following conditions. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)]
- a. The permittee shall maintain a minimum pressure drop of 0.1 inches of water.
 - b. At least once each operating day the permittee shall measure and record pressure drop readings. The permittee may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and average the data for the operating day. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis.
 - c. The fabric filter shall be inspected weekly for physical integrity. Maintenance and repair shall be performed on an as needed basis. Records shall be kept of all weekly equipment inspections and of any maintenance performed.
 - d. Maintenance and repair shall be performed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
90. SN-1104 is subject to and shall comply with all applicable provisions of §19.304 of Rule 19, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart E, and Section §64.9 for Compliance assurance monitoring. The following information pertaining to exceedances or excursions from permitted values shall be submitted in semi-annual reports in accordance with General Provision #7 as outlined in 40 CFR §70.6
- a. The permittee shall maintain records for SN-1104 that summarize the number, duration, and cause of excursions or exceedances of emission limits as well as corrective action taken. [40 CFR §64.9(a)(2)(i) and §64.9(b)]
 - b. The permittee shall maintain a quality improvement plan (QIP) threshold for each indicator of no more than nine excursions or 5% of the daily averages in a six-month period. [40 CFR §64.9(a)(2)(iii) and §64.9(b)]
 - c. The permittee shall develop and implement a new QIP if the threshold is exceeded during any six-month period. [40 CFR §64.9(a)(2)(iii) and §64.9(b)]
 - d. The permittee shall maintain records for SN-1104 that describes the actions taken to implement the QIP. Upon completion of the QIP, documentation shall be maintained to confirm that the plan was completed and reduced the likelihood of similar excursions or exceedances. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 64.9(a)(2)(iii) and 64.9(b)]

SN-102 Sour Gas Flare

Source Description

Sour gas is separated from feed brine extracted from production wells at each of the well locations and at each of the processing plants. The LANXESS Company's South Plants' sour gas is transported from the well locations and processing plant via pipeline to LANXESS' Central Plant. From the Central Plant, the combined sour gas streams are routed via pipeline to Lion Oil Company, a neighboring petroleum refinery. The combined sour gas streams can alternatively be routed to the LANXESS' Central Plant's sodium hydrosulfide (NaHS) unit.

In the event of a planned or unplanned outage of Lion Oil's amine unit, the Central Plant's NaHS unit, and /or other equipment related to the off-site transfer or processing of sour gas, the South Plant is equipped with a flare (SN-102) to burn the sour gas. The flare is equipped with a 0.065 MMBtu/hr natural gas pilot.

Specific Conditions

91. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 93 and 94. [Rule 19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
102	Flare (pilot combustion) 0.065 MMBtu/hr	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	0.1	0.1
		NO _x	0.1	0.1
		Lead	3.19 E-08	1.40 E-07

92. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition 93 and 94. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
102	Flare (pilot combustion) 0.065 MMBtu/hr	PM	0.1	0.1

93. Visible emissions from the flare pilot (SN-102) shall not exceed 5% opacity. The permittee shall show compliance by burning only pipeline quality natural gas as fuel for

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the flare pilot (SN-102). [Rule 18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

94. The permittee shall use only pipeline quality natural gas as fuel for the flare pilot (SN-102). [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

Alternate Operating Scenario
Sour Gas Flaring Events

95. During planned outages of Lion Oil's amine unit, the Central Plant's NaHS unit, and/or other equipment related to the off-site transfer or processing of sour gas (including startup and shutdown associated therewith), the permittee shall be allowed to combust the South Plant's sour gas in the South Plant's sour gas flare in accordance with Specific Conditions 96, 97, 0, and 100 or route the sour gas to another facility permitted to accept it. [Rule 19.601]
96. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table when flaring sour gas during planned outages of Lion Oil's amine unit, the Central Plant's NaHS unit, and/or other equipment related to the off-site transfer or processing of sour gas (including startup and shutdown associated therewith). The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 97. [Rule 19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
102	Flare Sour Gas Combustion	PM ₁₀	0.5	0.1
		SO ₂	1060.6	35.0
		VOC	32.3	5.7
		CO	15.2	2.7
		NO _x	3.4	0.6
		Lead	2.39 E-05	4.22 E-06

97. The permittee shall maintain records which document compliance with the emission limits listed in Specific Condition 96. These records shall indicate the reason for flaring, the duration of each event, the total volume of gas flared during each event, and the air emissions resulting from each event in both lb/hr and tons/yr. These records shall be updated for each flaring event, kept on site, and made available to Division personnel upon request and submitted to the Division in accordance with General Provision 7. If emissions exceed the limits in Specific Condition 96, the emissions must be reported in accordance with §19.601 or §19.602, as applicable. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
98. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table when flaring sour gas during planned outages of Lion Oil's amine unit, the Central Plant's NaHS unit, and/or other equipment related to the off-site transfer or processing of sour gas (including startup and shutdown associated therewith). The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition through compliance with Specific Condition 0. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
102	Flare Sour Gas Combustion	PM	0.5	0.1
		H ₂ S	1.3	5.7

99. The permittee shall maintain calculations demonstrating compliance with Specific Condition 98. These records shall indicate the reason for flaring, the duration of each flaring event, the total volume of gas flared during each event, and the air emissions resulting from each event in both lb/hr and tons/yr. These records shall be updated for each flaring event, kept on site, made available to Division personnel upon request and submitted to the Division in accordance with General Provision 7. If emissions exceed the limits in Specific Condition #98, the emissions must be reported in accordance with §18.1101, as applicable. [Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
100. Sour gas flaring of any duration during any unplanned outage of Lion Oil's amine unit, the Central Plant's NaHS unit, and/or other equipment related to the off-site transfer or processing of sour gas (including startup and shutdown associated therewith), shall be considered an "upset condition" or "emergency condition" and shall be reported in accordance with Rule 19.601, Rule 19.602, and Rule 18.1101 and Rule 18.105, as applicable. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Process Water Treatment Plant

SN-201, SN-202 and SN-299

Source Description

LANXESS Chemical Corporation operates a Process Water Treatment Plant (PWTP) at the South Plant to treat process water prior to deep well injection. The major steps in the water treatment at the PWTP are described below.

- Process Water from other South Plant process units/areas is brought to the area.
- The process water undergoes pH neutralization and treatment with anhydrous ammonia and hydrochloric acid.
- The treated water is filtered and sent for deep well injection.
- Sludge is transported off-site.

An HCl storage tank, SN-201, is present at the PWTP. HCl emissions from the tank are minimized by utilizing a water scrubber. Most storage vessels in the PWTP are open to the atmosphere. Some VOC's may be emitted since the process water contains organics in solution; SN-202 accounts for emissions from PWTP area, including wastewater storage tanks and sumps located within the various process units at the South Plant. Fugitive equipment leaks are accounted for as SN-299.

Specific Conditions

101. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by permitting emissions for this source at maximum potential. [Rule 19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
202	Process Water Treatment Plant (Fugitive Emissions)	VOC	9.4	40.8

102. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition 103. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
201	HCl Storage Tank Scrubber	Hydrogen Chloride	0.19	0.17
202	Process Water Treatment Plant (Fugitive Emissions)	Ammonia	0.01	0.02
		Hydrogen Chloride	0.05	0.20
		Bromoform	0.01	0.02

		Methanol	0.01	0.03
		Methylene Chloride	0.07	0.31
		Toluene	0.01	0.02
		Styrene	0.01	0.01
		Phenol	0.01	0.01
		Ethylbenzene	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Pentachlorophenol	0.01	0.01
		Dichloroethane	0.01	0.01
		Dibromoethane	0.01	0.01
299	Process Water Treatment Plant (Fugitive Emissions)	Hydrogen Chloride	0.06	0.23

103. The scrubber (associated with SN-201) shall be kept in good working condition at all times. While Tank TT-76-004 has the potential for working or breathing emissions, the permittee shall meet the conditions shown in the following table. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311 and Rule 18.1104 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- The scrubber shall have a flow meter to measure the flow rate of the scrubbing liquor. The scrubber liquor flow rates shall be measured once per operating day. The result shall be kept onsite and be available to Division personnel upon request.
 - The water flowrate shall be measured at least once per operating day. The permittee may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and average the data for the operating day. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis. The result shall be kept onsite and be available to Division personnel upon request.
 - Should the scrubber liquor flow rate drop below the minimum rate, as specified in the following table, action shall be taken within 12 hours to remedy the situation. The permittee shall document the duration of every such situation in a logbook. The logbook shall be kept onsite and be available to Division personnel upon request.

SN	Control Equipment	Parameter	Units	Minimum Operating Limits
201	Scrubber	water flow rate	gal/min	5

104. The Process Water Treatment Plant is considered subject to 40 C.F.R. § 61 Subpart FF – *National Emission Standards for Benzene Waste Operations*. The requirements of this subpart include, but are not limited to Specific Conditions #105 through #115. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61 Subpart FF]

105. The permittee shall design, install, operate, and maintain a treatment process that removes benzene from the waste stream to a level less than 10 parts per million by weight (ppmw) on a flow-weighted annual average basis. The intentional or unintentional reduction in the benzene concentration of a waste system with other wastes of materials is not allowed. The permittee may aggregate or mix together individual waste streams to create a combined waste stream for the purpose of facilitating treatment of waste to comply with these requirements. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 61.348(a)(1) through 61.348(a)(4)]
106. If the permittee aggregates or mixes individual waste streams, the permittee shall comply with the following:
- a. The permittee shall meet the following initially and, thereafter, at least once a year:
 - i. The benzene content of each waste stream entering the waste management unit is less than 10 ppmw on a flow-weighted annual average basis as determined by the procedures specified in § 61.355(c) of this subpart; and
 - ii. The total annual benzene quantity contained in all waste streams managed or treated in exempt waste management units comprising the facility wastewater treatment systems is less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr). For this determination, total annual benzene quantity shall be calculated as follows:
 1. The total annual benzene quantity shall be calculated as the sum of the individual benzene quantities determined at each location where a waste stream first enters an exempt waste management unit. The benzene quantity discharged from an exempt waste management unit shall not be included in this calculation.
 2. The annual benzene quantity in a waste stream managed or treated in an enhanced biodegradation unit shall not be included in the calculation of the total annual benzene quantity, if the enhanced biodegradation unit is the first exempt unit in which the waste is managed or treated. A unit shall be considered enhanced biodegradation if it is a suspended-growth process that generates biomass, uses recycled biomass, and periodically removes biomass from the process. An enhanced biodegradation unit typically operates at a food-to-microorganism ratio in the range of 0.05 to 1.0 kg of biological oxygen demand per kg of biomass per day, a mixed liquor suspended solids ratio in the range of 1 to 8 grams per liter (0.008 to 0.7 pounds per liter), and a residence time in the range of 3 to 36 hours.
- [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.348(b)]
107. The permittee shall demonstrate that each treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit achieves the appropriate conditions specified in this condition in accordance with the following requirements

- a. Engineering calculations in accordance with the requirements in § 61.356(e) of this subpart; or
- b. Performance tests conducted using the test methods and procedures that meet the requirements specified in § 61.355 of this subpart.

[Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.348(c)]

108. Except as provided in this section, if the treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit has any openings (3.g., access doors, hatches, etc.), all such openings shall be sealed (e.g., gasketed, latched, etc.) and kept closed at all times when waste is being treated, except during inspection and maintenance.

- a. Each seal, access door, and all other openings shall be checked by visual inspections initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur and that openings are closed and gasketed properly.
- b. Except as provided in § 61.350 of this subpart, when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification
- c. If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the treatment process and wastewater treatment system unit are maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, the owner or operator may operate the system with an opening that is not sealed and kept closed at all times if the following conditions are met:
 - i. The purpose of the opening is to provide dilution air to reduce the explosion hazard;
 - ii. The opening is designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in § 61.355(h); and
 - iii. The pressure is monitored continuously to ensure that the pressure in the treatment process and wastewater treatment system unit remain below atmospheric pressure.

[Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.348(e)]

109. Delay of repair of facilities or units that are subject to the provisions of this subpart will be allowed if the repair is technically impossible without a complete or partial facility or unit shutdown. Repair of such equipment shall occur before the end of the next facility or unit shutdown. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.350]

110. For each waste stream subject to this subpart having a flow-weighted annual average water content greater than 10 percent water, on a volume basis as total water, or is mixed with water or other wastes at any time and the resulting mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent as specified in § 61.342(a), the permittee shall:

- a. Determine the annual waste quantity for each waste stream.
- b. Determine the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for each waste stream.

- c. Calculate the annual benzene quantity for each waste stream by multiplying the annual waste quantity of the waste stream times the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration.

[Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.355(a)(1)]

- 111. Total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is calculated by adding together the annual benzene quantity of reach waste stream generated during the year and the annual benzene quantity for each process unit turnaround waste annualized according to § 61.355(b)(4). If the total annual benzene quantity is less than 11 ton/yr, but is equal to or greater 1.1 ton/yr, the permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart and repeat the determination of total annual benzene quantity for facility waste at least once per year and whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from the facility to increase to 11 ton/yr or more. If the total annual benzene quantity from the facility waste is less than 1.1 ton/yr, the permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart and repeat the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 1.1 ton/yr or more. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 61.355(a)(2), (4), and (5)]
- 112. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this section. Each record shall be maintained in a readily accessible location at the facility site for a period not less than two years from the date the information is recorded unless otherwise specified. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.356(a)]
- 113. The permittee must maintain records that identify each waste stream at the facility subject to this subpart, and indicate whether or not the waste stream is controlled for benzene emissions. For each waste stream not controlled for benzene emissions, the records shall include all test results, measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the following information for the waste stream: waste stream identification, water content, whether or not the waste stream is a process wastewater stream, annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.356(b)(1)]
- 114. The permittee must maintain the following records. This documentation shall be retained for the life of the unit.
 - a. A statement signed and dated by the owner or operator certifying that the unit is designed to operate at the documented performance level when the waste stream entering the unit is at the highest waste stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur.
 - b. If engineering calculations are used to determine treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit performance, then the owner or operator shall maintain the complete design analysis for the unit. The design analysis shall include for example the following information: Design specifications, drawings, schematics,

pipng and instrumentation diagrams, and other documentation necessary to demonstrate the unit performance.

- c. If performance tests are used to determine treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit performance, then the owner or operator shall maintain all test information necessary to demonstrate the unit performance.
 - i. A description of the unit including the following information: type of treatment process; manufacturer name and model number; and for each waste stream entering and exiting the unit, the waste stream type (e.g., process wastewater, sludge, slurry, etc.), and the design flow rate and benzene content.
 - ii. Documentation describing the test protocol and the means by which sampling variability and analytical variability were accounted for in the determination of the unit performance. The description of the test protocol shall include the following information: sampling locations, sampling method, sampling frequency, and analytical procedures used for sample analysis.
 - iii. Records of unit operating conditions during each test run including all key process parameters.
 - iv. All test results.

[Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.356(e)]

115. For each treatment process and wastewater treatment system unit operated to comply with § 61.348, the owner or operator shall maintain documentation that includes the following information regarding the unit operation:
- a. Dates of startup and shutdown of the unit.
 - b. If measurements of waste stream benzene concentration are performed in accordance with § 61.354(a)(1) of this subpart, the owner or operator shall maintain records that include date each test is performed and all test results.
 - c. If a process parameter is continuously monitored in accordance with § 61.354(a)(2) of this subpart, the owner or operator shall maintain records that include a description of the operating parameter (or parameters) to be monitored to ensure that the unit will be operated in conformance with these standards and the unit's design specifications, and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters). This documentation shall be kept for the life of the unit.
 - d. If measurements of waste stream benzene concentration are performed in accordance with § 61.354(b), the owner or operator shall maintain records that include the date each test is performed and all test results.
 - e. Periods when the unit is not operated as designed.

[Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.356(i)]

Emergency Fire Water Pump Engines

SN-203, SN-204

Source Description

LANXESS Chemical Corporation has two emergency engines, SN-203, a 300 Hp Fire Water Pump Engine and SN-204, a 245 Hp Fire Water Pump Engine.

Specific Conditions

116. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 118 and 120. [Rule 19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
203	Fire Water Pump Engine (300 Hp) Emergency Engine No. 1	PM ₁₀	0.7	0.2
		SO ₂	0.7	0.2
		VOC	0.8	0.2
		CO	2.1	0.6
		NO _x	9.3	2.4
204	Fire Water Pump Engine (245 Hp) Emergency Engine No. 2	PM ₁₀	0.6	0.2
		SO ₂	0.6	0.2
		VOC	0.7	0.2
		CO	1.7	0.5
		NO _x	7.6	1.9

117. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 118 and 120. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
203	Fire Water Pump Engine (300 Hp) Emergency Engine No. 1	PM	0.7	0.2
		Other HAPs	0.07	0.07
204	Fire Water Pump Engine (245 Hp) Emergency Engine No. 2	PM	0.6	0.2
		Other HAPs	0.01	0.01

118. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.

SN	Limit	Regulation Citation
203, 204	20%	Rule 19.501

119. Annual observations of the opacity from SN-203 and SN-204 shall be conducted by a person trained but not necessarily certified in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions in excess of the permittee levels are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 test to verify emissions are not in excess of the permitted level. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated monthly kept on site, and made available to Division personnel upon request.
- a. The date and time of the observation.
 - b. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
 - c. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
 - d. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.
- [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]
120. The permittee shall not operate the emergency generators SN-203 or SN-204 in excess of 500 total hours each (emergency and non-emergency) per calendar year in order to demonstrate compliance with the annual emission rate limits. Emergency operation in excess of these hours may be allowable but shall be reported and will be evaluated in accordance with Rule 19.602 and other applicable regulations. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]
121. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 120. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The calendar year totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Division personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
122. If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations and other requirements no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with

a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than October 19, 2013. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6595(a)(1)]

123. The permittee must for SN-203 and SN-204:

- a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
- b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;
- c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

[Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6602, Table 2c]

124. Diesel shall be the only fuel combusted at SN-203 and 204. The diesel combusted in these sources shall not exceed sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight unless a previous fuel exists on site with a sulfur content of 0.5% or less, which may be used until the supply is depleted. The facility shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the sulfur content limits of this condition. These records shall be maintained on-site and shall be made available to Division personnel upon request. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6604(b)]

125. The permittee must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements in this subpart that apply to you at all times. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6605(a)]

126. The permittee must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6605(b)]

127. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(e)]

128. The permittee must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(f)]
129. The permittee must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(h)]
130. If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(i)]
131. The permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(a)]
132. The permittee must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires

landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(e)]

133. The permittee must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.
- a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.
 - b. You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (b).
 - i. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.
 - ii. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

- iii. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.
- c. Emergency stationary RICE located at major sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.
- d. Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraphs (f)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(f)]

134. The permittee must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5).
- a. N/A
 - b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
 - c. N/A
 - d. Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
 - e. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6655(a)]

135. The permittee must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.
[Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6655(d)]

136. The permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-

treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6655(e)(2)]

137. The permittee must, for SN-203 and SN-204, keep records of hours of operation through a non-resettable hour meter. Documentation must be maintained recording the number of hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency, and the number of hours spent for non-emergency operation. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.6625(f) and 63.6655(f)]
138. The permittee must maintain records required by 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, for SN-203 and SN-204 for 5 years in suitable form and readily available for review. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6660]

Diesel-Fired Emergency Generator

SN-205

Source Description

LANXESS Chemical Corporation has a 200 kWe diesel-fired emergency generator, SN-205.

Specific Conditions

139. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 141 and 143. [Rule 19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
205	Diesel-Fired Emergency Generator	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.1
		SO ₂	0.8	0.2
		VOC	1.0	0.3
		CO	2.3	0.6
		NO _x	2.6	0.7

140. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 141 and 143. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
205	Diesel Fired Emergency Generator	PM	0.2	0.1
		Single HAP (Formaldehyde)	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01

141. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9.

SN	Limit	Regulation Citation
205	20%	Rule 19.501

142. Annual observations of the opacity from SN-205 shall be conducted by a person trained but not necessarily certified in EPA Reference Method 9. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted levels are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and perform an EPA Reference Method 9 test to verify emissions are not in excess of the permitted level. The permittee shall maintain records which contain

the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated monthly kept on site, and made available to Division personnel upon request.

- e. The date and time of the observation.
- f. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
- g. If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
- h. The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.

[Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]

- 143. The permittee shall not operate the emergency generator SN-205 in excess of 500 total hours (emergency and non-emergency) per calendar year in order to demonstrate compliance with the annual emission rate limits. Emergency operation in excess of these hours may be allowable but shall be reported and will be evaluated in accordance with Rule 19.602 and other applicable regulations. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6]
- 144. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition 143. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The calendar year totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Division personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII Conditions for Non-Fire Pump Emergency Compression Ignition Engines < 30 L/Cylinder (2007 Model Year and Later Constructed After 7-11-2005 and Manufactured After 4-1-2006)

- 145. SN-205 is subject to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII. The permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII which includes, but is not limited to, Specific Conditions #146 through #161. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII]
- 146. The provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII are applicable to owners and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE are manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines. For the purposes of 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4200(a)(2)(i)]
- 147. Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must

- comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in § 60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4205(b)]
148. The permittee must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in § 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4206]
 149. Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 80.510(a). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4207(a)]
 150. Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4207(b)]
 151. Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under § 60.4200(d) are also exempt from the fuel requirements in § 60.4207. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4207(e)]
 152. After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4208(a)]
 153. After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4208(b)]
 154. In addition to the requirements specified in §§ 60.4201, 60.4202, 60.4204, and 60.4205, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in § 60.4208(a) through (g) after the dates specified in § 60.4208(a) through (g). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4208(h)]
 155. The requirements of § 60.4208 do not apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that have been modified, reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4208(i)]
 156. If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a

non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4209(a)]

157. If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under § 60.4211(g): [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(a)]
 - a. Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions; [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(a)(1)]
 - b. Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(a)(2)]
 - c. Meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§ 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(a)(3)]
158. If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in § 60.4204(b) or § 60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII and must comply with the emission standards specified in § 60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in § 60.4204(b), or § 60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in § 60.4211(g). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(c)]
159. If you own or operate an emergency stationary ICE, you must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in § 60.4211(f)(1) through (3). In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in § 60.4211(f)(1) through (3), is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in § 60.4211(f)(1) through (3), the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)]
 - a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(1)]
 - b. You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in § 60.4211(f)(2)(i) for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by § 60.4211(f)(3) counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by § 60.4211 (f)(2). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(2)]
 - i. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional

transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(2)(i)]

- c. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing provided in § 60.4211(f)(2). Except as provided in § 60.4211(f)(3)(i), the 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)]
 - i. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)(i)]
 - 1. The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator; [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)(i)(A)]
 - 2. The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)(i)(B)]
 - 3. The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)(i)(C)]
 - 4. The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)(i)(D)]
 - 5. The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)(3)(i)(E)]

- 160. If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change

emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must demonstrate compliance as follows: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(g)]

- a. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, if you do not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(g)(1)]
 - b. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(g)(2)]
 - c. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. You must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(g)(3)]
161. The requirements for operators and prohibited acts specified in 40 C.F.R. § 1039.665 apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECs for qualified emergency situations as allowed by 40 C.F.R. § 1039.665. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(h)]

162. Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII must do so according to § 60.4212(a) through (e). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4212]
163. The permittee is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in the table below, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4214(b) and Table 5 to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII]

Engine power	Starting model year
$19 \leq \text{KW} < 56$ ($25 \leq \text{HP} < 75$)	2013
$56 \leq \text{KW} < 130$ ($75 \leq \text{HP} < 175$)	2012
$\text{KW} \geq 130$ ($\text{HP} \geq 175$)	2011

164. Table 8 to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 60.1 through 60.19 apply to you. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4218]

Pilot Plant

SN-503, SN-3001, SN-3002

Source Description

The pilot plant is used to research and develop pilot scale processes for possible full-scale implementation. Processes are evaluated for potential products or process improvement for LANXESS production or as potential products for outside customers.

Process inputs, equipment designs, and raw materials used are frequently adjusted to determine optimum operating parameters for each process evaluated. Processes evaluated at the pilot plant are run at a sufficient number of production batches or runs to determine the feasibility and optimum parameters for the process. The pilot plant does not typically operate continuously for extended periods of time. The process emissions are controlled by a Caustic Scrubber and vented to the Pilot Plant Scrubber (SN-3001) and may be controlled by the Pilot Plant Thermal Oxidizer (SN-503). The process emissions are permitted under a pilot plant emission bubble (SN-3001). The pilot plant includes a cooling tower (SN-3002), and storage tanks (Insignificant Activities A-13 & B-21).

Specific Conditions

165. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 170 and 171. [Rule 19.501 et seq. and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
503	Pilot Plant w/ Thermal Oxidizer	PM ₁₀	5.0*	8.0*
		SO ₂	12.0*	10.0*
		VOC	10.0*	10.0*
		CO	2.0	8.5
		NO _x	2.3	10.1
3001	Pilot Plant w/ Scrubber	PM ₁₀	*	*
		SO ₂	*	*
		VOC	*	*
3002	Pilot Plant Cooling Tower	PM ₁₀	1.9	6.6

*Pound per hour and ton per year limits are bubbled.

166. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Conditions 170 and 171. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
503	Pilot Plant w/ Thermal Oxidizer	PM*	5.0*	8.0*
		Acetaldehyde*	6.00*	5.00*
		Acetophenone*	6.00*	5.00*
		Allyl Chloride*	6.00*	5.00*
		Acrolein	0.02	0.09
		Bromoform*	6.00*	5.00*
		Chlorine	0.10	0.44
		Chloroform*	6.00*	5.00*
		Ethyl chloride*	6.00*	5.00*
		Ethylene Dibromide*	6.00*	5.00*
		Ethylene Dichloride*	1.20*	5.00*
		Hexane*	6.00*	5.00*
		Hydrogen Chloride*	2.00*	5.00*
		Hydrazine*	0.02*	0.09*
		Methyl Bromide*	6.00*	5.00*
		Phenol*	6.00*	5.00*
		Phthalic Anhydride*	6.00*	5.00*
		Styrene*	6.00*	5.00*
		Toluene*	5.50*	5.00*
		Vinyl Bromide*	6.00*	5.00*
		Propylene Oxide*	6.00*	5.00*
		Hydrogen Bromide*	0.20*	0.90*
		Bromine*	0.20*	0.90*
		Hydrogen Sulfide*	6.00*	5.00*
		Dichlorobenzene*	6.00*	5.00*
		Formaldehyde*	6.00*	5.00*
		Naphthalene*	6.00*	5.00*
		Nickel*	6.00*	5.00*
		Methanol*	6.00*	5.00*
		Xylene*	6.00*	5.00*
		Dichloromethane*	6.00*	5.00*
		Ammonia*	6.00*	5.00*
		Arsenic	3.82E-06	1.67E-05
		Benzene*	6.00*	5.00*
		Cadmium	2.10E-05	9.21E-05
		Chromium	2.68E-05	1.17E-04
		Cobalt	1.61E-06	7.03E-06
		Manganese	7.26E-06	3.18E-05
		Mercury	4.97E-06	2.18E-05
		Phosgene*	0.04*	0.18*
		POM	1.33E-05	5.85E-05
		1,3-Butadiene*	6.00*	5.00*

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
		Other Single NCAP*	6.00*	5.00*
		Total NCAP*	10.00*	5.00*
3001	Pilot Plant w/ Scrubber	*	*	*
3002	Pilot Plant Cooling Tower	PM	2.0	6.6

*Pound per hour and ton per year limits are bubbled.

167. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Rule 19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Limit	Regulation citation
503	20%	Rule 19.503
3001	20%	Rule 19.503

168. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates of any single Non-Criteria Air Pollutant (NCAP) in accordance with the below equation. The listed maximum hourly emission value is for the Pilot Plant Bubbled Emissions Limit (SN-3001 and SN-503). This condition is not valid for Ethylene Dichloride, Hydrogen Chloride, Hydrazine, Styrene, Toluene, Hydrogen Bromide, Bromine, and Phosgene nor for NCAP's with a threshold limit value (TLV) greater than or equal to 1 mg/m³ and permitted on a plantwide basis at less than 10 tpy. The 2016 ACGIH Handbook shall be used to determine the TLV. If an air contaminant does not have a TLV, then it is subject to the limit for Other Single NCAP within Specific Condition 166. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by Specific Condition 170. [Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

Single NCAP Emission rate (lb/hr) on a Plantwide Bases (current sources and pilot plant)
= NCAP TLV (mg/m³) x 0.11 (lb/hr))

169. All Pilot Plant equipment shall be vented to a common system and control equipment. All control equipment at the Pilot Plant (SN-503 and SN-3001) shall be operated in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The permittee shall utilize the following control operating scenarios when the pilot plant is operating:
- If the pre-controlled individual VOC or total VOC emissions exceed the emission limits within Specific Conditions 165, 166, or 168 for SN-3001 then the control system for process emissions will consist of at least a caustic scrubber followed by a thermal oxidizer (SN-503).
 - Otherwise, the control system for the process emissions will consist of at least a caustic scrubber.
 - The general building vent header will be controlled by at least a water scrubber.

[Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

170. The permittee is authorized to add new equipment, modify existing and new equipment, move existing equipment to different locations within the pilot plant within the pilot plant without further approval provided the following conditions are met: [A.C.A. §8-4-203 as referenced by A.C.A. §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
- For each batch or process run, the permittee shall calculate the individual and total emissions emitted from all equipment associated with the Pilot Plant run.
 - The permittee shall maintain records of every process trialed at the Pilot Plant. These records shall include what process is trialed, the raw materials used, the estimated maximum emissions, the control device parameters, if the product is known to contain VOCs in the emission stream, and the date when the process was trialed. These records shall be kept on site and made available to Division personnel upon request. For information claimed as business confidential, the permittee may furnish such records directly to the Division along with a claim of confidentiality upon request.
 - The addition, modification, or relocation of equipment shall not cause any new state or federal requirements, not already included in this permit, to become applicable to any equipment or emission unit at the Pilot Plant.

[Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

171. The permittee shall maintain a twelve month rolling total records of all emissions from the Pilot Plant (SN-503 and SN-3001). These records shall be updated by the 15th day of the month following the month to which the records pertain, be kept on site, and made available to Division personnel upon request. [Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
172. When Pilot Plant Thermal Oxidizer and/or scrubber is used for control, the permittee shall monitor and record at least once every 15 minutes the thermal oxidizer combustion zone temperature, scrubber pH, and scrubber liquor flow rate for SN-503 and shall meet the conditions shown in the following table. [Rule 19.703, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, & 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Control Equipment	Parameter	Units	Minimum Operating Limits*
503	Scrubber	Liquor flow rate	Gal/min	49
		pH	pH	6.5
	Thermal Oxidizer	Temperature	°F	1,650

*3-hour rolling averages.

173. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the monitoring requirement in Specific Condition 172. These records shall be maintained on site and submitted to the Division upon request. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
174. The permittee may conduct additional emission testing in order to establish alternative operating parameters for SN-503. The Division may approve the alternative parameters upon receipt of the information from the permittee. The alternative parameters may be used in lieu of the permitted parameters within Specific Condition 172 upon receiving written approval from the Division. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
175. The permittee will test the emissions of SN-503 for VOC destruction efficiency using Method 25A or other approved methodology every five years pursuant to Plantwide Condition #3. [Rule 19.702 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]
176. The total dissolved solids concentrations or correlated conductivity in the following table shall not be exceeded. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance by compliance with Specific Condition #177. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. 70.6]

SN	Description	Maximum Total Dissolved Solids Concentration or Conductivity
3002	Each Sample	15,511 ppm TDS 18,000 µS
	12 month rolling average	12,000 ppm TDS 7,500 µS

177. The permittee shall monitor at least monthly and maintain monthly records of the Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) or conductivity for SN-3002. Records of each sample result and the resulting twelve-month rolling total of each individual month shall be maintained on-site and shall be updated monthly. These records shall be kept onsite and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

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SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

LANXESS Corporation - South Plant will continue to operate in compliance with those identified regulatory provisions. The facility will examine and analyze future rules and regulations that may apply and determine their applicability with any necessary action taken on a timely basis.

SECTION VI: PLANTWIDE CONDITIONS

1. The permittee shall notify the Director in writing within thirty (30) days after commencing construction, completing construction, first placing the equipment and/or facility in operation, and reaching the equipment and/or facility target production rate. [Rule 19.704, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
2. If the permittee fails to start construction within eighteen months or suspends construction for eighteen months or more, the Director may cancel all or part of this permit. [Rule 19.410(B) and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
3. The permittee must test any equipment scheduled for testing, unless otherwise stated in the Specific Conditions of this permit or by any federally regulated requirements, within the following time frames: (1) new equipment or newly modified equipment within sixty (60) days of achieving the maximum production rate, but no later than 180 days after initial start up of the permitted source or (2) operating equipment according to the time frames set forth by the Division of Environmental Quality or within 180 days of permit issuance if no date is specified. The permittee must notify the Division of Environmental Quality of the scheduled date of compliance testing at least fifteen (15) business days in advance of such test. The permittee shall submit the compliance test results to the Division of Environmental Quality within sixty (60) calendar days after completing the testing. [Rule 19.702 and/or Rule 18.1002 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
4. The permittee must provide:
 - a. Sampling ports adequate for applicable test methods;
 - b. Safe sampling platforms;
 - c. Safe access to sampling platforms; and
 - d. Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

[Rule 19.702 and/or Rule 18.1002 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
5. The permittee must operate the equipment, control apparatus and emission monitoring equipment within the design limitations. The permittee shall maintain the equipment in good condition at all times. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
6. This permit subsumes and incorporates all previously issued air permits for this facility. [Rule 26 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

7. Unless otherwise specified in the permit, approval to construct any new major stationary source or a major modification subject to 40 C.F.R. § 52.21 shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within 18 months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of 18 months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Division of Environmental Quality may extend the 18-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. [Rule 19.901 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
8. For any emission sources subject to requirements under this permit which are shut down or removed from service for all or a portion of the permit term, the permittee shall maintain documentation of the date that the equipment was shut down or removed from service. If the source is returned to service at a later date, then this date shall also be documented on these records. These records shall be maintained in a well-organized format, made available to Division personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. Any emission source which is properly documented in accordance with this condition shall be exempt from applicable performance testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and/or reporting requirements of this permit during the period that the source is not in operation. The permittee shall comply with all such applicable requirements at all times while a source is in operation. This condition does not relieve the permittee of the obligation to comply with applicable requirements contained in federal regulations to which the facility is subject.

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9. Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with all applicable requirements, as of the date of permit issuance, included in and specifically identified in the following table of this condition. The permit specifically identifies the following as applicable requirements based upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated March 31, 2023.

Applicable Regulations

Source No.	Regulation	Description
Facility	ADEQ Rule #18	Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code
Facility	ADEQ Rule #19	Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control (SIP)
Facility	ADEQ Rule #26	Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program
SN-04	40 C.F.R. Part 60 Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units
Facility	40 C.F.R. Part 61 Subpart M	National Emission Standards for Asbestos

Source No.	Regulation	Description
Facility	40 C.F.R. Part 61 Subpart FF	Benzene Waste Operations
PHT4 CPMU	40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart F	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart G	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer Operations, and Wastewater
	40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart H	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks
DBS MCPU PDBS MCPU TBP MCPU PHT4 MCPU	40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart FFFF	National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing
SN-203 SN-204	40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
SN-03, SN-04, SN-621, SN-921	40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart DDDDD	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters
SN-611, SN-1104, SN-102	40 C.F.R. Part 64	Compliance Assurance Monitoring
Facility	40 C.F.R. Part 68	Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions

The permit specifically identifies the following as inapplicable based upon information submitted by the permittee in an application dated March 31, 2023.

Source No.	Regulation	Description
Bromine Production Process	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts K, Ka, and Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids
	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts VV and VVa	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subparts F, G, and H	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry

Source No.	Regulation	Description
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart YY	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart MMM	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pesticide Active Ingredient Production
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart FFFF	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart EEEE	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline)
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart Q	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial Process Cooling Towers
FF680 Unit	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts K, Ka, and Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids
	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts VV and VVa	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subparts F, G, and H	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart YY	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart MMM	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pesticide Active Ingredient Production
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart EEEE	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline)
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart Q	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial Process Cooling Towers
PHT4 Unit	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts K, Ka, and Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids
	40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Source No.	Regulation	Description
	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts VV and VVa	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subparts F, G, and H	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart YY	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart MMM	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pesticide Active Ingredient Production
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart FFFF	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart EEEE	Organic Liquids Distribution (OLD MACT)
DBS Unit	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts K, Ka, and Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids
	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts VV and VVa	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subparts F, G, and H	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart YY	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart MMM	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pesticide Active Ingredient Production
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart EEEE	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline)
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart Q	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial Process Cooling Towers
Bromine Recovery Unit	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts VV and VVa	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry

Source No.	Regulation	Description
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subparts F, G, and H	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart YY	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart MMM	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pesticide Active Ingredient Production
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart EEEE	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline)
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart FFFF	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart DDDDD	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters
PDBS Unit	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts VV and VVa	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subparts F, G, and H	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart YY	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart MMM	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pesticide Active Ingredient Production
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart EEEE	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline)
Sour Gas Flare (SN-102)	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts J and Ja	Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subparts F, G, and H	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry

Source No.	Regulation	Description
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart FFFF	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing
	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts KKK	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 20, 1984, and on or Before August 23, 2011
	40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart LLL	Standards of Performance for SO ₂ Emissions From Onshore Natural Gas Processing for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 20, 1984, and on or Before August 23, 2011
	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts OOOO and OOOOa	Standards of Performance for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Facilities for Which Construction, Modification, or Reconstruction Commenced After August 23, 2011
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart HH	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart YY	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart HHH	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities
Process Water Treatment Plant	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts K, Ka, and Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids
	40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart QQQ	Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems
	40 C.F.R. 61 Subpart FF	National Emission Standards for Benzene Waste Operations
SN-03 SN-04	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts D and Db	Standards of Performance for Steam Generating Units
SN-03	40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Source No.	Regulation	Description
SN-05 SN-3002	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart Q	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial Process Cooling Towers
Sodium Bromide Production	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts K, Ka, and Kb	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids
	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts VV and VVa	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subparts F, G, and H	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart YY	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart FFFF	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing
SN-3001 SN-503	40 C.F.R. 60 Subparts VV and VVa	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subparts F, G, and H	National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart YY	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart MMM	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pesticide Active Ingredient Production
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart FFFF	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing
	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart EEEE	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline)
SN-203 SN-204	40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart IIII	Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
SN-203	40 C.F.R. 60 Subpart JJJJ	Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

Source No.	Regulation	Description
SN-1008	40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart FFFF	Standards

MON MACT 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart FFFF

10. This facility is subject to and shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart FFFF – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing. The requirements of Subpart FFFF as they apply to this facility are summarized below. The process units affected by FFFF are in the tables below. [§19.304 of Regulation 19 and 40 CFR §63.2435]

Storage Tanks		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
TT-65-902	Ethylene Dichloride Storage Tank	Subject
TT-65-901	Bromine Storage; Storage Tank	Subject
TT-65-905	CDDT Storage; Storage Tank	Subject
TT-65-904	Ethanol Storage Tank	Subject
TT-65-900	TBE Storage; Storage Tank	Subject
TT-65-502	Collector Tank Still Pot; Surge Control Vessel	Subject
TT-65-201	Still Pot Holding Pot; Bottoms Receiver	Subject
TT-65-402	Solvent Collection Tank; Bottoms Receiver	Subject
TT-65-403	Solvent Collection Tank; Bottoms Receiver	Subject
TT-65-500	EDC Stripper Feed Tank (EDC Stripper operating); Surge Control Vessel	Subject
TT-65-516	EDC Stripper Feed Tank (EDC Stripper operating); Surge Control Vessel	Subject
TT-65-518	EDC Stripper Feed Tank (EDC Stripper operating); Surge Control Vessel	Subject
Wastewater		
CL-65-510	Ethanol Column Effluent	Subject
TT-65-906	Bromine Shot Tank Scrubber Effluent	Subject
--	CD75P Process Sump	Subject
TT-65-500	EDC Stripper Feed Tank	Subject
TT-65-516	EDC Stripper Feed Tank	Subject
TT-65-518	EDC Stripper Feed Tank	Subject
Heat Exchangers		

Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
CT-65-026	CD75P Water Cooling Tower System	Subject
CT-65-027	CD75P Water Cooling Tower System	Subject

FF680 Unit		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
Batch Process Vent Group Determinations		
RX-62-001	R1 Bromination Reactor	Subject
RX-62-003	R3 Bromination Reactor	
RX-62-004	R4 Bromination Reactor	
TT-62-029	Dirty HBr Tank	Exempt – Total HAP <200 lb/yr
TT-62-102	48% HBr Tank	Exempt – Total HAP <200 lb/yr
TK-62-055	TPB Steam Strip Tank	Exempt – Total HAP <200 lb/yr
--	Overflow Box	Exempt – Total HAP <200 lb/yr
TK-62-058	TBP Water Wash Tank	Exempt – Total HAP <200 lb/yr
TK-62-059	TBP Water Wash Tank	Exempt – Total HAP <200 lb/yr
TK-62-052	TBP Flaker Feed Tank	Exempt – Total HAP <200 lb/yr
DF-62-001	TBP Flaker	Exempt – Total HAP <200 lb/yr
PH-62-010	Agitated Feed Hopper	Exempt – Total HAP <200 lb/yr
Continuous Process Vent Group Determinations		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
BH-62-002	Packaging Baghouse	Exempt – Total HAP <50 ppmv
Storage Tanks		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
TT-62-003	Phenol Storage Tank	Subject
TT-62-037	Phenol Storage Tank	Subject
TT-62-054	Hydrazine Storage Tank	Subject
TT-62-056	PC-5 Surge Tank; Surge Control	Subject
TT-62-053	PC-1 Surge Tank; Surge Control	Subject
TT-62-025	PC-11 Surge Tank; Surge Control	Subject
Wastewater		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
LIQ 3	TT-62-053 PC-1 Surge Tank wastewater	Subject
LIQ 4	FP-62-001 filter bag waste	Subject
LIQ 5A	TK-62-058 wastewater	Subject
LIQ 5B	TK-62-059 wastewater	Subject
LIQ 9	FB-62-101, 102, 103 carbon waste	Subject

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FF680 Unit		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
LIQ 10	FP-62-003 filter bag waste	Subject
Transfer Racks		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
N/A	FF680 Loadout to Truck/Railcar	Subject
Heat Exchangers		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)

DBS Unit		
Batch Process Vent Determinations		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination
TT-66-001	Bromine Weigh Tank	Exempt - Total <200 lb/yr HAP
HE-66-043	HBr Heat Exchanger	Exempt - <50 ppmv HAP
TT-66-007	BEB Wash Tank	Exempt - Total <200 lb/yr HAP
RX-66-103	Step II reactor	Exempt - Total <200 lb/yr HAP
RX-66-104	Step II Quench Reactor	Subject
RX-66-036	NaOH Wash Reactor	
TK-66-041	Aqueous Raffinate Surge Tank	
TT-66-051	Step III Caustic Receiver	Exempt - Total <200 lb/yr HAP
Continuous Process Vents		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
RX-66-105	Step III Quench Reactor	Subject
RX-66-106	Step III Stage II Reactor	Subject
RX-66-107	Step III Neutralizer	Subject
DC-66-001	Step III Stage I Separator	Subject
DC-66-002	RX-106 Product Separator	Subject
DC-66-003	Product Separator	Subject
EV-66-010	Falling Film Separator	Subject
Storage Tanks		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
TT-66-024	Styrene Storage Tank	Subject
TK-66-062	Liquid HBr Tank	Subject
TT-66-004	Refined BEB Storage Tank	Subject
TT-66-010	BEB Storage	Subject
TT-66-011	BEB Storage	Subject
TT-66-027	Bromine Storage	Subject
TT-66-002	BEB Storage	Subject
TT-66-090	BCP Storage Tank	Subject
TT-66-006	C-112 Feed Storage Tank	Subject

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TT-66-003	Step 1 Low Assay Tank	Subject
TT-66-037	HBr Tank	Subject
TT-66-039	Step 1 Low Assay Tank	Subject
TK-66-012	Column Bottoms Tank	Subject
TT-66-028	50% NaOH Storage	Subject
TT-66-030	PEG Storage Tank	Subject
TT-66-201	36% HCl Storage Tank	Subject
TT-66-1010	Final Product Storage	Subject
TT-66-1019	Final Product Storage	Subject
TT-66-2010	Final Product Intermediate	Subject
TT-66-2019	Final Product Storage	Subject
TT-66-016	Intermediate Tank	Subject
TT-66-014	Feed Tank	Subject
TT-66-040	Intermediate Tank	Subject
TT-66-053	PEG Day Tank	Subject
Wastewater		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
SP-66-010	BEB/H2O Decanter	Subject
TT-66-007	BEB Wash Tank	Subject
HE-66-031	Condensers	Subject
HE-66-032	Condensers	Subject
HE-66-011	Condensers	Subject
HE-66-012	Condensers	Subject
TK-66-041	Aqueous Raffinate Surge Tank	Subject
RX-66-036	NaOH Wash Reactor	Subject
HE-66-021	Condensers	Subject
HE-66-022	Condensers	Subject
TT-66-035	HBr/NaOH Scrubber Tank	Subject
Transfer Racks		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
DBS	DBS Tank Truck and Railcar Loading	Subject
Heat Exchangers		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
Various	BEB Process Area Cooling Towers	Subject
Various	DBS Process Area Cooling Towers	Subject
PDBS Unit		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
Batch Process Vent Determinations		
TT-67-103	VAZO/Toluene	Subject

VR-67-001	Recovery Tank	Exempt – Total HAP <200lb/yr
SN-67-405	De-Watering	Exempt - <50 ppmv HAP
Continuous Process Vent Group Determinations		
FA-67-307	SN-1101 Vent	Subject
--	SN-1107 Carbon	Subject
Storage Tanks		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
TT-67-510	n-DDM Tank	Subject
TT-67-509	GMA Tank	Subject
TT-67-101	DBS Tank	Subject
TT-67-202	CHP Tank	Subject
TT-67-104	VAZO/Toluene Feed Tank	Subject
TT-67-105	Condensate Tank	Subject
Wastewater		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
TT-67-404	Wastewater stream from Gala Water	Subject
TT-67-404	Gala Water Surge Tank	Subject
Heat Exchangers		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
CT-66-001	DBS Cooling Tower system	Subject

PHT4-Diol MPCU		
Batch Process Vent Determinations		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
RX-63-204	PHT-4 – Diol Reactor	Subject
CD-63-300	Process Condenser	Subject
BH-63-204	PHT-4 Hopper	Exempt: Not a batch
Storage Tanks		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
TK-63-920	Propylene Oxide Storage Tank (11,000 gal)	Subject
TT-63-915	Diethylene Glycol Storage Tank (6,000 gal)	Subject
TK-63-701	Diethylene Glycol Storage Tank (11,000 gal)	Subject
TT-63-910	Toluene Storage Tank (10,000 gal)	Subject
TT-63-002	PHT4-Diol R/C Storage (11,000 gal)	Subject
TT-63-003	PHT4-Diol R/C Storage (11,000 gal)	Subject
TT-63-004	PHT4-Diol R/C Storage (11,000 gal)	Subject
TT-64-202	Levagard PP-Z (3000 Gal)	Subject
TT-63-103	Levagard PP-Z (3000 Gal)	Subject
RX-63-400	Levagard PP-Z / PHT-4 Diol (3000 Gal)	Subject

Transfer Racks		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determinations (Subject/Exempt)
PHT4-Diol Loadout	PHT4-Diol	Subject
Wastewater		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
CD-63-208	Vacuum Jet Condenser	Subject
CD-63-209	Vacuum Jet Condenser	Subject
TK-63-300	Water/Toluene Decanter	Subject
FP-63-377/378	PHT4 Diol Filters	Subject
FP-63-380	Filter Pot	Subject
Heat Exchangers		
Equipment ID	Description	Group Determination (Subject/Exempt)
Various	PHT4 Diol Cooling Towers	Subject

11. General Requirements

- a. The permittee must be in compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards in tables 1 through 7 to this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM), and you must meet the requirements specified in §§63.2455 through 63.2490 (or the alternative means of compliance in §63.2495, §63.2500, or §63.2505), except as specified in paragraphs §63.2450(b) through §63.2450(s) of this section. You must meet the notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements specified in §§63.2515, 63.2520, and 63.2525. [40 CFR §63.2450(a)]
- b. The permittee must determine if an emission stream is a halogenated vent stream, as defined in §63.2550, by calculating the mass emission rate of halogen atoms in accordance with §63.115(d)(2)(v). Alternatively, you may elect to designate the emission stream as halogenated. [40 CFR §63.2450(b)]
- c. When organic HAP emissions from different emission types (*e.g.*, continuous process vents, batch process vents, storage tanks, transfer operations, and waste management units) are combined, you must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR §63.2450(c)(1) or (2). [40 CFR §63.2450(c)]
 - i. The permittee must comply with the applicable requirements of this subpart for each kind of organic HAP emissions in the stream (*e.g.*, the requirements of table 1 to this subpart for continuous process vents and the requirements of table 4 to this subpart for emissions from storage tanks).
 - ii. The permittee must determine the applicable requirements based on the hierarchy presented in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (vi) of this section.

For a combined stream, the applicable requirements are specified in the highest-listed paragraph in the hierarchy that applies to any of the individual streams that make up the combined stream. For example, if a combined stream consists of emissions from Group 1 batch process vents and any other type of emission stream, then you must comply with the requirements in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section for the combined stream; compliance with the requirements in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section constitutes compliance for the other emission streams in the combined stream. Two exceptions are that you must comply with the requirements in table 3 to this subpart and §63.2465 for all process vents with hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions, and recordkeeping requirements for Group 2 applicability or compliance are still required (*e.g.*, the requirement in §63.2525(f) to track the number of batches produced and calculate rolling annual emissions for processes with Group 2 batch process vents). [40 CFR §63.2450(c)(2)]

- a. The requirements of table 2 to this subpart and §63.2460 for Group 1 batch process vents, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.
 - b. The requirements of table 1 to this subpart and §63.2455 for continuous process vents that are routed to a control device, as defined in §63.981, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.
 - c. The requirements of table 5 to this subpart and §63.2475 for transfer operations, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.
 - d. The requirements of table 7 to this subpart and §63.2485 for emissions from waste management units that are used to manage and treat Group 1 wastewater streams and residuals from Group 1 wastewater streams, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.
 - e. The requirements of table 4 to this subpart and §63.2470 for control of emissions from storage tanks, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.
 - f. The requirements of table 1 to this subpart and §63.2455 for continuous process vents after a recovery device including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.
- d. Reserved.
- e. Requirements for control devices [40 CFR §63.2450(e)]
- i. Except when complying with §63.2485, if you reduce organic HAP emissions by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices (except a flare) or recovery devices, you must meet the requirements of §63.982(c) and the requirements referenced therein.

- ii. Except when complying with §63.2485, if you reduce organic HAP emissions by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a flare, you must meet the requirements of §63.982(b) and the requirements referenced therein.
 - iii. If the permittee uses a halogen reduction device to reduce hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions from halogenated vent streams, you must meet the requirements of §63.994 and the requirements referenced therein. If you use a halogen reduction device before a combustion device, you must determine the halogen atom emission rate prior to the combustion device according to the procedures in §63.115(d)(2)(v).
- f. Requirements for flare compliance assessments.
 - i. As part of a flare compliance assessment required in §63.987(b), you have the option of demonstrating compliance with the requirements of §63.11(b) by complying with the requirements in either §63.11(b)(6)(i) or §63.987(b)(3)(ii).
 - ii. If you elect to meet the requirements in §63.11(b)(6)(i), you must keep flare compliance assessment records as specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.
 - a. Keep records as specified in §63.998(a)(1)(i), except that a record of the heat content determination is not required.
 - b. Keep records of the flare diameter, hydrogen content, exit velocity, and maximum permitted velocity. Include these records in the flare compliance report required in §63.999(a)(2).
- g. The requirements specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section apply instead of or in addition to the requirements specified in subpart SS of this part 63.
 - i. Conduct gas molecular weight analysis using Method 3, 3A, or 3B in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
 - ii. Measure moisture content of the stack gas using Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter.
 - iii. If the uncontrolled or inlet gas stream to the control device contains carbon disulfide, you must conduct emissions testing according to paragraph (g)(3)(i) or (ii) of this section.
 - iv. As an alternative to using Method 18, Method 25/25A, or Method 26/26A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, to comply with any of the emission limits specified in tables 1 through 7 to this subpart, you may use Method 320 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. When using Method 320, you must follow the analyte spiking procedures of section 13 of Method 320, unless you demonstrate that the complete spiking procedure has been conducted at a similar source.
- h. Reserved
- i. When §63.997(e)(2)(iii)(C) requires you to correct the measured concentration at the outlet of a combustion device to 3 percent oxygen if you add supplemental

combustion air, the requirements in either paragraph (i)(1) or (2) of this section apply for the purposes of this subpart.

- i. The permittee must correct the concentration in the gas stream at the outlet of the combustion device to 3 percent oxygen if you add supplemental gases, as defined in §63.2550, to the vent stream, or;
 - ii. The permittee must correct the measured concentration for supplemental gases using Equation 1 of §63.2460; you may use process knowledge and representative operating data to determine the fraction of the total flow due to supplemental gas.
- j. Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable Performance Specification of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and according to paragraph (j)(2) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (j)(1)(i) of this section. For any CEMS meeting Performance Specification 8, you must also comply with appendix F, procedure 1 of 40 CFR part 60.
 - i. Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable Performance Specification of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, and according to paragraph (j)(2) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (j)(1)(i) of this section. For any CEMS meeting Performance Specification 8, you must also comply with appendix F, procedure 1 of 40 CFR part 60.
 1. If you wish to use a CEMS other than an Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) meeting the requirements of Performance Specification 15 to measure hydrogen halide and halogen HAP before we promulgate a Performance Specification for such CEMS, you must prepare a monitoring plan and submit it for approval in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.8.
 - ii. The You must determine the calibration gases and reporting units for TOC CEMS in accordance with paragraph (j)(2)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section.
 1. For CEMS meeting Performance Specification 9 or 15 requirements, determine the target analyte(s) for calibration using either process knowledge of the control device inlet stream or the screening procedures of Method 18 on the control device inlet stream.
 2. For CEMS meeting Performance Specification 8 used to monitor performance of a combustion device, calibrate the instrument on the predominant organic HAP and report the results as carbon (C₁), and use Method 25A or any approved alternative as the reference method for the relative accuracy tests.
 3. For CEMS meeting Performance Specification 8 used to monitor performance of a non-combustion device, determine the predominant organic HAP using either process knowledge or the screening procedures of Method 18 on the control device inlet stream, calibrate the monitor on the predominant organic HAP, and report the results as C₁. Use Method 18, ASTM D6420-99, or any

- approved alternative as the reference method for the relative accuracy tests, and report the results as C_1 .
- iii. The permittee must conduct a performance evaluation of each CEMS according to the requirements in 40 CFR 63.8 and according to the applicable Performance Specification of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, except that the schedule in §63.8(e)(4) does not apply, and the results of the performance evaluation must be included in the notification of compliance status report.
 - iv. The CEMS data must be reduced to operating day or operating block averages computed using valid data consistent with the data availability requirements specified in §63.999(c)(6)(i)(B) through (D), except monitoring data also are sufficient to constitute a valid hour of data if measured values are available for at least two of the 15-minute periods during an hour when calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed. An operating block is a period of time from the beginning to end of batch operations within a process. Operating block averages may be used only for batch process vent data.
 - v. If you add supplemental gases, you must correct the measured concentrations in accordance with paragraph (i) of this section and §63.2460(c)(6).
- k. The provisions in paragraphs (k)(1) through (6) of this section apply in addition to the requirements for continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) in subpart SS of this part 63. [40 CFR §63.2450(k)]
- i. The permittee must record the results of each calibration check and all maintenance performed on the CPMS as specified in §63.998(c)(1)(ii)(A).
 - ii. When subpart SS of this part 63 uses the term “a range” or “operating range” of a monitored parameter, it means an “operating limit” for a monitored parameter for the purposes of this subpart.
 - iii. As an alternative to continuously measuring and recording pH as specified in §§63.994(c)(1)(i) and 63.998(a)(2)(ii)(D), you may elect to continuously monitor and record the caustic strength of the effluent. For halogen scrubbers used to control only batch process vents you may elect to monitor and record either the pH or the caustic strength of the scrubber effluent at least once per day.
 - iv. As an alternative to the inlet and outlet temperature monitoring requirements for catalytic incinerators as specified in §63.988(c)(2) and the related recordkeeping requirements specified in §63.998(a)(2)(ii)(B)(2) and (c)(2)(ii), you may elect to comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (k)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section.
 - 1. Monitor and record the inlet temperature as specified in subpart SS of this part 63.

2. Check the activity level of the catalyst at least every 12 months and take any necessary corrective action, such as replacing the catalyst to ensure that the catalyst is performing as designed.
3. Maintain records of the annual checks of catalyst activity levels and the subsequent corrective actions.
4. Recording the downstream temperature and temperature difference across the catalyst bed as specified in §63.998(a)(2)(ii)(B)(2) and (b)(2)(ii) is not required.
- v. For absorbers that control organic compounds and use water as the scrubbing fluid, you must conduct monitoring and recordkeeping as specified in paragraphs (k)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section instead of the monitoring and recordkeeping requirements specified in §§63.990(c)(1), 63.993(c)(1), and 63.998(a)(2)(ii)(C).
 - a. The permittee must use a flow meter capable of providing a continuous record of the absorber influent liquid flow.
 - b. The permittee must determine gas stream flow using one of the procedures specified in §63.994(c)(1)(ii)(A) through (D).
 - c. The permittee must record the absorber liquid-to-gas ratio averaged over the time period of any performance test.
- vi. For a control device with total inlet HAP emissions less than 1 tpy, you must establish an operating limit(s) for a parameter(s) that you will measure and record at least once per averaging period (i.e., daily or block) to verify that the control device is operating properly. You may elect to measure the same parameter(s) that is required for control devices that control inlet HAP emissions equal to or greater than 1 tpy. If the parameter will not be measured continuously, you must request approval of your proposed procedure in the precompliance report. You must identify the operating limit(s) and the measurement frequency, and you must provide rationale to support how these measurements demonstrate the control device is operating properly. [40 CFR §63.2450(k)(6)]
- l. Reserved
- m. Reserved
- n. Reserved
- o. Reserved
- p. Reserved
- q. Reserved
- r. For each surge control vessel or bottoms receiver that meets the capacity and vapor pressure thresholds for a Group 1 storage tank, you must meet emission limits and work practice standards specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

12. Continuous Process Vent Requirements

- a. The permittee must meet each emission limit in the following table that applies to the continuous process vents. [40 CFR §63.2455(a)]

For Each	For Which	LANXESS Must
Group 1 continuous process vent		i. Reduce emissions of total OHAP by $\geq 98\%$ by weight or to an outlet concentration of ≤ 20 ppmv as OHAP or TOC by venting emissions through a closed vent system to any combination of control devices (except a flare); or ii. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by venting emissions through a closed vent system to a flare; or iii. Use a recovery device to maintain the TRE above 1.9
Halogenated Group 1 Continuous Process Vent	A combustion control device is used to control organic HAP emissions.	i. Use a halogen reduction device after the combustion device to reduce emissions of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP by $\geq 99\%$ by weight, or to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr, or to ≤ 20 ppmv; or ii. Use a halogen reduction device before the combustion device to reduce the halogen atom mass emission rate to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr, or to ≤ 20 ppmv.
Group 2 continuous process vent	A recovery device is used to maintain the TRE level > 1.9 but ≤ 5.0 .	Comply with Subpart SS recovery device monitoring requirements

- b. For each continuous process vent, you must either designate the vent as a Group 1 continuous process vent or determine the total resource effectiveness (TRE) index value as specified in §63.115(d), except as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.
- i. The permittee is not required to determine the Group status or the TRE index value for any continuous process vent that is combined with Group 1 batch process vents before a control device or recovery device because the requirements of §63.2450(c)(2)(i) apply to the combined stream.
 - ii. When TRE index value of 4.0 is referred to in §63.115(d), TRE index values of 5.0 for existing affected sources and 8.0 for new and reconstructed affected sources apply for the purposes of this subpart.

- iii. When §63.115(d) refers to “emission reductions specified in §63.113(a),” the reductions specified in Table 1 to this subpart apply for the purposes of this subpart.
 - c. If the permittee uses a recovery device to maintain the TRE above a specified threshold, you must meet the requirements of §63.982(e) and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in §63.2450 and paragraph (c)(1) of this section.
 - i. When §63.993 uses the phrase “the TRE index value is between the level specified in a referencing subpart and 4.0,” the phrase “the TRE index value is >1.9 but ≤ 5.0 ” applies for an existing affected source, and the phrase “the TRE index value is >5.0 but ≤ 8.0 ” applies for a new and reconstructed affected source, for the purposes of this subpart.

13. Batch Process Vent requirements (FF680 Unit)

- a. The permittee must meet each emission limit in the following table that applies to the batch process vents. [40 CFR §63.2460(a)]

For Each	For Which	LANXESS Must
Process with Group 1 batch process vent	a. Reduce collective uncontrolled OHAP emissions from the sum of all batch process vents within the process by $\geq 98\%$ by weight by venting emissions from a sufficient number of the vents through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices (except a flare); or b. Reduce collective uncontrolled OHAP emissions from the sum of all batch process vents within the process by $\geq 95\%$ by weight by venting emissions from a sufficient number of vents through a closed-vent system to any combination of recovery devices; or c. For vents with neither a flare nor the alternative standard in §63.2505 is used to reduce OHAP to ≤ 20 ppm as TOC, use a combination of a. or b. above to achieve at least 98% control or 95% recovery.	
Halogenated Group 1 Continuous Process Vent	a. Use a halogen reduction device after the combustion control device; or.	Reduce emissions of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP by $\geq 99\%$ by weight, or to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr, or ≤ 20 ppmv; or

For Each	For Which	LANXESS Must
	b. Use a halogen reduction device before the combustion control device.	Reduce the halogen atom mass emission rate to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr or to a concentration ≤ 20 ppmv.

- b. If a process has batch process vents, as defined in §63.2550, you must determine the group status of the batch process vents by determining and summing the uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from each of the batch process vents within the process using the procedures specified in §63.1257(d)(2)(i) and (ii), except as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section.
- i. To calculate emissions caused by the heating of a vessel without a process condenser to a temperature lower than the boiling point, you must use the procedures in §63.1257(d)(2)(i)(C)(3).
 - ii. To calculate emissions from depressurization of a vessel without a process condenser, you must use the procedures in §63.1257(d)(2)(i)(D)(10).
 - iii. To calculate emissions from vacuum systems for the purposes of this subpart, the receiving vessel is part of the vacuum system, and terms used in Equation 33 to 40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG, are defined as follows:

P_{system} = absolute pressure of the receiving vessel;

P_i = partial pressure of the HAP determined at the exit temperature and exit pressure conditions of the condenser or at the conditions of the dedicated receiver;

P_j = partial pressure of condensables (including HAP) determined at the exit temperature and exit pressure conditions of the condenser or at the conditions of the dedicated receiver;

MW_{HAP} = molecular weight of the HAP determined at the exit temperature and exit pressure conditions of the condenser or at the conditions of the dedicated receiver.

- iv. To calculate uncontrolled emissions when a vessel is equipped with a process condenser, the permittee must use the procedures in §63.1257(d)(3)(i)(B), except as specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (vii) of this section.
 - 1. The permittee must determine the flowrate of gas (or volume of gas), partial pressures of condensables, temperature (T), and HAP molecular weight (MW_{HAP}) at the exit temperature and exit pressure conditions of the condenser or at the conditions of the dedicated receiver.

2. The permittee must assume that all of the components contained in the condenser exit vent stream are in equilibrium with the same components in the exit condensate stream (except for non-condensables).
 3. The permittee must perform a material balance for each component.
 4. For the emissions from gas evolution, the term for time, t , must be used in Equation 12 to 40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG.
 5. Emissions from empty vessel purging shall be calculated using Equation 36 to 40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG and the exit temperature and exit pressure conditions of the condenser or the conditions of the dedicated receiver.
 6. The permittee must conduct an engineering assessment as specified in §63.1257(d)(2)(ii) for each emission episode that is not due to vapor displacement, purging, heating, depressurization, vacuum operations, gas evolution, air drying, or empty vessel purging. The requirements of paragraphs (b)(3) through (4) of this section shall apply.
 7. The permittee may elect to conduct an engineering assessment if you can demonstrate to the Administrator that the methods in §63.1257(d)(3)(i)(B) are not appropriate.
- v. The permittee may elect to designate the batch process vents within a process as Group 1 and not calculate uncontrolled emissions under either of the situations in paragraph (b)(5)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section.
1. If the permittee complies with the alternative standard specified in §63.2505.
 2. If all Group 1 batch process vents within a process are controlled; you conduct the performance test under hypothetical worst case conditions, as defined in §63.1257(b)(8)(i)(B); and the emission profile is based on capture and control system limitations as specified in §63.1257(b)(8)(ii)(C).
 3. If the permittee complies with an emission limit using a flare that meets the requirements specified in §63.987.
- vi. The permittee may change from Group 2 to Group 1 in accordance with either paragraph (b)(6)(i) or (ii) of this section. You must comply with the requirements of this section and submit the test report in the next Compliance report.
1. The permittee may switch at any time after operating as Group 2 for at least 1 year so that you can show compliance with the 10,000 pounds per year (lb/yr) threshold for Group 2 batch process vents for at least 365 days before the switch. You may elect to start keeping records of emissions from Group 2 batch process vents before the compliance date. Report a switch based on this provision in your next compliance report in accordance with §63.2520(e)(10)(i).

2. If the conditions in paragraph (b)(6)(i) of this section are not applicable, you must provide a 60-day advance notice in accordance with §63.2520(e)(10)(ii) before switching.
- vii. As an alternative to determining the uncontrolled organic HAP emissions as specified in §63.1257(d)(2)(i) and (ii), you may elect to demonstrate that non-reactive organic HAP are the only HAP used in the process and non-reactive HAP usage in the process is less than 10,000 lb/yr. You must provide data and supporting rationale in your notification of compliance status report explaining why the non-reactive organic HAP usage will be less than 10,000 lb/yr. You must keep records of the non-reactive organic HAP usage as specified in §63.2525(e)(2) and include information in compliance reports as specified in §63.2520(e)(5)(iv).
- c. Exceptions to the requirements in subparts SS and WW of this part 63 are specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (9) of this section.
 - i. Process condensers, as defined in §63.2550(i), are not considered to be control devices for batch process vents. You must determine whether a condenser is a control device for a batch process vent or a process condenser from which the uncontrolled HAP emissions are evaluated as part of the initial compliance demonstration for each MCPU and report the results with supporting rationale in your notification of compliance status report.
 - ii. Initial Compliance
 1. To demonstrate initial compliance with a percent reduction emission limit in Table 2 to this subpart FFFF, you must compare the sums of the controlled and uncontrolled emissions for the applicable Group 1 batch process vents within the process, and show that the specified reduction is met. This requirement does not apply if you comply with the emission limits of Table 2 to this subpart FFFF by using a flare that meets the requirements of §63.987.
 2. When the permittee conducts a performance test or design evaluation for a non-flare control device used to control emissions from batch process vents, you must establish emission profiles and conduct the test under worst-case conditions according to §63.1257(b)(8) instead of under normal operating conditions as specified in §63.7(e)(1). The requirements in §63.997(e)(1)(i) and (iii) also do not apply for performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits for batch process vents. For purposes of this subpart FFFF, references in §63.997(b)(1) to “methods specified in §63.997(e)” include the methods specified in §63.1257(b)(8).
 3. As an alternative to conducting a performance test or design evaluation to demonstrate initial compliance with a percent reduction requirement for a condenser, you may determine

- controlled emissions using the procedures specified in §63.1257(d)(3)(i)(B) and paragraphs (b)(3) through (4) of this section.
4. When §63.1257(d)(3)(i)(B)(7) specifies that condenser-controlled emissions from an air dryer must be calculated using Equation 11 of 40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG, with “V equal to the air flow rate,” it means “V equal to the dryer outlet gas flow rate,” for the purposes of this subpart. Alternatively, you may use Equation 12 of 40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG, with V equal to the dryer inlet air flow rate. Account for time as appropriate in either equation.
 5. If a process condenser is used for any boiling operations, you must demonstrate that it is properly operated according to the procedures specified in §63.1257(d)(2)(i)(C)(4)(ii) and (d)(3)(iii)(B), and the demonstration must occur only during the boiling operation. The reference in §63.1257(d)(3)(iii)(B) to the alternative standard in §63.1254(c) means §63.2505 for the purposes of this subpart. As an alternative to measuring the exhaust gas temperature, as required by §63.1257(d)(3)(iii)(B), you may elect to measure the liquid temperature in the receiver.
 6. The permittee must conduct a subsequent performance test or compliance demonstration equivalent to an initial compliance demonstration within 180 days of a change in the worst-case conditions.
- iii. The permittee must establish operating limits under the conditions required for your initial compliance demonstration, except you may elect to establish operating limit(s) for conditions other than those under which a performance test was conducted as specified in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section and, if applicable, paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section.
1. The operating limits may be based on the results of the performance test and supplementary information such as engineering assessments and manufacturer's recommendations. These limits may be established for conditions as unique as individual emission episodes for a batch process. You must provide rationale in the precompliance report for the specific level for each operating limit, including any data and calculations used to develop the limit and a description of why the limit indicates proper operation of the control device. The procedures provided in this paragraph (c)(3)(i) have not been approved by the Administrator and determination of the operating limit using these procedures is subject to review and approval by the Administrator.
 2. If the permittee elects to establish separate monitoring levels for different emission episodes within a batch process, you must maintain records in your daily schedule or log of processes indicating each point at which you change from one operating limit

to another, even if the duration of the monitoring for an operating limit is less than 15 minutes. You must maintain a daily schedule or log of processes according to §63.2525(c).

- iv. As an alternative to the requirement for daily averages in §63.998(b)(3), you may determine averages for operating blocks. An operating block is a period of time that is equal to the time from the beginning to end of batch process operations within a process.
- v. Reserved.
- vi. Outlet concentration correction for supplemental gases. If you use a control device other than a combustion device to comply with a TOC, organic HAP, or hydrogen halide and halogen HAP outlet concentration emission limit for batch process vents, you must correct the actual concentration for supplemental gases using Equation 1 of this section; you may use process knowledge and representative operating data to determine the fraction of the total flow due to supplemental gas.

$$C_a = C_m \left(\frac{Q_s + Q_a}{Q_a} \right)$$

Where:

C_a = corrected outlet TOC, organic HAP, or hydrogen halide and halogen HAP concentration, dry basis, ppmv;

C_m = actual TOC, organic HAP, or hydrogen halide and halogen HAP concentration measured at control device outlet, dry basis, ppmv;

Q_a = total volumetric flowrate of all gas streams vented to the control device, except supplemental gases;

Q_s = total volumetric flowrate of supplemental gases.

- vii. If flow to a control device could be intermittent, you must install, calibrate, and operate a flow indicator at the inlet or outlet of the control device to identify periods of no flow. Periods of no flow may not be used in daily or block averages, and it may not be used in fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement.
 - viii. Terminology. When the term “storage vessel” is used in subpart WW of this part 63, the term “process tank,” as defined in §63.2550(i), applies for the purposes of this section.
 - ix. Reserved.
14. Process Vents that Emit Hydrogen Halide and Halogen HAP
- a. The permittee must meet each emission limit in Table 3 to this subpart that applies to you, and you must meet each applicable requirement in §63.2465 (b) through (d) of this section.

For Each	LANXESS Must
Process with uncontrolled hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions from process vents $\geq 1,000$ lb/yr	Reduce collective hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions by $\geq 99\%$ by weight or to an outlet concentration ≤ 20ppmv by venting through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices. Reduce the halogen atom mass emission rate from the sum of all batch process vents and each individual continuous process vents to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr by venting through a closed vent system to a halogen reduction device. [Per §63.2450(o), LANXESS may not use a flare to control hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions.]

- b. If any process vents within a process emit hydrogen halide and halogen HAP, you must determine and sum the uncontrolled hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions from each of the process vents within the process using the procedures specified in §63.1257(d)(2)(i) and/or (ii), as appropriate. When §63.1257(d)(2)(ii)(E) requires documentation to be submitted in the precompliance report, it means the notification of compliance status report for the purposes of this paragraph.
- c. If collective uncontrolled hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions from the process vents within a process are greater than or equal to 1,000 pounds per year (lb/yr), you must comply with §63.994 and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in §63.2465 (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

15. Storage Tank Requirements for PHT-4

- a. The permittee must meet each emission limit in table for the storage tanks, and the permittee must meet each applicable requirement specified in paragraphs (b) through (e) of 40 CFR §63.2470. [40 CFR §63.2470(a)]

For Each	For Which	LANXESS Must
Group 1 storage tank	The maximum true vapor pressure of HAP at the storage temperature is ≤ 76.6 kPa	i. Comply with the requirements of subpart WW of this part, except as specified in §63.2470; o ii. Reduce total HAP emissions by ≥ 95 percent by weight or to ≤ 20 ppmv of TOC or organic HAP and ≤ 20 ppmv of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP by venting emissions through a closed vent system to

For Each	For Which	LANXESS Must
		any combination of control devices (excluding a flare); or iii. Reduce total organic HAP emissions by venting emissions through a closed vent system to a flare; or iv. Reduce total HAP emissions by venting emissions to a fuel gas system or process in accordance with §63.982(d) and the requirements referenced therein.
Halogenated vent stream from a Group 1 storage tank	A combustion control device to control organic HAP emissions	i. Use a halogen reduction device after the combustion device to reduce emissions of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP by ≥ 99 percent by weight, or to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr, or to ≤ 20 ppmv; or ii. Use a halogen reduction device before the combustion device to reduce the halogen atom mass emission rate to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr or to a concentration ≤ 20 ppmv.

- b. Reserved.
- c. Exceptions to subparts SS and WW of this part 63.
 - i. If the permittee conducts a performance test or design evaluation for a control device used to control emissions only from storage tanks, the permittee must establish operating limits, conduct monitoring, and keep records using the same procedures as required in subpart SS of this part 63 for control devices used to reduce emissions from process vents instead of the procedures specified in §§63.985(c), 63.998(d)(2)(i), and 63.999(b)(2). [40 CFR §63.2470(c)(1)]
 - ii. When the term “storage vessel” is used in subparts SS and WW of this part 63, the term “storage tank,” as defined in §63.2550 applies for the purposes of this subpart. [40 CFR §63.2470(c)(2)]
- d. The emission limits in Table 4 to this subpart for control devices used to control emissions from storage tanks do not apply during periods of planned routine maintenance. Periods of planned routine maintenance of each control device, during which the control device does not meet the emission limit specified in Table 4 to this subpart, must not exceed 240 hours per year (hr/yr). The permittee may submit an application to the Administrator requesting an extension of this time limit to a total of 360 hr/yr. The application must explain why the extension is needed, it must indicate that no material will be added to the storage tank between the time the 240-hr limit is exceeded and the control device is again

operational, and it must be submitted at least 60 days before the 240-hr limit will be exceeded. [40 CFR §63.2470(d)]

- e. As an alternative to the emission limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart, the permittee may elect to implement vapor balancing in accordance with §63.1253(f), except as specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of 40 CFR §63.2470. [40 CFR §63.2470(e)]
 - i. When §63.1253(f)(6)(i) refers to a 90 percent reduction, 95 percent applies for the purposes of this subpart. [40 CFR §63.2470(e)(1)]
 - ii. Comply with §63.1253(f)(6)(i), the owner or operator of an offsite cleaning or reloading facility must comply with §§63.2445 through 63.2550 instead of complying with §63.1253(f)(7)(ii), except as specified in paragraph (e)(2)(i) or (ii) of 40 CFR §63.2470. [40 CFR §63.2470(e)(2)]
 - 1. The reporting requirements in §63.2520 do not apply to the owner or operator of the offsite cleaning or reloading facility. [40 CFR §63.2470(e)(2)(i)]
 - 2. As an alternative to complying with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions in §§63.2445 through 63.2550, the owner or operator of an offsite cleaning or reloading facility may comply as specified in §63.2535(a)(2) with any other subpart of this part 63 which has monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions as specified in §63.2535(a)(2). [40 CFR §63.2470(e)(2)(ii)]
 - iii. The permittee may elect to set a pressure relief device to a value less than the 2.5 pounds per square inch gage pressure (psig) required in §63.1253(f)(5) if the permittee provides rationale in the notification of compliance status report explaining why the alternative value is sufficient to prevent breathing losses at all times. [40 CFR §63.2470(e)(3)]
 - iv. The permittee may comply with the vapor balancing alternative in §63.1253(f) when the storage tank is filled from a barge. All requirements for tank trucks and railcars specified in §63.1253(f) also apply to barges, except as specified in §63.2470(e)(4)(i). [40 CFR §63.2470(e)(4)]
 - 1. When §63.1253(f)(2) refers to pressure testing certifications, the requirements in 40 CFR 61.304(f) apply for barges. [40 CFR §63.2470(e)(4)(i)]

16. Equipment Leak Requirements

- a. The permittee must meet each requirement in table 6 to this subpart that applies to your equipment leaks, except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (d) of 40 CFR §63.2480. [40 CFR §63.2480(a)]

For All	LANXESS Must
Equipment that is in organic HAP Service	a. Comply with the requirements of subpart UU of this part 63 and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in §63.2480(b) and (d); or b. Comply with the requirements of subpart H of this part 63 and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in §63.2480(b) and (d); or c. Comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 65, subpart F and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in §63.2480(c) and (d).

- b. If the permittee complies with either subpart H or subpart UU of this part 63, you may elect to comply with the provisions in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section as an alternative to the referenced provisions in subpart H or subpart UU of this part.
- i. The requirements for pressure testing in §63.179(b) or §63.1036(b) may be applied to all processes, not just batch processes. [40 CFR §63.2480(b)(1)]
 - ii. For the purposes of this subpart, pressure testing for leaks in accordance with §63.179(b) or §63.1036(b) is not required after reconfiguration of an equipment train if flexible hose connections are the only disturbed equipment. [40 CFR §63.2480(b)(2)]
 - iii. For an existing source, the permittee is not required to develop an initial list of identification numbers for connectors as would otherwise be required under §63.1022(b)(1) or §63.181(b)(1)(i). [40 CFR §63.2480(b)(3)]
 - iv. For connectors in gas/vapor and light liquid service at an existing source, the permittee may elect to comply with the requirements in §63.169 or §63.1029 for connectors in heavy liquid service, including all associated recordkeeping and reporting requirements, rather than the requirements of §63.174 or §63.1027. [40 CFR §63.2480(b)(4)]
 - v. For pumps in light liquid service in an MCPU that has no continuous process vents and is part of an existing source, the permittee may elect to consider the leak definition that defines a leak to be 10,000 parts per million (ppm) or greater as an alternative to the values specified in §63.1026(b)(2)(i) through (iii) or §63.163(b)(2). [40 CFR §63.2480(b)(5)]

- c. If the permittee complies with 40 CFR part 65, subpart F, you may elect to comply with the provisions in paragraphs (c)(1) through (9) of this section as an alternative to the referenced provisions in 40 CFR part 65, subpart F.
 - i. The requirements for pressure testing in §65.117(b) may be applied to all processes, not just batch processes. [40 CFR §63.2480(c)(1)]
 - ii. For the purposes of this subpart, pressure testing for leaks in accordance with §65.117(b) is not required after reconfiguration of an equipment train if flexible hose connections are the only disturbed equipment. [40 CFR §63.2480(c)(2)]
 - iii. For an existing source, the permittee is not required to develop an initial list of identification numbers for connectors as would otherwise be required under §65.103(b)(1). [40 CFR §63.2480(c)(3)]
 - iv. The permittee may elect to comply with the monitoring and repair requirements specified in §65.108(e)(3) as an alternative to the requirements specified in §65.108(a) through (d) for any connectors at the affected source. [40 CFR §63.2480(c)(4)]
 - v. For pumps in light liquid service in an MCPU that has no continuous process vents and is part of an existing source, the permittee may elect to consider the leak definition that defines a leak to be 10,000 ppm or greater as an alternative to the values specified in §65.107(b)(2)(i) through (iii). [40 CFR §63.2480(c)(5)]
 - vi. When 40 CFR part 65, subpart F refers to the implementation date specified in §65.1(f), it means the compliance date specified in §63.2445. [40 CFR §63.2480(c)(6)]
 - vii. When §§65.105(f) and 65.117(d)(3) refer to §65.4, it means §63.2525. [40 CFR §63.2480(c)(7)]
 - viii. When §65.120(a) refers to §65.5(d), it means §63.2515. [40 CFR §63.2480(c)(8)]
 - ix. When §65.120(b) refers to §65.5(e), it means §63.2520. [40 CFR §63.2480(c)(9)]
 - d. The provisions of this section do not apply to bench-scale processes, regardless of whether the processes are located at the same plant site as a process subject to the provisions of this subpart.
17. Pressure release management. Except as specified in subpart § 63.2480(e)(4) to (e)(5) of that section, you must comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs § 63.2480(e)(3)(i) through (v) of that section for all pressure relief devices in organic HAP service. LANXESS has submitted a compliance extension for this requirement for one (1) year, approved June 12, 2023, until August 12, 2024.
- a. You must equip each affected pressure relief device with a device(s) or use a monitoring system that is capable of:
 - i. Identifying the pressure release;
 - ii. Recording the time and duration of each pressure release; and
 - iii. Notifying operators immediately that a pressure release is occurring. The device or monitoring system must be either specific to the pressure relief

- device itself or must be associated with the process system or piping, sufficient to indicate a pressure release to the atmosphere. Examples of these types of devices and systems include, but are not limited to, a rupture disk indicator, magnetic sensor, motion detector on the pressure relief valve stem, flow monitor, or pressure monitor.
- b. You must apply at least three redundant prevention measures to each affected pressure relief device and document these measures. Examples of prevention measures include:
 - i. Flow, temperature, liquid level and pressure indicators with deadman switches, monitors, or automatic actuators. Independent, non-duplicative systems within this category count as separate redundant prevention measures.
 - ii. Documented routine inspection and maintenance programs and/or operator training (maintenance programs and operator training may count as only one redundant prevention measure).
 - iii. Inherently safer designs or safety instrumentation systems.
 - iv. Deluge systems.
 - v. Staged relief system where the initial pressure relief device (with lower set release pressure) discharges to a flare or other closed vent system and control device.
 - c. If any affected pressure relief device releases to atmosphere as a result of a pressure release event, you must perform root cause analysis and corrective action analysis according to the requirement in paragraph § 63.2480(e)(6) and implement corrective actions according to the requirements in paragraph § 63.2480(e)(7). You must also calculate the quantity of organic HAP released during each pressure release event and report this quantity as required in § 63.2520(e)(15). Calculations may be based on data from the pressure relief device monitoring alone or in combination with process parameter monitoring data and process knowledge.
 - d. You must determine the total number of release events that occurred during the calendar year for each affected pressure relief device separately. You must also determine the total number of release events for each pressure relief device for which the root cause analysis concluded that the root cause was a force majeure event, as defined in § 63.2550.
 - e. Except for pressure relief devices described in § 63.2480 (e)(4) and (5), the following release events from an affected pressure relief device are a deviation of the pressure release management work practice standards.
 - i. (A) Any release event for which the root cause of the event was determined to be operator error or poor maintenance.
 - ii. (B) A second release event not including force majeure events from a single pressure relief device in a 3 calendar year period for the same root cause for the same equipment.
 - iii. (C) A third release event not including force majeure events from a single pressure relief device in a 3 calendar year period for any reason.

18. Heat Exchange System Requirements

- a. The permittee must comply with each requirement in the following table that applies to the permittee's heat exchange systems, except as specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of 40 CFR §63.2490. [40 CFR §63.2490(a)]

For each	LANXESS Must
Heat exchange system, as defined in 63.101	Comply with the requirements of 63.104 and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in 63.2490

- b. The phrase “a chemical manufacturing process unit meeting the conditions of §63.100 (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section” in §63.104(a) means “an MCPU meeting the conditions of §63.2435” for the purposes of this subpart. [40 CFR §63.2490(b)]
- c. Unless one or more of the conditions specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this section are met, the permittee shall monitor each heat exchange system used to cool process equipment in a chemical manufacturing process unit meeting the conditions of §63.100(b)(1) through (b)(3) of Subpart FF, except for chemical manufacturing process units meeting the condition specified in §63.100(c) of Subpart FF, according to the provisions in either paragraph (b) or (c) of 40 CFR §63.104. Whenever a leak is detected, the permittee shall comply with the requirements in paragraph (d) of 40 CFR §63.104. [40 CFR §63.104(a)]
- i. The heat exchange system is operated with the minimum pressure on the cooling water side at least 35 kilopascals greater than the maximum pressure on the process side. [40 CFR §63.104(a)(1)]
 - ii. There is an intervening cooling fluid, containing less than 5 percent by weight of total hazardous air pollutants listed in table 4 of this subpart, between the process and the cooling water. This intervening fluid serves to isolate the cooling water from the process fluid and the intervening fluid is not sent through a cooling tower or discharged. For purposes of this section, discharge does not include emptying for maintenance purposes. [40 CFR §63.104(a)(2)]
 - iii. The once-through heat exchange system is subject to a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit with an allowable discharge limit of 1 part per million or less above influent concentration or 10 percent or less above influent concentration, whichever is greater. [40 CFR §63.104(a)(3)]
 - iv. The once-through heat exchange system is subject to an NPDES permit that: [40 CFR §63.104(a)(4)]
 1. Requires monitoring of a parameter(s) or condition(s) to detect a leak of process fluids into cooling water; [40 CFR §63.104(a)(4)(i)]
 2. Specifies or includes the normal range of the parameter or condition; [40 CFR §63.104(a)(4)(ii)]

3. Requires monitoring for the parameters selected as leak indicators no less frequently than monthly for the first six months and quarterly thereafter; and [40 CFR §63.104(a)(4)(iii)]
4. Requires the permittee to report and correct leaks to the cooling water when the parameter or condition exceeds the normal range. [40 CFR §63.104(a)(4)(iv)]
- v. The recirculating heat exchange system is used to cool process fluids that contain less than 5 percent by weight of total hazardous air pollutants listed in table 4 of this subpart. [40 CFR §63.105(a)(5)]
- vi. The once-through heat exchange system is used to cool process fluids that contain less than 5 percent by weight of total hazardous air pollutants listed in table 9 of subpart G of this part. [40 CFR §63.104(a)(6)]
- d. The permittee can elect to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) of 40 CFR §63.104 by monitoring the cooling water for the presence of one or more organic hazardous air pollutants or other representative substances whose presence in cooling water indicates a leak shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(6) of 40 CFR §63.104. The cooling water shall be monitored for total hazardous air pollutants, total volatile organic compounds, total organic carbon, one or more speciated HAP compounds, or other representative substances that would indicate the presence of a leak in the heat exchange system. [40 CFR §63.104(b)]
 - i. The cooling water shall be monitored monthly for the first 6 months and quarterly thereafter to detect leaks. [40 CFR §63.104(b)(1)]
 - ii. Reserved
 1. For recirculating heat exchange systems (cooling tower systems), the monitoring of speciated hazardous air pollutants or total hazardous air pollutants refers to the hazardous air pollutants listed in table 4 of this subpart. [40 CFR §63.104(b)(2)(i)]
 2. For once-through heat exchange systems, the monitoring of speciated hazardous air pollutants or total hazardous air pollutants refers to the hazardous air pollutants listed in table 9 of subpart G of this part. [40 CFR §63.104(b)(2)(ii)]
 - iii. The concentration of the monitored substance(s) in the cooling water shall be determined using any EPA-approved method listed in part 136 of 40 CFR as long as the method is sensitive to concentrations as low as 10 parts per million and the same method is used for both entrance and exit samples. Alternative methods may be used upon approval by the Administrator. [40 CFR §63.104(b)(3)]
 - iv. The samples shall be collected either at the entrance and exit of each heat exchange system or at locations where the cooling water enters and exits each heat exchanger or any combination of heat exchangers. [40 CFR §63.104(b)(4)]
 1. For samples taken at the entrance and exit of recirculating heat exchange systems, the entrance is the point at which the cooling

- water leaves the cooling tower prior to being returned to the process equipment and the exit is the point at which the cooling water is introduced to the cooling tower after being used to cool the process fluid. [40 CFR §63.104(b)(4)(i)]
2. For samples taken at the entrance and exit of once-through heat exchange systems, the entrance is the point at which the cooling water enters and the exit is the point at which the cooling water exits the plant site or chemical manufacturing process units. [40 CFR §63.104(b)(4)(ii)]
 3. For samples taken at the entrance and exit of each heat exchanger or any combination of heat exchangers in chemical manufacturing process units, the entrance is the point at which the cooling water enters the individual heat exchanger or group of heat exchangers and the exit is the point at which the cooling water exits the heat exchanger or group of heat exchangers. [40 CFR §63.104(b)(4)(iii)]
- v. A minimum of three sets of samples shall be taken at each entrance and exit as defined in paragraph (b)(4) of this section. The average entrance and exit concentrations shall then be calculated. The concentration shall be corrected for the addition of any makeup water or for any evaporative losses, as applicable. [40 CFR §63.104(b)(5)]
 - vi. A leak is detected if the exit mean concentration is found to be greater than the entrance mean using a one-sided statistical procedure at the 0.05 level of significance and the amount by which it is greater is at least 1 part per million or 10 percent of the entrance mean, whichever is greater. [40 CFR §63.104(b)(6)]
- e. The permittee who elects to comply with the requirement of paragraph (a) of 40 CFR §63.104 by monitoring using a surrogate indicator of heat exchange system leaks shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(3) of 40 CFR §63.104. Surrogate indicators that could be used to develop an acceptable monitoring program are ion specific electrode monitoring, pH, conductivity or other representative indicators. [40 CFR §63.104(c)]
 - i. The permittee shall prepare and implement a monitoring plan that documents the procedures that will be used to detect leaks of process fluids into cooling water. The plan shall require monitoring of one or more surrogate indicators or monitoring of one or more process parameters or other conditions that indicate a leak. Monitoring that is already being conducted for other purposes may be used to satisfy the requirements of this section. The plan shall include the information specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(ii) of 40 CFR §63.104. [40 CFR §63.104(c)(1)]
 1. A description of the parameter or condition to be monitored and an explanation of how the selected parameter or condition will reliably indicate the presence of a leak. [40 CFR §63.104(c)(1)(i)]

2. The parameter level(s) or conditions(s) that shall constitute a leak. This shall be documented by data or calculations showing that the selected levels or conditions will reliably identify leaks. The monitoring must be sufficiently sensitive to determine the range of parameter levels or conditions when the system is not leaking. When the selected parameter level or condition is outside that range, a leak is indicated. [40 CFR §63.104(c)(1)(ii)]
 3. The monitoring frequency which shall be no less frequent than monthly for the first 6 months and quarterly thereafter to detect leaks. [40 CFR §63.104(c)(1)(iii)]
 4. The records that will be maintained to document compliance with the requirements of this section. [40 CFR §63.104(c)(1)(iv)]
 - ii. If a substantial leak is identified by methods other than those described in the monitoring plan and the method(s) specified in the plan could not detect the leak, the permittee shall revise the plan and document the basis for the changes. The permittee shall complete the revisions to the plan no later than 180 days after discovery of the leak. [40 CFR §63.104(c)(2)]
 - iii. The permittee shall maintain, at all times, the monitoring plan that is currently in use. The current plan shall be maintained on-site, or shall be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that provides access within 2 hours after a request. If the monitoring plan is superseded, the owner or operator shall retain the most recent superseded plan at least until 5 years from the date of its creation. The superseded plan shall be retained on-site (or accessible from a central location by computer or other means that provides access within two hours after a request) for at least 6 months after its creation. [40 CFR §63.104(c)(3)]
 - f. If a leak is detected according to the criteria of paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, the permittee shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of 40 CFR §63.104(d), except as provided in paragraph (e) of 40 CFR §63.104(d). [40 CFR §63.104(d)]
 - i. The leak shall be repaired as soon as practical but not later than 45 calendar days after the owner or operator receives results of monitoring tests indicating a leak. The leak shall be repaired unless the permittee demonstrates that the results are due to a condition other than a leak. [40 CFR §63.104(d)(1)]
 - ii. Once the leak has been repaired, the permittee shall confirm that the heat exchange system has been repaired within 7 calendar days of the repair or startup, whichever is later. [40 CFR §63.104(d)(2)]
19. The permittee must keep the records specified in paragraphs (a) through (k) of 40 CFR §63.2525. [40 CFR §63.2525]

- a. Each applicable record required by subpart A of this part 63 and in referenced subparts F, G, SS, UU, WW, and GGG of this part 63 and in referenced subpart F of 40 CFR part 65. [40 CFR §63.2525(a)]
- b. Records of each operating scenario as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (8) of this section. [40 CFR §63.2525(b)]
 - i. A description of the process and the type of process equipment used. [40 CFR §63.2525(b)(1)]
 - ii. An identification of related process vents, including their associated emissions episodes if not complying with the alternative standard in §63.2505; wastewater point of determination (POD); storage tanks; and transfer racks. [40 CFR §63.2525(b)(2)]
 - iii. The applicable control requirements of this subpart, including the level of required control, and for vents, the level of control for each vent. [40 CFR §63.2525(b)(3)]
 - iv. The control device or treatment process used, as applicable, including a description of operating and/or testing conditions for any associated control device. [40 CFR §63.2525(b)(4)]
 - v. The process vents, wastewater POD, transfer racks, and storage tanks (including those from other processes) that are simultaneously routed to the control device or treatment process(s). [40 CFR §63.2525(b)(5)]
 - vi. The applicable monitoring requirements of this subpart and any parametric level that assures compliance for all emissions routed to the control device or treatment process. [40 CFR §63.2525(b)(6)]
 - vii. Calculations and engineering analyses required to demonstrate compliance. [40 CFR §63.2525(b)(7)]
 - viii. For reporting purposes, a change to any of these elements not previously reported, except for paragraph (b)(5) of 40 CFR §63.2525, constitutes a new operating scenario. [40 CFR §63.2525(b)(8)]
- c. A schedule or log of operating scenarios for processes with batch vents from batch operations updated each time a different operating scenario is put into effect. [40 CFR §63.2525(c)]
- d. The information specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of 40 CFR §63.2525 for Group 1 batch process vents in compliance with a percent reduction emission limit in Table 2 to this subpart if some of the vents are controlled to less the percent reduction requirement. [40 CFR §63.2525(d)]
 - i. Records of whether each batch operated was considered a standard batch. [40 CFR §63.2525(d)(1)]
 - ii. The estimated uncontrolled and controlled emissions for each batch that is considered to be a nonstandard batch. [40 CFR §63.2525(d)(2)]
- e. The information specified in paragraph (e)(2), (3), or (4) of 40 CFR §63.2525, as applicable, for each process with Group 2 batch process vents or uncontrolled hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions from the sum of all batch and continuous process vents less than 1,000 lb/yr. No records are required for situations described in paragraph (e)(1) of 40 CFR §63.2525.

- i. No records are required if the permittee documented in the permittee's notification of compliance status report that the MCPU meets any of the situations described in paragraph (e)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii) of 40 CFR §63.2525. [40 CFR §63.2525(e)(1)]
 1. The MCPU does not process, use, or generate HAP. [40 CFR §63.2525(e)(1)(i)]
 2. The permittee controls the Group 2 batch process vents using a flare that meets the requirements of §63.987. [40 CFR §63.2525(e)(1)(ii)]
 3. The permittee controls the Group 2 batch process vents using a control device for which your determination of worst case for initial compliance includes the contribution of all Group 2 batch process vents. [40 CFR §63.2525(e)(1)(iii)]
- ii. If the permittee documented in the notification of compliance status report that an MCPU has Group 2 batch process vents because the non-reactive organic HAP is the only HAP and usage is less than 10,000 lb/yr, as specified in §63.2460(b)(7), the permittee must keep records of the amount of HAP material used, and calculate the daily rolling annual sum of the amount used no less frequently than monthly. If a record indicates usage exceeds 10,000 lb/yr, the permittee must estimate emissions for the preceding 12 months based on the number of batches operated and the estimated emissions for a standard batch, and the permittee must begin recordkeeping as specified in paragraph (e)(4) of this section. After 1 year, the permittee may revert to recording only usage if the usage during the year is less than 10,000 lb. [40 CFR §63.2525(e)(2)]
- iii. If the permittee documented in the notification of compliance status report that total uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from the batch process vents in an MCPU will be less than 1,000 lb/yr for the anticipated number of standard batches, then the permittee must keep records of the number of batches operated and calculate a daily rolling annual sum of batches operated no less frequently than monthly. If the number of batches operated results in organic HAP emissions that exceed 1,000 lb/yr, the permittee must estimate emissions for the preceding 12 months based on the number of batches operated and the estimated emissions for a standard batch, and the permittee must begin recordkeeping as specified in paragraph (e)(4) of 40 CFR §63.2525. After 1 year, the permittee may revert to recording only the number of batches if the number of batches operated during the year results in less than 1,000 lb of organic HAP emissions. [40 CFR §63.2525(e)(3)]
- iv. If the permittee meets none of the conditions specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of 40 CFR §63.2525 the permittee must keep records of the information specified in paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (iv) of 40 CFR §63.2525[40 CFR §63.2525(e)(4)].

1. A record of the day each batch was completed and/or the operating hours per day for continuous operations with hydrogen halide and halogen emissions. [40 CFR §63.2525(e)(4)(i)]
 2. A record of whether each batch operated was considered a standard batch. [40 CFR §63.2525(e)(4)(ii)]
 3. The estimated uncontrolled and controlled emissions for each batch that is considered to be a nonstandard batch. [40 CFR §63.2525(e)(4)(iii)]
 4. Records of the daily 365-day rolling summations of emissions, or alternative records that correlate to the emissions (e.g., number of batches), calculated no less frequently than monthly. [40 CFR §63.2525(e)(4)(iv)]
- f. A record of each time a safety device is opened to avoid unsafe conditions in accordance with §63.2450(s). [40 CFR §63.2525(f)]
- g. Records of the results of each CPMS calibration check and the maintenance performed, as specified in §63.2450(k)(1). [40 CFR §63.2525(g)]
- h. For each CEMS, the permittee must keep records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period. [40 CFR §63.2525(h)]
- i. For each PUG, the permittee must keep records specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (5) of 40 CFR §63.2525. [40 CFR §63.2525(i)]
- i. Descriptions of the MCPU and other process units in the initial PUG required by §63.2535(l)(1)(v). [40 CFR §63.2525(i)(1)]
 - ii. Rationale for including each MCPU and other process unit in the initial PUG (i.e., identify the overlapping equipment between process units) required by §63.2535(l)(1)(v). 40 CFR §63.2525(i)(2)]
 - iii. Calculations used to determine the primary product for the initial PUG required by §63.2535(l)(2)(iv). 40 CFR §63.2525(i)(3)]
 - iv. Descriptions of process units added to the PUG after the creation date and rationale for including the additional process units in the PUG as required by §63.2535(l)(1)(v). 40 CFR §63.2525(i)(4)]
 - v. The calculation of each primary product redetermination required by §63.2535(l)(2)(iv). 40 CFR §63.2525(i)(5)]
- j. In the SSMP required by §63.6(e)(3), the permittee is not required to include Group 2 emission points, unless those emission points are used in an emissions average. For equipment leaks, the SSMP requirement is limited to control devices and is optional for other equipment. [40 CFR §63.2525(j)]
- k. For each bag leak detector used to monitor PM HAP emissions from a fabric filter, maintain records of any bag leak detection alarm, including the date and time, with a brief explanation of the cause of the alarm and the corrective action taken. [40 CFR §63.2525(k)]

SECTION VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The Division of Environmental Quality deems the following types of activities or emissions as insignificant on the basis of size, emission rate, production rate, or activity in accordance with Group A of the Insignificant Activities list found in Rule 18 and Rule 19 Appendix A. Group B insignificant activities may be listed but are not required to be listed in permits. Insignificant activity emission determinations rely upon the information submitted by the permittee in an application dated March 31, 2023. [Rule 26.304 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Description	Category
Storage Tanks: PDBS: One 6 gal, Three 25 gal; Two 45 gal; One 200 gal FF-680: One 20 gal PILOT: One 5 gal; One 100 gal	A-2
Storage Tanks: DBS: One 133 gal; One 264 gal; One 317 gal; Three 2,000 gal, One 4,000 gal; One 5,000 gal, One 6,400 gal PDBS: Two 500 gal; One 900 gal FF-680: One 500gal; Two 2,000 gal PHT-4: One 1,500 gal; One 6,000 gal; Four 3000 gal PILOT: One 386 gal; Two 500 gal NaBr: One 50 gal, Two 150 gal; One 423 gal; One 826 gal; Five 5,000 gal; One 5,828 gal; Two 10,000 gal	A-3
Bromine Production: Two Caustic Storage Tanks; One Caustic Solution Tank; One Spent Caustic/Anhydrous Ammonia Tank DBS Production: Caustic Storage Tank (Sodium Hydroxide) FF-680: Two Caustic Storage Tanks PHT -4: Two Caustic Storage Tanks; One Caustic Storage Tank (Sodium Hydroxide)	A-4
Bromine Production: One HBr Tank FF-680 Production: One HBr Tank PHT Production: One Diethylene Glycol Tank, Three PHT-4 Diol/Blends Tanks; Sodium Bisulfite Tank; Sodium Bisulfite Loading; Filter Belt; Product Blender; Bag Loading; Steam – Water Separator Pot; DBS Production: One DEHA Tank; Two DBS Tanks; Vacuum Jet Condenser; Step III Process Vent; BEB Tanks Carbon Drum Filter BRU: Two HBr Tanks PDBS: Carbon Filter (SN-1103); Side Feeder; Super Sack Loader; Dry Fines Surge Bin NaBr: Sodium Bromide Tanks	A-13

SECTION VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Rule 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 *et seq.*) as the sole origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are not required under the Clean Air Act or any of its applicable requirements, and are not federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act. Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Rule 18 was adopted pursuant to the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 *et seq.*). Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Rule 18 or the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 *et seq.*) as the origin of and authority for the terms or conditions are enforceable under this Arkansas statute. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(b)(2)]
2. This permit shall be valid for a period of five (5) years beginning on the date this permit becomes effective and ending five (5) years later. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(2) and Rule 26.701(B)]
3. The permittee must submit a complete application for permit renewal at least six (6) months before permit expiration. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless the permittee submitted a complete renewal application at least six (6) months before permit expiration. If the permittee submits a complete application, the existing permit will remain in effect until the Division of Environmental Quality takes final action on the renewal application. The Division of Environmental Quality will not necessarily notify the permittee when the permit renewal application is due. [Rule 26.406]
4. Where an applicable requirement of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.* (Act) is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, the permit incorporates both provisions into the permit, and the Director or the Administrator can enforce both provisions. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(1)(ii) and Rule 26.701(A)(2)]
5. The permittee must maintain the following records of monitoring information as required by this permit.
 - a. The date, place as defined in this permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - b. The date(s) analyses performed;
 - c. The company or entity performing the analyses;
 - d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
 - e. The results of such analyses; and
 - f. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

[40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A) and Rule 26.701(C)(2)]

6. The permittee must retain the records of all required monitoring data and support information for at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B) and Rule 26.701(C)(2)(b)]
7. The permittee must submit reports of all required monitoring every six (6) months. If the permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the month six months after the issuance of the initial Title V permit and every six months thereafter. The report is due on the first day of the second month after the end of the reporting period. The first report due after issuance of the initial Title V permit shall contain six months of data and each report thereafter shall contain 12 months of data. The report shall contain data for all monitoring requirements in effect during the reporting period. If a monitoring requirement is not in effect for the entire reporting period, only those months of data in which the monitoring requirement was in effect are required to be reported. The report must clearly identify all instances of deviations from permit requirements. A responsible official as defined in Rule 26.2 must certify all required reports. The permittee will send the reports electronically using <https://portal.adeq.state.ar.us> or mail them to the address below:

Division of Environmental Quality
Office of Air Quality
ATTN: Compliance Inspector Supervisor
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

[40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) and Rule 26.701(C)(3)(a)]

8. The permittee shall report to the Division of Environmental Quality all deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit.
 - a. For all upset conditions (as defined in Rule 19.601), the permittee will make an initial report to the Division of Environmental Quality by the next business day after the discovery of the occurrence. The initial report may be made by telephone and shall include:
 - i. The facility name and location;
 - ii. The process unit or emission source deviating from the permit limit;
 - iii. The permit limit, including the identification of pollutants, from which deviation occurs;
 - iv. The date and time the deviation started;
 - v. The duration of the deviation;

- vi. The emissions during the deviation;
- vii. The probable cause of such deviations;
- viii. Any corrective actions or preventive measures taken or being taken to prevent such deviations in the future; and
- ix. The name of the person submitting the report.

The permittee shall make a full report in writing to the Division of Environmental Quality within five (5) business days of discovery of the occurrence. The report must include, in addition to the information required by the initial report, a schedule of actions taken or planned to eliminate future occurrences and/or to minimize the amount the permit's limits were exceeded and to reduce the length of time the limits were exceeded. The permittee may submit a full report in writing (by facsimile, overnight courier, or other means) by the next business day after discovery of the occurrence, and the report will serve as both the initial report and full report.

- b. For all deviations, the permittee shall report such events in semi-annual reporting and annual certifications required in this permit. This includes all upset conditions reported in 8a above. The semi-annual report must include all the information as required by the initial and full reports required in 8a.

[Rule 19.601, Rule 19.602, Rule 26.701(C)(3)(b), and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

- 9. If any provision of the permit or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity will not affect other provisions or applications hereof which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, provisions of this Rule are declared to be separable and severable. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(5), Rule 26.701(E), and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- 10. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this Part 70 permit. Any permit noncompliance with applicable requirements as defined in Rule 26 constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 7401, *et seq.* and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, for permit modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(i) and Rule 26.701(F)(1)]
- 11. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(ii) and Rule 26.701(F)(2)]
- 12. The Division of Environmental Quality may modify, revoke, reopen and reissue the permit or terminate the permit for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(iii) and Rule 26.701(F)(3)]

13. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(iv) and Rule 26.701(F)(4)]
14. The permittee must furnish to the Director, within the time specified by the Director, any information that the Director may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee must also furnish to the Director copies of records required by the permit. For information the permittee claims confidentiality, the Division of Environmental Quality may require the permittee to furnish such records directly to the Director along with a claim of confidentiality. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(6)(v) and Rule 26.701(F)(5)]
15. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Rule 9. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(7) and Rule 26.701(G)]
16. No permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes provided for elsewhere in this permit. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(8) and Rule 26.701(H)]
17. If the permit allows different operating scenarios, the permittee shall, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the operational scenario. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(9)(i) and Rule 26.701(I)(1)]
18. The Administrator and citizens may enforce under the Act all terms and conditions in this permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, unless the Division of Environmental Quality specifically designates terms and conditions of the permit as being federally unenforceable under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(b) and Rule 26.702(A) and (B)]
19. Any document (including reports) required by this permit pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 70 must contain a certification by a responsible official as defined in Rule 26.2. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(1) and Rule 26.703(A)]
20. The permittee must allow an authorized representative of the Division of Environmental Quality, upon presentation of credentials, to perform the following: [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(2) and Rule 26.703(B)]
 - a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where the permitted source is located or emissions related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records required under the conditions of this permit;

- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - d. As authorized by the Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for assuring compliance with this permit or applicable requirements.
- 21. The permittee shall submit a compliance certification with the terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. The permittee must submit the compliance certification annually. If the permit establishes no other reporting period, the reporting period shall end on the last day of the anniversary month of the initial Title V permit. The report is due on the first day of the second month after the end of the reporting period. The permittee must also submit the compliance certification to the Administrator as well as to the Division of Environmental Quality. All compliance certifications required by this permit must include the following: [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(5) and Rule 26.703(E)(3)]
 - a. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - b. The compliance status;
 - c. Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - d. The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period established by the monitoring requirements of this permit; and
 - e. Such other facts as the Division of Environmental Quality may require elsewhere in this permit or by § 114(a)(3) and § 504(b) of the Act.
- 22. Nothing in this permit will alter or affect the following: [Rule 26.704(C)]
 - a. The provisions of Section 303 of the Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section;
 - b. The liability of the permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
 - c. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with § 408(a) of the Act; or
 - d. The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to § 114 of the Act.
- 23. This permit authorizes only those pollutant emitting activities addressed in this permit. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- 24. The permittee may request in writing and at least 15 days in advance of the deadline, an extension to any testing, compliance or other dates in this permit. No such extensions are authorized until the permittee receives written Division of Environmental Quality approval. The Division of Environmental Quality may grant such a request, at its discretion in the following circumstances:

- a. Such an extension does not violate a federal requirement;
- b. The permittee demonstrates the need for the extension; and
- c. The permittee documents that all reasonable measures have been taken to meet the current deadline and documents reasons it cannot be met.

[Rule 18.314(A), Rule 19.416(A), Rule 26.1013(A), Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

25. The permittee may request in writing and at least 30 days in advance, temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed an emission rate, throughput requirement, or other limit in this permit. No such activities are authorized until the permittee receives written Division of Environmental Quality approval. Any such emissions shall be included in the facility's total emissions and reported as such. The Division of Environmental Quality may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:

- a. Such a request does not violate a federal requirement;
- b. Such a request is temporary in nature;
- c. Such a request will not result in a condition of air pollution;
- d. The request contains such information necessary for the Division of Environmental Quality to evaluate the request, including but not limited to, quantification of such emissions and the date/time such emission will occur;
- e. Such a request will result in increased emissions less than five tons of any individual criteria pollutant, one ton of any single HAP and 2.5 tons of total HAPs; and
- f. The permittee maintains records of the dates and results of such temporary emissions/testing.

[Rule 18.314(B), Rule 19.416(B), Rule 26.1013(B), Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

26. The permittee may request in writing and at least 30 days in advance, an alternative to the specified monitoring in this permit. No such alternatives are authorized until the permittee receives written Division of Environmental Quality approval. The Division of Environmental Quality may grant such a request, at its discretion under the following conditions:

- l. The request does not violate a federal requirement;
- m. The request provides an equivalent or greater degree of actual monitoring to the current requirements; and
- n. Any such request, if approved, is incorporated in the next permit modification application by the permittee.

LANXESS Corporation - South Plant

Permit #: 0873-AOP-R15

AFIN: 70-00037

[Rule 18.314(C), Rule 19.416(C), Rule 26.1013(C), Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

27. Any credible evidence based on sampling, monitoring, and reporting may be used to determine violations of applicable emission limitations. [Rule 18.1001, Rule 19.701, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Appendix A

Subpart Dc

Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Subpart Dc—Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Source: [72 FR 32759](#), June 13, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.40c Applicability and delegation of authority.

- (a) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(d\), \(e\), \(f\), and \(g\)](#) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each steam generating unit for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after June 9, 1989 and that has a maximum design heat input capacity of 29 megawatts (MW) (100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/h)) or less, but greater than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/h).
- (b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Clean Air Act, [§ 60.48c\(a\)\(4\)](#) shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.
- (c) Steam generating units that meet the applicability requirements in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section are not subject to the sulfur dioxide (SO₂) or particulate matter (PM) emission limits, performance testing requirements, or monitoring requirements under this subpart ([§ 60.42c](#), [§ 60.43c](#), [§ 60.44c](#), [§ 60.45c](#), [§ 60.46c](#), or [§ 60.47c](#)) during periods of combustion research, as defined in [§ 60.41c](#).
- (d) Any temporary change to an existing steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting combustion research is not considered a modification under [§ 60.14](#).
- (e) Affected facilities (*i.e.* heat recovery steam generators and fuel heaters) that are associated with stationary combustion turbines and meet the applicability requirements of [subpart KKKK of this part](#) are not subject to this subpart. This subpart will continue to apply to all other heat recovery steam generators, fuel heaters, and other affected facilities that are capable of combusting more than or equal to 2.9 MW (10 MMBtu/h) heat input of fossil fuel but less than or equal to 29 MW (100 MMBtu/h) heat input of fossil fuel. If the heat recovery steam generator, fuel heater, or other affected facility is subject to this subpart, only emissions resulting from combustion of fuels in the steam generating unit are subject to this subpart. (The stationary combustion turbine emissions are subject to subpart GG or KKKK, as applicable, of this part.)
- (f) Any affected facility that meets the applicability requirements of and is subject to subpart AAAA or [subpart CCCC of this part](#) is not subject to this subpart.
- (g) Any facility that meets the applicability requirements and is subject to an EPA approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing [subpart BBBB of this part](#) is not subject to this subpart.

(h) Affected facilities that also meet the applicability requirements under subpart J or [subpart Ja of this part](#) are subject to the PM and NO_x standards under this subpart and the SO₂ standards under subpart J or [subpart Ja of this part](#), as applicable.

(i) Temporary boilers are not subject to this subpart.

[[72 FR 32759](#), June 13, 2007, as amended at [74 FR 5090](#), Jan. 28, 2009; [77 FR 9461](#), Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.41c Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act and in [subpart A of this part](#).

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a steam generating unit from an individual fuel or combination of fuels during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months and the potential heat input to the steam generating unit from all fuels had the steam generating unit been operated for 8,760 hours during that 12-month period at the maximum design heat input capacity. In the case of steam generating units that are rented or leased, the actual heat input shall be determined based on the combined heat input from all operations of the affected facility during a period of 12 consecutive calendar months.

Coal means all solid fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 60.17](#)), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. Coal-derived synthetic fuels derived from coal for the purposes of creating useful heat, including but not limited to solvent refined coal, gasified coal not meeting the definition of natural gas, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures, are also included in this definition for the purposes of this subpart.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (kJ/kg) (6,000 Btu per pound (Btu/lb) on a dry basis.

Combined cycle system means a system in which a separate source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, or kiln) provides exhaust gas to a steam generating unit.

Combustion research means the experimental firing of any fuel or combination of fuels in a steam generating unit for the purpose of conducting research and development of more efficient combustion or more effective prevention or control of air pollutant emissions from combustion, provided that, during these periods of research and development, the heat generated is not used for any purpose other than preheating combustion air for use by that steam generating unit (*i.e.*, the heat generated is released to the atmosphere without being used for space heating, process heating, driving pumps, preheating combustion air for other units, generating electricity, or any other purpose).

Conventional technology means wet flue gas desulfurization technology, dry flue gas desulfurization technology, atmospheric fluidized bed combustion technology, and oil hydrodesulfurization technology.

Distillate oil means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 60.17](#)), diesel fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D975 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 60.17](#)), kerosine, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D3699 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 60.17](#)), biodiesel as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D6751 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 60.17](#)), or biodiesel blends as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D7467 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 60.17](#)).

Dry flue gas desulfurization technology means a SO₂ control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline reagent and water, whether introduced separately or as a premixed slurry or solution and forming a dry powder material. This definition includes devices where the dry powder material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in dry flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime and sodium compounds.

Duct burner means a device that combusts fuel and that is placed in the exhaust duct from another source (such as a stationary gas turbine, internal combustion engine, kiln, etc.) to allow the firing of additional fuel to heat the exhaust gases before the exhaust gases enter a steam generating unit.

Emerging technology means any SO₂ control system that is not defined as a conventional technology under this section, and for which the owner or operator of the affected facility has received approval from the Administrator to operate as an emerging technology under [§ 60.48c\(a\)\(4\)](#).

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the Administrator, including the requirements of [40 CFR parts 60 and 61](#), requirements within any applicable State implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under [40 CFR 52.21](#) or under [40 CFR 51.18](#) and [51.24](#).

Fluidized bed combustion technology means a device wherein fuel is distributed onto a bed (or series of beds) of limestone aggregate (or other sorbent materials) for combustion; and these materials are forced upward in the device by the flow of combustion air and the gaseous products of combustion. Fluidized bed combustion technology includes, but is not limited to, bubbling bed units and circulating bed units.

Fuel pretreatment means a process that removes a portion of the sulfur in a fuel before combustion of the fuel in a steam generating unit.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a steam generating unit and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust gases from other sources (such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns).

Heat transfer medium means any material that is used to transfer heat from one point to another point.

Maximum design heat input capacity means the ability of a steam generating unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel (or combination of fuels) on a steady state basis as determined by the physical design and characteristics of the steam generating unit.

Natural gas means:

- (1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or
- (2) Liquefied petroleum (LP) gas, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 60.17](#)); or
- (3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 34 and 43 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (910 and 1,150 Btu per dry standard cubic foot).

Noncontinental area means the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Oil means crude oil or petroleum, or a liquid fuel derived from crude oil or petroleum, including distillate oil and residual oil.

Potential sulfur dioxide emission rate means the theoretical SO₂ emissions (nanograms per joule (ng/J) or lb/MMBtu heat input) that would result from combusting fuel in an uncleaned state and without using emission control systems.

Process heater means a device that is primarily used to heat a material to initiate or promote a chemical reaction in which the material participates as a reactant or catalyst.

Residual oil means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 60.17](#)).

Steam generating unit means a device that combusts any fuel and produces steam or heats water or heats any heat transfer medium. This term includes any duct burner that combusts fuel

and is part of a combined cycle system. This term does not include process heaters as defined in this subpart.

Steam generating unit operating day means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the steam generating unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted continuously for the entire 24-hour period.

Temporary boiler means a steam generating unit that combusts natural gas or distillate oil with a potential SO₂ emissions rate no greater than 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu), and the unit is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another by means of, for example, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dollies, trailers, or platforms. A steam generating unit is not a temporary boiler if any one of the following conditions exists:

- (1) The equipment is attached to a foundation.
- (2) The steam generating unit or a replacement remains at a location for more than 180 consecutive days. Any temporary boiler that replaces a temporary boiler at a location and performs the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.
- (3) The equipment is located at a seasonal facility and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal facility, remains at the facility for at least 2 years, and operates at that facility for at least 3 months each year.
- (4) The equipment is moved from one location to another in an attempt to circumvent the residence time requirements of this definition.

Wet flue gas desulfurization technology means an SO₂ control system that is located between the steam generating unit and the exhaust vent or stack, and that removes sulfur oxides from the combustion gases of the steam generating unit by contacting the combustion gases with an alkaline slurry or solution and forming a liquid material. This definition includes devices where the liquid material is subsequently converted to another form. Alkaline reagents used in wet flue gas desulfurization systems include, but are not limited to, lime, limestone, and sodium compounds.

Wet scrubber system means any emission control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a steam generating unit to control emissions of PM or SO₂.

Wood means wood, wood residue, bark, or any derivative fuel or residue thereof, in any form, including but not limited to sawdust, sanderdust, wood chips, scraps, slabs, millings, shavings, and processed pellets made from wood or other forest residues.

[[72 FR 32759](#), June 13, 2007, as amended at [74 FR 5090](#), Jan. 28, 2009; [77 FR 9461](#), Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.42c Standard for sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

(a) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(b\), \(c\), and \(e\)](#) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under [§ 60.8](#), whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only coal shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility shall neither: cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 10 percent (0.10) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (90 percent reduction), nor cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of the emission limit is determined pursuant to [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(b) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(c\) and \(e\)](#) of this section, on and after the date on which the performance test is completed or required to be completed under [§ 60.8](#), whichever date comes first, the owner or operator of an affected facility that:

(1) Combusts only coal refuse alone in a fluidized bed combustion steam generating unit shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input or 20 percent (0.20) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (80 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of SO₂ in excess of 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility subject to [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section. If oil or any other fuel (except coal) is fired with coal refuse, the affected facility is subject to the 87 ng/J (0.20 lb/MMBtu) heat input SO₂ emissions limit or the 90 percent SO₂ reduction requirement specified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section and the emission limit is determined pursuant to [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(2) Combusts only coal and that uses an emerging technology for the control of SO₂ emissions shall neither:

(i) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 50 percent (0.50) of the potential SO₂ emission rate (50 percent reduction); nor

(ii) Cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu) heat input. If coal is combusted with other fuels, the affected facility is subject to the 50 percent SO₂ reduction requirement specified in this paragraph and the emission limit determined pursuant to [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under [§ 60.8](#), whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, alone or in combination with any other fuel, and is listed in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\), \(2\), \(3\), or \(4\)](#) of this section shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of the emission limit determined pursuant to [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section. Percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under paragraphs (c)(1), (2), (3), or (4).

- (1) Affected facilities that have a heat input capacity of 22 MW (75 MMBtu/h) or less;
- (2) Affected facilities that have an annual capacity for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less and are subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for coal of 55 percent (0.55) or less.
- (3) Affected facilities located in a noncontinental area; or
- (4) Affected facilities that combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system where 30 percent (0.30) or less of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from combustion of coal in the duct burner and 70 percent (0.70) or more of the heat entering the steam generating unit is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner.

(d) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under [§ 60.8](#), whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu) heat input from oil; or, as an alternative, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil shall combust oil in the affected facility that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. The percent reduction requirements are not applicable to affected facilities under this paragraph.

(e) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under [§ 60.8](#), whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain SO₂ in excess of the following:

- (1) The percent of potential SO₂ emission rate or numerical SO₂ emission rate required under [paragraph \(a\)](#) or [\(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section, as applicable, for any affected facility that
 - (i) Combusts coal in combination with any other fuel;
 - (ii) Has a heat input capacity greater than 22 MW (75 MMBtu/h); and
 - (iii) Has an annual capacity factor for coal greater than 55 percent (0.55); and
- (2) The emission limit determined according to the following formula for any affected facility that combusts coal, oil, or coal and oil with any other fuel:

$$E_s = \frac{(K_a H_a + K_b H_b + K_c H_c)}{(H_a + H_b + H_c)}$$

Where:

E_s = SO₂ emission limit, expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input;

K_a = 520 ng/J (1.2 lb/MMBtu);

K_b = 260 ng/J (0.60 lb/MMBtu);

K_c = 215 ng/J (0.50 lb/MMBtu);

H_a = Heat input from the combustion of coal, except coal combusted in an affected facility subject to [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section, in Joules (J) [MMBtu];

H_b = Heat input from the combustion of coal in an affected facility subject to [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section, in J (MMBtu); and

H_c = Heat input from the combustion of oil, in J (MMBtu).

(f) Reduction in the potential SO₂ emission rate through fuel pretreatment is not credited toward the percent reduction requirement under [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section unless:

(1) Fuel pretreatment results in a 50 percent (0.50) or greater reduction in the potential SO₂ emission rate; and

(2) Emissions from the pretreated fuel (without either combustion or post-combustion SO₂ control) are equal to or less than the emission limits specified under [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(g) Except as provided in [paragraph \(h\)](#) of this section, compliance with the percent reduction requirements, fuel oil sulfur limits, and emission limits of this section shall be determined on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(h) For affected facilities listed under [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\), \(2\), \(3\), or \(4\)](#) of this section, compliance with the emission limits or fuel oil sulfur limits under this section may be determined based on a certification from the fuel supplier, as described under [§ 60.48c\(f\)](#), as applicable.

(1) Distillate oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 29 MW (10 and 100 MMBtu/hr).

(2) Residual oil-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/hr).

(3) Coal-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/h).

(4) Other fuels-fired affected facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 and 30 MMBtu/h).

(i) The SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, and percent reduction requirements under this section apply at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(j) For affected facilities located in noncontinental areas and affected facilities complying with the percent reduction standard, only the heat input supplied to the affected facility from the combustion of coal and oil is counted under this section. No credit is provided for the heat input to the affected facility from wood or other fuels or for heat derived from exhaust gases from other sources, such as stationary gas turbines, internal combustion engines, and kilns.

[[72 FR 32759](#), June 13, 2007, as amended at [74 FR 5090](#), Jan. 28, 2009; [77 FR 9462](#), Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.43c Standard for particulate matter (PM).

(a) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under [§ 60.8](#), whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts coal or combusts mixtures of coal with other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emission limits:

(1) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts only coal, or combusts coal with other fuels and has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels of 10 percent (0.10) or less.

(2) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility combusts coal with other fuels, has an annual capacity factor for the other fuels greater than 10 percent (0.10), and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor greater than 10 percent (0.10) for fuels other than coal.

(b) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under [§ 60.8](#), whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before February 28, 2005, that combusts wood or combusts mixtures of wood with other fuels (except coal) and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater, shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of the following emissions limits:

(1) 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood greater than 30 percent (0.30); or

(2) 130 ng/J (0.30 lb/MMBtu) heat input if the affected facility has an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less and is subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting operation of the affected facility to an annual capacity factor for wood of 30 percent (0.30) or less.

(c) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under [§ 60.8](#), whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. Owners and operators of an affected facility that elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) for measuring PM emissions according to the requirements of this subpart and are subject to a federally enforceable PM limit of 0.030 lb/MMBtu or less are exempt from the opacity standard specified in this [paragraph \(c\)](#).

(d) The PM and opacity standards under this section apply at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(e)

(1) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under [§ 60.8](#), whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 13 ng/J (0.030 lb/MMBtu) heat input, except as provided in [paragraphs \(e\)\(2\), \(e\)\(3\), and \(e\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility for which modification commenced after February 28, 2005, may elect to meet the requirements of this paragraph. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under [§ 60.8](#), whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of both:

(i) 22 ng/J (0.051 lb/MMBtu) heat input derived from the combustion of coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels; and

(ii) 0.2 percent of the combustion concentration (99.8 percent reduction) when combusting coal, oil, wood, a mixture of these fuels, or a mixture of these fuels with any other fuels.

(3) On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under [§ 60.8](#), whichever date comes first, no owner or operator of an affected facility that commences modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts over 30 percent wood (by heat input) on an annual basis and has a heat input capacity of 8.7 MW (30 MMBtu/h) or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from that affected facility any gases that contain PM in excess of 43 ng/J (0.10 lb/MMBtu) heat input.

(4) An owner or operator of an affected facility that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after February 28, 2005, and that combusts only oil that contains no more than 0.50 weight percent sulfur or a mixture of 0.50 weight percent sulfur oil with other fuels not subject to a PM standard under [§ 60.43c](#) and not using a post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) to reduce PM or SO₂ emissions is not subject to the PM limit in this section.

[[72 FR 32759](#), June 13, 2007, as amended at [74 FR 5091](#), Jan. 28, 2009; [77 FR 9462](#), Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.44c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(g\) and \(h\)](#) of this section and [§ 60.8\(b\)](#), performance tests required under [§ 60.8](#) shall be conducted following the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(b\), \(c\), \(d\), \(e\), and \(f\)](#) of this section, as applicable. [Section 60.8\(f\)](#) does not apply to this section. The 30-day notice required in [§ 60.8\(d\)](#) applies only to the initial performance test unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

(b) The initial performance test required under [§ 60.8](#) shall be conducted over 30 consecutive operating days of the steam generating unit. Compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO₂ emission limits under [§ 60.42c](#) shall be determined using a 30-day average. The first operating day included in the initial performance test shall be scheduled within 30 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affect facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after the initial startup of the facility. The steam generating unit load during the 30-day period does not have to be the maximum design heat input capacity, but must be representative of future operating conditions.

(c) After the initial performance test required under [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section and [§ 60.8](#), compliance with the percent reduction requirements and SO₂ emission limits under [§ 60.42c](#) is based on the average percent reduction and the average SO₂ emission rates for 30 consecutive steam generating unit operating days. A separate performance test is completed at the end of each steam generating unit operating day, and a new 30-day average percent reduction and SO₂ emission rate are calculated to show compliance with the standard.

(d) If only coal, only oil, or a mixture of coal and oil is combusted in an affected facility, the procedures in Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#) are used to determine the hourly SO₂ emission rate (E_{ho}) and the 30-day average SO₂ emission rate (E_{ao}). The hourly averages used

to compute the 30-day averages are obtained from the CEMS. Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#) shall be used to calculate E_{ao} when using daily fuel sampling or Method 6B of [appendix A of this part](#).

(e) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels:

(1) An adjusted E_{ho} (E_{hoO}) is used in Equation 19–19 of Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#) to compute the adjusted E_{ao} (E_{aoO}). The E_{hoO} is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{hoO} = \frac{E_{ho} - E_w(1 - X_k)}{X_k}$$

Where:

E_{hoO} = Adjusted E_{ho} , ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{ho} = Hourly SO_2 emission rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w = SO_2 concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 9 of [appendix A of this part](#), ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E_w if the owner or operator elects to assume $E_w = 0$.

X_k = Fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#).

(2) The owner or operator of an affected facility that qualifies under the provisions of [§ 60.42c\(c\)](#) or [\(d\)](#) (where percent reduction is not required) does not have to measure the parameters E_w or X_k if the owner or operator of the affected facility elects to measure emission rates of the coal or oil using the fuel sampling and analysis procedures under Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#).

(f) Affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under [§ 60.42c\(a\)](#) or [\(b\)](#) shall determine compliance with the SO_2 emission limits under [§ 60.42c](#) pursuant to [paragraphs \(d\)](#) or [\(e\)](#) of this section, and shall determine compliance with the percent reduction requirements using the following procedures:

(1) If only coal is combusted, the percent of potential SO_2 emission rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\%P_s = 100 \left(1 - \frac{\%R_g}{100} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\%R_f}{100} \right)$$

Where:

$\%P_s$ = Potential SO₂ emission rate, in percent;

$\%R_g$ = SO₂ removal efficiency of the control device as determined by Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#), in percent; and

$\%R_f$ = SO₂ removal efficiency of fuel pretreatment as determined by Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#), in percent.

(2) If coal, oil, or coal and oil are combusted with other fuels, the same procedures required in [paragraph \(f\)\(1\)](#) of this section are used, except as provided for in the following:

(i) To compute the $\%P_s$, an adjusted $\%R_g$ ($\%R_{go}$) is computed from E_{ao} from [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) of this section and an adjusted average SO₂ inlet rate (E_{aiO}) using the following formula:

$$\%R_{go} = 100 \left(1 - \frac{E_{so}^o}{E_{io}^o} \right)$$

Where:

$\%R_{go}$ = Adjusted $\%R_g$, in percent;

E_{aoO} = Adjusted E_{ao} , ng/J (lb/MMBtu); and

E_{aiO} = Adjusted average SO₂ inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(ii) To compute E_{aiO} , an adjusted hourly SO₂ inlet rate (E_{hiO}) is used. The E_{hiO} is computed using the following formula:

$$E_{hiO} = \frac{E_{hi} - E_{so} (1 - X_v)}{X_v}$$

Where:

E_{hiO} = Adjusted E_{hi} , ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_{hi} = Hourly SO₂ inlet rate, ng/J (lb/MMBtu);

E_w = SO₂ concentration in fuels other than coal and oil combusted in the affected facility, as determined by fuel sampling and analysis procedures in Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#), ng/J (lb/MMBtu). The value E_w for each fuel lot is used for each hourly average during the time that the lot is being combusted. The owner or operator does not have to measure E_w if the owner or operator elects to assume $E_w = 0$; and

X_k = Fraction of the total heat input from fuel combustion derived from coal and oil, as determined by applicable procedures in Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#).

(g) For oil-fired affected facilities where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the fuel oil sulfur limits under [§ 60.42c](#) based on shipment fuel sampling, the initial performance test shall consist of sampling and analyzing the oil in the initial tank of oil to be fired in the steam generating unit to demonstrate that the oil contains 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less. Thereafter, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall sample the oil in the fuel tank after each new shipment of oil is received, as described under [§ 60.46c\(d\)\(2\)](#).

(h) For affected facilities subject to [§ 60.42c\(h\)\(1\)](#), [\(2\)](#), or [\(3\)](#) where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification from the fuel supplier, as described in [§ 60.48c\(f\)](#), as applicable.

(i) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standards under [§ 60.42c\(c\)\(2\)](#) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(j) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall use all valid SO₂ emissions data in calculating %P_s and E_{ho} under [paragraphs \(d\)](#), [\(e\)](#), or [\(f\)](#) of this section, as applicable, whether or not the minimum emissions data requirements under [§ 60.46c\(f\)](#) are achieved. All valid emissions data, including valid data collected during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, shall be used in calculating %P_s or E_{ho} pursuant to [paragraphs \(d\)](#), [\(e\)](#), or [\(f\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

[[72 FR 32759](#), June 13, 2007, as amended at [74 FR 5091](#), Jan. 28, 2009]

§ 60.45c Compliance and performance test methods and procedures for particulate matter.

(a) The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the PM and/or opacity standards under [§ 60.43c](#) shall conduct an initial performance test as required under [§ 60.8](#), and shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by the Administrator, to determine compliance with the standards using the following procedures and reference methods, except as specified in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section.

(1) Method 1 of [appendix A of this part](#) shall be used to select the sampling site and the number of traverse sampling points.

(2) Method 3A or 3B of appendix A–2 of this part shall be used for gas analysis when applying Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or 17 of appendix A–6 of this part.

(3) Method 5, 5B, or 17 of [appendix A of this part](#) shall be used to measure the concentration of PM as follows:

(i) Method 5 of [appendix A of this part](#) may be used only at affected facilities without wet scrubber systems.

(ii) Method 17 of [appendix A of this part](#) may be used at affected facilities with or without wet scrubber systems provided the stack gas temperature does not exceed a temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of Sections 8.1 and 11.1 of Method 5B of [appendix A of this part](#) may be used in Method 17 of [appendix A of this part](#) only if Method 17 of [appendix A of this part](#) is used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system. Method 17 of [appendix A of this part](#) shall not be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system if the effluent is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(iii) Method 5B of [appendix A of this part](#) may be used in conjunction with a wet scrubber system.

(4) The sampling time for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and the minimum sampling volume shall be 1.7 dry standard cubic meters (dscm) [60 dry standard cubic feet (dscf)] except that smaller sampling times or volumes may be approved by the Administrator when necessitated by process variables or other factors.

(5) For Method 5 or 5B of [appendix A of this part](#), the temperature of the sample gas in the probe and filter holder shall be monitored and maintained at 160 ±14 °C (320±25 °F).

(6) For determination of PM emissions, an oxygen (O₂) or carbon dioxide (CO₂) measurement shall be obtained simultaneously with each run of Method 5, 5B, or 17 of [appendix A of this part](#) by traversing the duct at the same sampling location.

(7) For each run using Method 5, 5B, or 17 of [appendix A of this part](#), the emission rates expressed in ng/J (lb/MMBtu) heat input shall be determined using:

(i) The O₂ or CO₂ measurements and PM measurements obtained under this section,

(ii) The dry basis F factor, and

(iii) The dry basis emission rate calculation procedure contained in Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#).

(8) Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

(b) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards under [§ 60.43c\(b\)\(2\)](#) shall demonstrate the maximum design heat input capacity of the steam generating unit by operating the steam generating unit at this capacity for 24 hours. This demonstration shall be made during the initial performance test, and a subsequent demonstration may be requested at any other time. If the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate for the affected facility is less than the maximum design heat input capacity stated by the manufacturer of the affected facility, the demonstrated 24-hour average firing rate shall be used to determine the annual capacity factor for the affected facility; otherwise, the maximum design heat input capacity provided by the manufacturer shall be used.

(c) In place of PM testing with Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who elects to continuously monitor PM emissions instead of conducting performance testing using Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS and shall comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(c\)\(14\)](#) of this section.

(1) Notify the Administrator 1 month before starting use of the system.

(2) Notify the Administrator 1 month before stopping use of the system.

(3) The monitor shall be installed, evaluated, and operated in accordance with [§ 60.13](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(4) The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the date of initial startup of the affected facility, as specified under [§ 60.8](#) of [subpart A of this part](#) or within 180 days of notification to the Administrator of use of CEMS if the owner or operator was previously determining compliance by Method 5, 5B, or 17 of [appendix A of this part](#) performance tests, whichever is later.

(5) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for PM emissions as required under [§ 60.8](#) of [subpart A of this part](#). Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined by using the CEMS specified in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section to measure PM and calculating a 24-hour block arithmetic average emission concentration using EPA Reference Method 19 of [appendix A of this part, section 4.1](#).

(6) Compliance with the PM emission limit shall be determined based on the 24-hour daily (block) average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations using CEMS outlet data.

(7) At a minimum, valid CEMS hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) of this section for 75 percent of the total operating hours per 30-day rolling average.

(i) At least two data points per hour shall be used to calculate each 1-hour arithmetic average.

(ii) [Reserved]

(8) The 1-hour arithmetic averages required under [paragraph \(c\)\(7\)](#) of this section shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the boiler operating day daily arithmetic average emission concentrations. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under [§ 60.13\(e\)\(2\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(9) All valid CEMS data shall be used in calculating average emission concentrations even if the minimum CEMS data requirements of [paragraph \(c\)\(7\)](#) of this section are not met.

(10) The CEMS shall be operated according to Performance Specification 11 in [appendix B of this part](#).

(11) During the correlation testing runs of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 in [appendix B of this part](#), PM and O₂ (or CO₂) data shall be collected concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the continuous emission monitors and performance tests conducted using the following test methods.

(i) For PM, Method 5 or 5B of appendix A–3 of this part or Method 17 of appendix A–6 of this part shall be used; and

(ii) For O₂ (or CO₂), Method 3A or 3B of appendix A–2 of this part, as applicable shall be used.

(12) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with procedure 2 in [appendix F of this part](#). Relative Response Audit's must be performed annually and Response Correlation Audits must be performed every 3 years.

(13) When PM emissions data are not obtained because of CEMS breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emissions data shall be obtained by using other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator or EPA Reference Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#) to provide, as necessary, valid emissions data for a minimum of 75 percent of total operating hours on a 30-day rolling average.

(14) As of January 1, 2012, and within 90 days after the date of completing each performance test, as defined in [§ 60.8](#), conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must

submit relative accuracy test audit (*i.e.*, reference method) data and performance test (*i.e.*, compliance test) data, except opacity data, electronically to EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert_tool.html/) or other compatible electronic spreadsheet. Only data collected using test methods compatible with ERT are subject to this requirement to be submitted electronically into EPA's WebFIRE database.

(d) The owner or operator of an affected facility seeking to demonstrate compliance under [§ 60.43c\(e\)\(4\)](#) shall follow the applicable procedures under [§ 60.48c\(f\)](#). For residual oil-fired affected facilities, fuel supplier certifications are only allowed for facilities with heat input capacities between 2.9 and 8.7 MW (10 to 30 MMBtu/h).

[[72 FR 32759](#), June 13, 2007, as amended at [74 FR 5091](#), Jan. 28, 2009; [76 FR 3523](#), Jan. 20, 2011; [77 FR 9463](#), Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.46c Emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide.

(a) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(d\) and \(e\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits under [§ 60.42c](#) shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring SO₂ concentrations and either O₂ or CO₂ concentrations at the outlet of the SO₂ control device (or the outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used), and shall record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the percent reduction requirements under [§ 60.42c](#) shall measure SO₂ concentrations and either O₂ or CO₂ concentrations at both the inlet and outlet of the SO₂ control device.

(b) The 1-hour average SO₂ emission rates measured by a CEMS shall be expressed in ng/J or lb/MMBtu heat input and shall be used to calculate the average emission rates under [§ 60.42c](#). Each 1-hour average SO₂ emission rate must be based on at least 30 minutes of operation, and shall be calculated using the data points required under [§ 60.13\(h\)\(2\)](#). Hourly SO₂ emission rates are not calculated if the affected facility is operated less than 30 minutes in a 1-hour period and are not counted toward determination of a steam generating unit operating day.

(c) The procedures under [§ 60.13](#) shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

(1) All CEMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specifications 1, 2, and 3 of [appendix B of this part](#).

(2) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests shall be performed in accordance with Procedure 1 of [appendix F of this part](#).

(3) For affected facilities subject to the percent reduction requirements under [§ 60.42c](#), the span value of the SO₂ CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted, and the span

value of the SO₂ CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(4) For affected facilities that are not subject to the percent reduction requirements of [§ 60.42c](#), the span value of the SO₂ CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission rate of the fuel combusted.

(d) As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the inlet to the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to combustion. As an alternative to operating a CEMS at the outlet from the SO₂ control device (or outlet of the steam generating unit if no SO₂ control device is used) as required under [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to determine the average SO₂ emission rate by using Method 6B of [appendix A of this part](#). Fuel sampling shall be conducted pursuant to either [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) or [\(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section. Method 6B of [appendix A of this part](#) shall be conducted pursuant to [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) For affected facilities combusting coal or oil, coal or oil samples shall be collected daily in an as-fired condition at the inlet to the steam generating unit and analyzed for sulfur content and heat content according to the Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#). Method 19 of [appendix A of this part](#) provides procedures for converting these measurements into the format to be used in calculating the average SO₂ input rate.

(2) As an alternative fuel sampling procedure for affected facilities combusting oil, oil samples may be collected from the fuel tank for each steam generating unit immediately after the fuel tank is filled and before any oil is combusted. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall analyze the oil sample to determine the sulfur content of the oil. If a partially empty fuel tank is refilled, a new sample and analysis of the fuel in the tank would be required upon filling. Results of the fuel analysis taken after each new shipment of oil is received shall be used as the daily value when calculating the 30-day rolling average until the next shipment is received. If the fuel analysis shows that the sulfur content in the fuel tank is greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, the owner or operator shall ensure that the sulfur content of subsequent oil shipments is low enough to cause the 30-day rolling average sulfur content to be 0.5 weight percent sulfur or less.

(3) Method 6B of [appendix A of this part](#) may be used in lieu of CEMS to measure SO₂ at the inlet or outlet of the SO₂ control system. An initial stratification test is required to verify the adequacy of the Method 6B of [appendix A of this part](#) sampling location. The stratification test shall consist of three paired runs of a suitable SO₂ and CO₂ measurement train operated at the candidate location and a second similar train operated according to the procedures in [§ 3.2](#) and the applicable procedures in section 7 of Performance Specification 2 of [appendix B of this part](#). Method 6B of [appendix A of this part](#), Method 6A of [appendix A of this part](#), or a combination of Methods 6 and 3 of [appendix A of this part](#) or Methods 6C and 3A of [appendix A of this part](#) are suitable measurement techniques. If Method 6B of [appendix A of this part](#) is used for the second train, sampling time and timer operation may be adjusted for

the stratification test as long as an adequate sample volume is collected; however, both sampling trains are to be operated similarly. For the location to be adequate for Method 6B of [appendix A of this part](#) 24-hour tests, the mean of the absolute difference between the three paired runs must be less than 10 percent (0.10).

(e) The monitoring requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(d\)](#) of this section shall not apply to affected facilities subject to [§ 60.42c\(h\) \(1\), \(2\), or \(3\)](#) where the owner or operator of the affected facility seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standards based on fuel supplier certification, as described under [§ 60.48c\(f\)](#), as applicable.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility operating a CEMS pursuant to [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, or conducting as-fired fuel sampling pursuant to [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section, shall obtain emission data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days. If this minimum data requirement is not met with a single monitoring system, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall supplement the emission data with data collected with other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator.

§ 60.47c Emission monitoring for particulate matter.

(a) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(c\), \(d\), \(e\), and \(f\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility combusting coal, oil, or wood that is subject to the opacity standards under [§ 60.43c](#) shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) for measuring the opacity of the emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility subject to an opacity standard in [§ 60.43c\(c\)](#) that is not required to use a COMS due to [paragraphs \(c\), \(d\), \(e\), or \(f\)](#) of this section that elects not to use a COMS shall conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part and the procedures in [§ 60.11](#) to demonstrate compliance with the applicable limit in [§ 60.43c](#) by April 29, 2011, within 45 days of stopping use of an existing COMS, or within 180 days after initial startup of the facility, whichever is later, and shall comply with either [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\), \(a\)\(2\), or \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section. The observation period for Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance tests may be reduced from 3 hours to 60 minutes if all 6-minute averages are less than 10 percent and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20 percent during the initial 60 minutes of observation.

(1) Except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) and [\(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall conduct subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance tests using the procedures in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section according to the applicable schedule in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(a\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) of this section, as determined by the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test results.

(i) If no visible emissions are observed, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 12 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later;

(ii) If visible emissions are observed but the maximum 6-minute average opacity is less than or equal to 5 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 6 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later;

(iii) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 5 percent but less than or equal to 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 3 calendar months from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted or within 45 days of the next day that fuel with an opacity standard is combusted, whichever is later; or

(iv) If the maximum 6-minute average opacity is greater than 10 percent, a subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test must be completed within 45 calendar days from the date that the most recent performance test was conducted.

(2) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using Method 22 of appendix A–7 of this part according to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall conduct 10 minute observations (during normal operation) each operating day the affected facility fires fuel for which an opacity standard is applicable using Method 22 of appendix A–7 of this part and demonstrate that the sum of the occurrences of any visible emissions is not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.*, 30 seconds per 10 minute period). If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds during the initial 10 minute observation, immediately conduct a 30 minute observation. If the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is greater than 5 percent of the observation period (*i.e.*, 90 seconds per 30 minute period), the owner or operator shall either document and adjust the operation of the facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of visible emissions is equal to or less than 5 percent during a 30 minute observation (*i.e.*, 90 seconds) or conduct a new Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test using the procedures in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section within 45 calendar days according to the requirements in [§ 60.45c\(a\)\(8\)](#).

(ii) If no visible emissions are observed for 10 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable, observations can be reduced to once every 7 operating days during which an opacity standard is applicable. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed.

(3) If the maximum 6-minute opacity is less than 10 percent during the most recent Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part performance test, the owner or operator may, as an alternative to performing subsequent Method 9 of appendix A–4 performance tests, elect to perform subsequent monitoring using a digital opacity compliance system according to a site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator. The observations shall be similar, but not

necessarily identical, to the requirements in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, see OAQPS “Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems.” This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Policy Group (D243–02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods.

(b) All COMS shall be operated in accordance with the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 1 of [appendix B of this part](#). The span value of the opacity COMS shall be between 60 and 80 percent.

(c) Owners and operators of an affected facilities that burn only distillate oil that contains no more than 0.5 weight percent sulfur and/or liquid or gaseous fuels with potential sulfur dioxide emission rates of 26 ng/J (0.060 lb/MMBtu) heat input or less and that do not use a post-combustion technology to reduce SO₂ or PM emissions and that are subject to an opacity standard in [§ 60.43c\(c\)](#) are not required to operate a COMS if they follow the applicable procedures in [§ 60.48c\(f\)](#).

(d) Owners or operators complying with the PM emission limit by using a PM CEMS must calibrate, maintain, operate, and record the output of the system for PM emissions discharged to the atmosphere as specified in [§ 60.45c\(c\)](#). The CEMS specified in paragraph [§ 60.45c\(c\)](#) shall be operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for CEMS breakdowns and repairs. Data is recorded during calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

(e) Owners and operators of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in [§ 60.43c\(c\)](#) and that does not use post-combustion technology (except a wet scrubber) for reducing PM, SO₂, or carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, burns only gaseous fuels or fuel oils that contain less than or equal to 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and is operated such that emissions of CO discharged to the atmosphere from the affected facility are maintained at levels less than or equal to 0.15 lb/MMBtu on a boiler operating day average basis is not required to operate a COMS. Owners and operators of affected facilities electing to comply with this paragraph must demonstrate compliance according to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section; or

(1) You must monitor CO emissions using a CEMS according to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) The CO CEMS must be installed, certified, maintained, and operated according to the provisions in [§ 60.58b\(i\)\(3\)](#) of [subpart Eb of this part](#).

(ii) Each 1-hour CO emissions average is calculated using the data points generated by the CO CEMS expressed in parts per million by volume corrected to 3 percent oxygen (dry basis).

(iii) At a minimum, valid 1-hour CO emissions averages must be obtained for at least 90 percent of the operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. The 1-hour averages are calculated using the data points required in [§ 60.13\(h\)\(2\)](#).

(iv) Quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests for the CO CEMS must be performed in accordance with procedure 1 in [appendix F of this part](#).

(2) You must calculate the 1-hour average CO emissions levels for each steam generating unit operating day by multiplying the average hourly CO output concentration measured by the CO CEMS times the corresponding average hourly flue gas flow rate and divided by the corresponding average hourly heat input to the affected source. The 24-hour average CO emission level is determined by calculating the arithmetic average of the hourly CO emission levels computed for each steam generating unit operating day.

(3) You must evaluate the preceding 24-hour average CO emission level each steam generating unit operating day excluding periods of affected source startup, shutdown, or malfunction. If the 24-hour average CO emission level is greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, you must initiate investigation of the relevant equipment and control systems within 24 hours of the first discovery of the high emission incident and, take the appropriate corrective action as soon as practicable to adjust control settings or repair equipment to reduce the 24-hour average CO emission level to 0.15 lb/MMBtu or less.

(4) You must record the CO measurements and calculations performed according to [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section and any corrective actions taken. The record of corrective action taken must include the date and time during which the 24-hour average CO emission level was greater than 0.15 lb/MMBtu, and the date, time, and description of the corrective action.

(f) An owner or operator of an affected facility that is subject to an opacity standard in [§ 60.43c\(c\)](#) is not required to operate a COMS provided that the affected facility meets the conditions in either [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\), \(2\), or \(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) The affected facility uses a fabric filter (baghouse) as the primary PM control device and, the owner or operator operates a bag leak detection system to monitor the performance of the fabric filter according to the requirements in section [§ 60.48Da of this part](#).

(2) The affected facility uses an ESP as the primary PM control device, and the owner or operator uses an ESP predictive model to monitor the performance of the ESP developed in accordance and operated according to the requirements in section [§ 60.48Da of this part](#).

(3) The affected facility burns only gaseous fuels and/or fuel oils that contain no greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur, and the owner or operator operates the unit according to a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the permitting authority. This monitoring plan must include procedures and criteria for establishing and monitoring specific parameters for the affected facility indicative of compliance with the opacity standard. For testing performed as part of this site-specific monitoring plan, the permitting authority may require as an alternative to the notification and reporting requirements specified in [§§ 60.8 and 60.11](#) that

the owner or operator submit any deviations with the excess emissions report required under [§ 60.48c\(c\)](#).

[[72 FR 32759](#), June 13, 2007, as amended at [74 FR 5091](#), Jan. 28, 2009; [76 FR 3523](#), Jan. 20, 2011; [77 FR 9463](#), Feb. 16, 2012]

§ 60.48c Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each affected facility shall submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction and actual startup, as provided by [§ 60.7 of this part](#). This notification shall include:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.

(2) If applicable, a copy of any federally enforceable requirement that limits the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under [§ 60.42c](#), or [§ 60.43c](#).

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

(4) Notification if an emerging technology will be used for controlling SO₂ emissions. The Administrator will examine the description of the control device and will determine whether the technology qualifies as an emerging technology. In making this determination, the Administrator may require the owner or operator of the affected facility to submit additional information concerning the control device. The affected facility is subject to the provisions of [§ 60.42c\(a\)](#) or [\(b\)\(1\)](#), unless and until this determination is made by the Administrator.

(b) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits of [§ 60.42c](#), or the PM or opacity limits of [§ 60.43c](#), shall submit to the Administrator the performance test data from the initial and any subsequent performance tests and, if applicable, the performance evaluation of the CEMS and/or COMS using the applicable performance specifications in [appendix B of this part](#).

(c) In addition to the applicable requirements in [§ 60.7](#), the owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the opacity limits in [§ 60.43c\(c\)](#) shall submit excess emission reports for any excess emissions from the affected facility that occur during the reporting period and maintain records according to the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section, as applicable to the visible emissions monitoring method used.

(1) For each performance test conducted using Method 9 of appendix A–4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all opacity observation periods;

(ii) Name, affiliation, and copy of current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test; and

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets;

(2) For each performance test conducted using Method 22 of appendix A-4 of this part, the owner or operator shall keep the records including the information specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) Dates and time intervals of all visible emissions observation periods;

(ii) Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test;

(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and

(iv) Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to the affected facility operation by the owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements.

(3) For each digital opacity compliance system, the owner or operator shall maintain records and submit reports according to the requirements specified in the site-specific monitoring plan approved by the Administrator

(d) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under [§ 60.42c](#) shall submit reports to the Administrator.

(e) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to the SO₂ emission limits, fuel oil sulfur limits, or percent reduction requirements under [§ 60.42c](#) shall keep records and submit reports as required under [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, including the following information, as applicable.

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period.

(2) Each 30-day average SO₂ emission rate (ng/J or lb/MMBtu), or 30-day average sulfur content (weight percent), calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(3) Each 30-day average percent of potential SO₂ emission rate calculated during the reporting period, ending with the last 30-day period; reasons for any noncompliance with the emission standards; and a description of the corrective actions taken.

(4) Identification of any steam generating unit operating days for which SO₂ or diluent (O₂ or CO₂) data have not been obtained by an approved method for at least 75 percent of the

operating hours; justification for not obtaining sufficient data; and a description of corrective actions taken.

(5) Identification of any times when emissions data have been excluded from the calculation of average emission rates; justification for excluding data; and a description of corrective actions taken if data have been excluded for periods other than those during which coal or oil were not combusted in the steam generating unit.

(6) Identification of the F factor used in calculations, method of determination, and type of fuel combusted.

(7) Identification of whether averages have been obtained based on CEMS rather than manual sampling methods.

(8) If a CEMS is used, identification of any times when the pollutant concentration exceeded the full span of the CEMS.

(9) If a CEMS is used, description of any modifications to the CEMS that could affect the ability of the CEMS to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3 of [appendix B of this part](#).

(10) If a CEMS is used, results of daily CEMS drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1 of this part.

(11) If fuel supplier certification is used to demonstrate compliance, records of fuel supplier certification as described under [paragraph \(f\)\(1\), \(2\), \(3\), or \(4\)](#) of this section, as applicable. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period.

(f) Fuel supplier certification shall include the following information:

(1) For distillate oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in [§ 60.41c](#); and

(iii) The sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil.

(2) For residual oil:

(i) The name of the oil supplier;

(ii) The location of the oil when the sample was drawn for analysis to determine the sulfur content of the oil, specifically including whether the oil was sampled as delivered to the affected facility, or whether the sample was drawn from oil in storage at the oil supplier's or oil refiner's facility, or other location;

(iii) The sulfur content of the oil from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself); and

(iv) The method used to determine the sulfur content of the oil.

(3) For coal:

(i) The name of the coal supplier;

(ii) The location of the coal when the sample was collected for analysis to determine the properties of the coal, specifically including whether the coal was sampled as delivered to the affected facility or whether the sample was collected from coal in storage at the mine, at a coal preparation plant, at a coal supplier's facility, or at another location. The certification shall include the name of the coal mine (and coal seam), coal storage facility, or coal preparation plant (where the sample was collected);

(iii) The results of the analysis of the coal from which the shipment came (or of the shipment itself) including the sulfur content, moisture content, ash content, and heat content; and

(iv) The methods used to determine the properties of the coal.

(4) For other fuels:

(i) The name of the supplier of the fuel;

(ii) The potential sulfur emissions rate or maximum potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel in ng/J heat input; and

(iii) The method used to determine the potential sulfur emissions rate of the fuel.

(g)

(1) Except as provided under [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\) and \(g\)\(3\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each operating day.

(2) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts only natural gas, wood, fuels using fuel certification in [§ 60.48c\(f\)](#) to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standard, fuels not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity), or a mixture of these fuels may elect to

record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each calendar month.

(3) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected facility or multiple affected facilities located on a contiguous property unit where the only fuels combusted in any steam generating unit (including steam generating units not subject to this subpart) at that property are natural gas, wood, distillate oil meeting the most current requirements in [§ 60.42C](#) to use fuel certification to demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ standard, and/or fuels, excluding coal and residual oil, not subject to an emissions standard (excluding opacity) may elect to record and maintain records of the total amount of each steam generating unit fuel delivered to that property during each calendar month.

(h) The owner or operator of each affected facility subject to a federally enforceable requirement limiting the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under [§ 60.42c](#) or [§ 60.43c](#) shall calculate the annual capacity factor individually for each fuel combusted. The annual capacity factor is determined on a 12-month rolling average basis with a new annual capacity factor calculated at the end of the calendar month.

(i) All records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the affected facility for a period of two years following the date of such record.

(j) The reporting period for the reports required under this subpart is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period.

[[72 FR 32759](#), June 13, 2007, as amended at [74 FR 5091](#), Jan. 28, 2009]

Appendix B

Subpart FF

National Emission Standards for Benzene Operations

Subpart FF—National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

Source: [55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 61.340 Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to owners and operators of chemical manufacturing plants, coke by-product recovery plants, and petroleum refineries.

(b) The provisions of this subpart apply to owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste generated by any facility listed in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section. The waste streams at hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities subject to the provisions of this subpart are the benzene-containing hazardous waste from any facility listed in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section. A hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility is a facility that must obtain a hazardous waste management permit under subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

(c) At each facility identified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) or [\(b\)](#) of this section, the following waste is exempt from the requirements of this subpart:

(1) Waste in the form of gases or vapors that is emitted from process fluids:

(2) Waste that is contained in a segregated stormwater sewer system.

(d) At each facility identified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) or [\(b\)](#) of this section, any gaseous stream from a waste management unit, treatment process, or wastewater treatment system routed to a fuel gas system, as defined in [§ 61.341](#), is exempt from this subpart. No testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting is required under this subpart for any gaseous stream from a waste management unit, treatment process, or wastewater treatment unit routed to a fuel gas system.

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at [55 FR 37231](#), Sept. 10, 1990; [58 FR 3095](#), Jan. 7, 1993; [67 FR 68531](#), Nov. 12, 2002]

§ 61.341 Definitions.

Benzene concentration means the fraction by weight of benzene in a waste as determined in accordance with the procedures specified in [§ 61.355 of this subpart](#).

Car-seal means a seal that is placed on a device that is used to change the position of a valve (e.g., from opened to closed) in such a way that the position of the valve cannot be changed without breaking the seal.

Chemical manufacturing plant means any facility engaged in the production of chemicals by chemical, thermal, physical, or biological processes for use as a product, co-product, by-product, or intermediate including but not limited to industrial organic chemicals, organic pesticide products, pharmaceutical preparations, paint and allied products, fertilizers, and agricultural chemicals. Examples of chemical manufacturing plants include facilities at which process units are operated to produce one or more of the following chemicals: benzenesulfonic acid, benzene, chlorobenzene, cumene, cyclohexane, ethylene, ethylbenzene, hydroquinone, linear alkylbenzene, nitrobenzene, resorcinol, sulfolane, or styrene.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from an emission source to a control device.

Coke by-product recovery plant means any facility designed and operated for the separation and recovery of coal tar derivatives (by-products) evolved from coal during the coking process of a coke oven battery.

Container means any portable waste management unit in which a material is stored, transported, treated, or otherwise handled. Examples of containers are drums, barrels, tank trucks, barges, dumpsters, tank cars, dump trucks, and ships.

Control device means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare.

Cover means a device or system which is placed on or over a waste placed in a waste management unit so that the entire waste surface area is enclosed and sealed to minimize air emissions. A cover may have openings necessary for operation, inspection, and maintenance of the waste management unit such as access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells provided that each opening is closed and sealed when not in use. Example of covers include a fixed roof installed on a tank, a lid installed on a container, and an air-supported enclosure installed over a waste management unit.

External floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover with certain rim sealing mechanisms that rests on the liquid surface in a waste management unit with no fixed roof.

Facility means all process units and product tanks that generate waste within a stationary source, and all waste management units that are used for waste treatment, storage, or disposal within a stationary source.

Fixed roof means a cover that is mounted on a waste management unit in a stationary manner and that does not move with fluctuations in liquid level.

Floating roof means a cover with certain rim sealing mechanisms consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, internal floating cover or covered floating roof, which rests upon and is supported by the liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and unit wall.

Flow indicator means a device which indicates whether gas flow is present in a line or vent system.

Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and control system that gathers gaseous streams generated by facility operations, may blend them with sources of gas, if available, and transports the blended gaseous fuel at suitable pressures for use as fuel in heaters, furnaces, boilers, incinerators, gas turbines, and other combustion devices located within or outside the facility. The fuel is piped directly to each individual combustion device, and the system typically operates at pressures over atmospheric.

Individual drain system means the system used to convey waste from a process unit, product storage tank, or waste management unit to a waste management unit. The term includes all process drains and common junction boxes, together with their associated sewer lines and other junction boxes, down to the receiving waste management unit.

Internal floating roof means a cover that rests or floats on the liquid surface inside a waste management unit that has a fixed roof.

Liquid-mounted seal means a foam or liquid-filled primary seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the waste management unit wall and the floating roof continuously around the circumference.

Loading means the introduction of waste into a waste management unit but not necessarily to complete capacity (also referred to as filling).

Maximum organic vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the waste at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the waste storage temperature for waste stored above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for waste stored at the ambient temperature, as determined:

- (1) In accordance with [§ 60.17\(c\)](#); or
- (2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or
- (3) In accordance with [§ 60.17\(a\)\(37\)](#); or
- (4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

No detectable emissions means less than 500 parts per million by volume (ppmv) above background levels, as measured by a detection instrument reading in accordance with the procedures specified in [§ 61.355\(h\) of this subpart](#).

Oil-water separator means a waste management unit, generally a tank or surface impoundment, used to separate oil from water. An oil-water separator consists of not only the separation unit but also the forebay and other separator basins, skimmers, weirs, grit chambers,

sludge hoppers, and bar screens that are located directly after the individual drain system and prior to additional treatment units such as an air flotation unit, clarifier, or biological treatment unit. Examples of an oil-water separator include an API separator, parallel-plate interceptor, and corrugated-plate interceptor with the associated ancillary equipment.

Petroleum refinery means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through the distillation of petroleum, or through the redistillation, cracking, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

Petroleum means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

Point of waste generation means the location where the waste stream exits the process unit component or storage tank prior to handling or treatment in an operation that is not an integral part of the production process, or in the case of waste management units that generate new wastes after treatment, the location where the waste stream exits the waste management unit component.

Process unit means equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to produce intermediate or final products. A process unit can be operated independently if supplied with sufficient fuel or raw materials and sufficient product storage facilities.

Process unit turnaround means the shutting down of the operations of a process unit, the purging of the contents of the process unit, the maintenance or repair work, followed by restarting of the process.

Process unit turnaround waste means a waste that is generated as a result of a process unit turnaround.

Process wastewater means water which comes in contact with benzene during manufacturing or processing operations conducted within a process unit. Process wastewater is not organic wastes, process fluids, product tank drawdown, cooling tower blowdown, steam trap condensate, or landfill leachate.

Process wastewater stream means a waste stream that contains only process wastewater.

Product tank means a stationary unit that is designed to contain an accumulation of materials that are fed to or produced by a process unit, and is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.

Product tank drawdown means any material or mixture of materials discharged from a product tank for the purpose of removing water or other contaminants from the product tank.

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions exclusively to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control equipment by venting gases or

vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purpose of this subpart, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in this vapor headspace in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the air emission control equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

Segregated stormwater sewer system means a drain and collection system designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall runoff at a facility, and which is segregated from all other individual drain systems.

Sewer line means a lateral, trunk line, branch line, or other enclosed conduit used to convey waste to a downstream waste management unit.

Slop oil means the floating oil and solids that accumulate on the surface of an oil-water separator.

Sour water stream means a stream that:

- (1) Contains ammonia or sulfur compounds (usually hydrogen sulfide) at concentrations of 10 ppm by weight or more;
- (2) Is generated from separation of water from a feed stock, intermediate, or product that contained ammonia or sulfur compounds; and
- (3) Requires treatment to remove the ammonia or sulfur compounds.

Sour water stripper means a unit that:

- (1) Is designed and operated to remove ammonia or sulfur compounds (usually hydrogen sulfide) from sour water streams;
- (2) Has the sour water streams transferred to the stripper through hard piping or other enclosed system; and
- (3) Is operated in such a manner that the offgases are sent to a sulfur recovery unit, processing unit, incinerator, flare, or other combustion device.

Surface impoundment means a waste management unit which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an

accumulation of liquid wastes or waste containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

Tank means a stationary waste management unit that is designed to contain an accumulation of waste and is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support.

Treatment process means a stream stripping unit, thin-film evaporation unit, waste incinerator, or any other process used to comply with [§ 61.348 of this subpart](#).

Vapor-mounted seal means a foam-filled primary seal mounted continuously around the perimeter of a waste management unit so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the unit wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

Waste means any material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations, or from community activities that is discarded or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, thermally, or biologically treated prior to being discarded, recycled, or discharged.

Waste management unit means a piece of equipment, structure, or transport mechanism used in handling, storage, treatment, or disposal of waste. Examples of a waste management unit include a tank, surface impoundment, container, oil-water separator, individual drain system, steam stripping unit, thin-film evaporation unit, waste incinerator, and landfill.

Waste stream means the waste generated by a particular process unit, product tank, or waste management unit. The characteristics of the waste stream (e.g., flow rate, benzene concentration, water content) are determined at the point of waste generation. Examples of a waste stream include process wastewater, product tank drawdown, sludge and slop oil removed from waste management units, and landfill leachate.

Wastewater treatment system means any component, piece of equipment, or installation that receives, manages, or treats process wastewater, product tank drawdown, or landfill leachate prior to direct or indirect discharge in accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit regulations under [40 CFR part 122](#). These systems typically include individual drain systems, oil-water separators, air flotation units, equalization tanks, and biological treatment units.

Water seal controls means a seal pot, p-leg trap, or other type of trap filled with water (e.g., flooded sewers that maintain water levels adequate to prevent air flow through the system) that creates a water barrier between the sewer line and the atmosphere. The water level of the seal must be maintained in the vertical leg of a drain in order to be considered a water seal.

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990; [55 FR 12444](#), Apr. 3, 1990, as amended at [58 FR 3095](#), Jan. 7, 1993; [67 FR 68531](#), Nov. 12, 2002]

§ 61.342 Standards: General.

(a) An owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 10 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) (11 ton/yr) shall be exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\) and \(c\)](#) of this section. The total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is the sum of the annual benzene quantity for each waste stream at the facility that has a flow-weighted annual average water content greater than 10 percent or that is mixed with water, or other wastes, at any time and the mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent. The benzene quantity in a waste stream is to be counted only once without multiple counting if other waste streams are mixed with or generated from the original waste stream. Other specific requirements for calculating the total annual benzene waste quantity are as follows:

(1) Wastes that are exempted from control under [§§ 61.342\(c\)\(2\) and 61.342\(c\)\(3\)](#) are included in the calculation of the total annual benzene quantity if they have an annual average water content greater than 10 percent, or if they are mixed with water or other wastes at any time and the mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent.

(2) The benzene in a material subject to this subpart that is sold is included in the calculation of the total annual benzene quantity if the material has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent.

(3) Benzene in wastes generated by remediation activities conducted at the facility, such as the excavation of contaminated soil, pumping and treatment of groundwater, and the recovery of product from soil or groundwater, are not included in the calculation of total annual benzene quantity for that facility. If the facility's total annual benzene quantity is 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) or more, wastes generated by remediation activities are subject to the requirements of [paragraphs \(c\) through \(h\)](#) of this section. If the facility is managing remediation waste generated offsite, the benzene in this waste shall be included in the calculation of total annual benzene quantity in facility waste, if the waste streams have an annual average water content greater than 10 percent, or if they are mixed with water or other wastes at any time and the mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent.

(4) The total annual benzene quantity is determined based upon the quantity of benzene in the waste before any waste treatment occurs to remove the benzene except as specified in [§ 61.355\(c\)\(1\)\(i\) \(A\) through \(C\)](#).

(b) Each owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section shall be in compliance with the requirements of [paragraphs \(c\) through \(h\)](#) of this section no later than 90 days following the effective date, unless a waiver of compliance has been obtained under [§ 61.11](#), or by the initial startup for a new source with an initial startup after the effective date.

(1) The owner or operator of an existing source unable to comply with the rule within the required time may request a waiver of compliance under [§ 61.10](#).

(2) As part of the waiver application, the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a plan under [§ 61.10\(b\)\(3\)](#) that is an enforceable commitment to obtain environmental benefits to mitigate the benzene emissions that result from extending the compliance date. The plan shall include the following information:

(i) A description of the method of compliance, including the control approach, schedule for installing controls, and quantity of the benzene emissions that result from extending the compliance date;

(ii) If the control approach involves a compliance strategy designed to obtain integrated compliance with multiple regulatory requirements, a description of the other regulations involved and their effective dates; and

(iii) A description of the actions to be taken at the facility to obtain mitigating environmental benefits, including how the benefits will be obtained, the schedule for these actions, and an estimate of the quantifiable benefits that directly result from these actions.

(c) Each owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section shall manage and treat the facility waste as follows:

(1) For each waste stream that contains benzene, including (but not limited to) organic waste streams that contain less than 10 percent water and aqueous waste streams, even if the wastes are not discharged to an individual drain system, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Remove or destroy the benzene contained in the waste using a treatment process or wastewater treatment system that complies with the standards specified in [§ 61.348 of this subpart](#).

(ii) Comply with the standards specified in [§§ 61.343 through 61.347 of this subpart](#) for each waste management unit that receives or manages the waste stream prior to and during treatment of the waste stream in accordance with [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(iii) Each waste management unit used to manage or treat waste streams that will be recycled to a process shall comply with the standards specified in [§§ 61.343 through 61.347](#). Once the waste stream is recycled to a process, including to a tank used for the storage of production process feed, product, or product intermediates, unless this tank is used primarily for the storage of wastes, the material is no longer subject to [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section.

(2) A waste stream is exempt from [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section provided that the owner or operator demonstrates initially and, thereafter, at least once per year that the flow-weighted

annual average benzene concentration for the waste stream is less than 10 ppmw as determined by the procedures specified in [§ 61.355\(c\)\(2\)](#) or [§ 61.355\(c\)\(3\)](#).

(3) A waste stream is exempt from [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section provided that the owner or operator demonstrates initially and, thereafter, at least once per year that the conditions specified in either [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) or [\(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section are met.

(i) The waste stream is process wastewater that has a flow rate less than 0.02 liters per minute (0.005 gallons per minute) or an annual wastewater quantity of less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr); or

(ii) All of the following conditions are met:

(A) The owner or operator does not choose to exempt process wastewater under [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section,

(B) The total annual benzene quantity in all waste streams chosen for exemption in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section does not exceed 2.0 Mg/yr (2.2 ton/yr) as determined in the procedures in [§ 61.355\(j\)](#), and

(C) The total annual benzene quantity in a waste stream chosen for exemption, including process unit turnaround waste, is determined for the year in which the waste is generated.

(d) As an alternative to the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(c\)](#) and [\(e\)](#) of this section, an owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section may elect to manage and treat the facility waste as follows:

(1) The owner or operator shall manage and treat facility waste other than process wastewater in accordance with the requirements of [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator shall manage and treat process wastewater in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Process wastewater shall be treated to achieve a total annual benzene quantity from facility process wastewater less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr). Total annual benzene from facility process wastewater shall be determined by adding together the annual benzene quantity at the point of waste generation for each untreated process wastewater stream plus the annual benzene quantity exiting the treatment process for each process wastewater stream treated in accordance with the requirements of [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(ii) Each treated process wastewater stream identified in [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section shall be managed and treated in accordance with [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(iii) Each untreated process wastewater stream identified in [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section is exempt from the requirements of [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(e) As an alternative to the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(c\) and \(d\)](#) of this section, an owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section may elect to manage and treat the facility waste as follows:

(1) The owner or operator shall manage and treat facility waste with a flow-weighted annual average water content of less than 10 percent in accordance with the requirements of [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator shall manage and treat facility waste (including remediation and process unit turnaround waste) with a flow-weighted annual average water content of 10 percent or greater, on a volume basis as total water, and each waste stream that is mixed with water or wastes at any time such that the resulting mixture has an annual water content greater than 10 percent, in accordance with the following:

(i) The benzene quantity for the wastes described in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section must be equal to or less than 6.0 Mg/yr (6.6 ton/yr), as determined in [§ 61.355\(k\)](#). Wastes as described in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section that are transferred offsite shall be included in the determination of benzene quantity as provided in [§ 61.355\(k\)](#). The provisions of [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section shall not apply to any owner or operator who elects to comply with the provisions of [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section.

(ii) The determination of benzene quantity for each waste stream defined in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section shall be made in accordance with [§ 61.355\(k\)](#).

(f) Rather than treating the waste onsite, an owner or operator may elect to comply with [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section by transferring the waste offsite to another facility where the waste is treated in accordance with the requirements of [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator transferring the waste shall:

(1) Comply with the standards specified in [§§ 61.343 through 61.347 of this subpart](#) for each waste management unit that receives or manages the waste prior to shipment of the waste offsite.

(2) Include with each offsite waste shipment a notice stating that the waste contains benzene which is required to be managed and treated in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.

(g) Compliance with this subpart will be determined by review of facility records and results from tests and inspections using methods and procedures specified in [§ 61.355 of this subpart](#).

(h) Permission to use an alternative means of compliance to meet the requirements of [§§ 61.342 through 61.352 of this subpart](#) may be granted by the Administrator as provided in [§ 61.353 of this subpart](#).

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at [58 FR 3095](#), Jan. 7, 1993; [65 FR 62159](#), [62160](#), Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.343 Standards: Tanks.

(a) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section and in [§ 61.351](#), the owner or operator must meet the standards in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section for each tank in which the waste stream is placed in accordance with [§ 61.342 \(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#). The standards in this section apply to the treatment and storage of the waste stream in a tank, including dewatering.

(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a fixed-roof and closed-vent system that routes all organic vapors vented from the tank to a control device.

(i) The fixed-roof shall meet the following requirements:

(A) The cover and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) shall be designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\) of this subpart](#).

(B) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that waste is in the tank except when it is necessary to use the opening for waste sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(C) If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the tank is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, then [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section does not apply to any opening that meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The purpose of the opening is to provide dilution air to reduce the explosion hazard;

(2) The opening is designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\)](#); and

(3) The pressure is monitored continuously to ensure that the pressure in the tank remains below atmospheric pressure.

(ii) The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of [§ 61.349 of this subpart](#).

(2) The owner or operator must install, operate, and maintain an enclosure and closed-vent system that routes all organic vapors vented from the tank, located inside the enclosure, to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section.

(b) For a tank that meets all the conditions specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator may elect to comply with [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section as an alternative to the requirements specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(1) The waste managed in the tank complying with [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section shall meet all of the following conditions:

(i) Each waste stream managed in the tank must have a flow-weighted annual average water content less than or equal to 10 percent water, on a volume basis as total water.

(ii) The waste managed in the tank either:

(A) Has a maximum organic vapor pressure less than 5.2 kilopascals (kPa) (0.75 pounds per square inch (psi));

(B) Has a maximum organic vapor pressure less than 27.6 kPa (4.0 psi) and is managed in a tank having design capacity less than 151 m³ (40,000 gal); or

(C) Has a maximum organic vapor pressure less than 76.6 kPa (11.1 psi) and is managed in a tank having a design capacity less than 75 m³ (20,000 gal).

(2) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a fixed roof as specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#).

(3) For each tank complying with [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, one or more devices which vent directly to the atmosphere may be used on the tank provided each device remains in a closed, sealed position during normal operations except when the device needs to open to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation of the tank or cover resulting from filling or emptying the tank, diurnal temperature changes, atmospheric pressure changes or malfunction of the unit in accordance with good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, explosive, or other hazardous materials.

(c) Each fixed-roof, seal, access door, and all other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur and that access doors and other openings are closed and gasketed properly.

(d) Except as provided in [§ 61.350 of this subpart](#), when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, or when detectable emissions are measured, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 45 calendar days after identification.

(e) Each owner or operator who controls air pollutant emissions by using an enclosure vented through a closed-vent system to a control device must meet the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) The tank must be located inside a total enclosure. The enclosure must be designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure as specified in

“Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” in [40 CFR 52.741](#), appendix B. The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; passage of material into or out of the enclosure by conveyor, vehicles, or other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or electrical equipment; or direct airflow into the enclosure. The owner or operator must perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in [section 5.0](#) of Procedure T initially when the enclosure is first installed and, thereafter, annually. A facility that has conducted an initial compliance demonstration and that performs annual compliance demonstrations in accordance with the requirements for Tank Level 2 control requirements [40 CFR 264.1084\(i\)](#) or [40 CFR 265\(i\)](#) is not required to make repeat demonstrations of initial and continuous compliance for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) The enclosure must be vented through a closed-vent system to a control device that is designed and operated in accordance with the standards for control devices specified in [§ 61.349](#).

(3) Safety devices, as defined in this subpart, may be installed and operated as necessary on any enclosure, closed-vent system, or control device used to comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(4) The closed-vent system must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of [§ 61.349](#).

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at [55 FR 18331](#), May 2, 1990; [58 FR 3096](#), Jan. 7, 1993; [67 FR 68532](#), Nov. 12, 2002; [68 FR 6082](#), Feb. 6, 2003; [68 FR 67935](#), Dec. 4, 2003]

§ 61.344 Standards: Surface impoundments.

(a) The owner or operator shall meet the following standards for each surface impoundment in which waste is placed in accordance with [§ 61.342\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#):

(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain on each surface impoundment a cover (e.g., air-supported structure or rigid cover) and closed-vent system that routes all organic vapors vented from the surface impoundment to a control device.

(i) The cover shall meet the following requirements:

(A) The cover and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) shall be designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\) of this subpart](#).

(B) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that waste is in the surface impoundment except when it is necessary to use the opening for waste sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(C) If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the enclosure of the surface impoundment is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, then [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section does not apply to any opening that meets all of the following conditions:

- (1) The purpose of the opening is to provide dilution air to reduce the explosion hazard;
- (2) The opening is designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\) of this subpart](#); and
- (3) The pressure is monitored continuously to ensure that the pressure in the enclosure of the surface impoundment remains below atmospheric pressure.

(D) The cover shall be used at all times that waste is placed in the surface impoundment except during removal of treatment residuals in accordance with [40 CFR 268.4](#) or closure of the surface impoundment in accordance with [40 CFR 264.228](#). (Note: the treatment residuals generated by these activities may be subject to the requirements of this part.)

(ii) The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with [§ 61.349 of this subpart](#).

(b) Each cover seal, access hatch, and all other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur and that access hatches and other openings are closed and gasketed properly.

(c) Except as provided in [§ 61.350 of this subpart](#), when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, or when detectable emissions are measured, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification.

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at [58 FR 3097](#), Jan. 7, 1993]

§ 61.345 Standards: Containers.

(a) The owner or operator shall meet the following standards for each container in which waste is placed in accordance with [§ 61.342\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#):

(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a cover on each container used to handle, transfer, or store waste in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The cover and all openings (e.g., bungs, hatches, and sampling ports) shall be designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) Except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(4\)](#) of this section, each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that waste is in the container except when it is necessary to use the opening for waste loading, removal, inspection, or sampling.

(2) When a waste is transferred into a container by pumping, the owner or operator shall perform the transfer using a submerged fill pipe. The submerged fill pipe outlet shall extend to within two fill pipe diameters of the bottom of the container while the container is being loaded. During loading of the waste, the cover shall remain in place and all openings shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position except for those openings required for the submerged fill pipe, those openings required for venting of the container to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation of the container or cover, and any openings complying with [paragraph \(a\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(3) Treatment of a waste in a container, including aeration, thermal or other treatment, must be performed by the owner or operator in a manner such that while the waste is being treated the container meets the standards specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section, except for covers and closed-vent systems that meet the requirements in [paragraph \(a\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator must either:

(A) Vent the container inside a total enclosure which is exhausted through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) and [\(B\)](#) of this section; or

(B) Vent the covered or closed container directly through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) and [\(C\)](#) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator must meet the following requirements, as applicable to the type of air emission control equipment selected by the owner or operator:

(A) The total enclosure must be designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure as specified in section 5 of the “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” in [40 CFR 52.741](#), appendix B. The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access; passage of containers through the enclosure by conveyor or other mechanical means; entry of permanent mechanical or electrical equipment; or direct airflow into the enclosure. The owner or operator must perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in [section 5.0](#) of “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” initially when the enclosure is first installed and, thereafter, annually. A facility that has conducted an initial compliance demonstration and that performs annual compliance demonstrations in accordance with the Container Level 3 control requirements in [40 CFR 264.1086\(e\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) or [40 CFR](#)

[265.1086\(e\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) is not required to make repeat demonstrations of initial and continuous compliance for the purposes of this subpart.

(B) The closed-vent system and control device must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of [§ 61.349](#).

(C) For a container cover, the cover and all openings (*e.g.*, doors, hatches) must be designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\)](#).

(iii) Safety devices, as defined in this subpart, may be installed and operated as necessary on any container, enclosure, closed-vent system, or control device used to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(4) If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the container is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, the owner or operator may operate the system with an opening that is not sealed and kept closed at all times if the following conditions are met:

(i) The purpose of the opening is to provide dilution air to reduce the explosion hazard;

(ii) The opening is designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\)](#); and

(iii) The pressure is monitored continuously to ensure that the pressure in the container remains below atmospheric pressure.

(b) Each cover and all openings shall be visually inspected initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that they are closed and gasketed properly.

(c) Except as provided in [§ 61.350 of this subpart](#), when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification.

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at [58 FR 3097](#), Jan. 7, 1993; [67 FR 68532](#), Nov. 12, 2002; [68 FR 67936](#), Dec. 4, 2003]

§ 61.346 Standards: Individual drain systems.

(a) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall meet the following standards for each individual drain system in which waste is placed in accordance with [§ 61.342\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#):

(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain on each drain system opening a cover and closed-vent system that routes all organic vapors vented from the drain system to a control device.

(i) The cover shall meet the following requirements:

(A) The cover and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports) shall be designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\) of this subpart](#).

(B) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that waste is in the drain system except when it is necessary to use the opening for waste sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(C) If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the individual drain system is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, then [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section does not apply to any opening that meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The purpose of the opening is to provide dilution air to reduce the explosion hazard;

(2) The opening is designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\)](#); and

(3) The pressure is monitored continuously to ensure that the pressure in the individual drain system remains below atmospheric pressure.

(ii) The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with [§ 61.349 of this subpart](#).

(2) Each cover seal, access hatch, and all other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur and that access hatches and other openings are closed and gasketed properly.

(3) Except as provided in [§ 61.350 of this subpart](#), when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, or when detectable emissions are measured, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification.

(b) As an alternative to complying with [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, an owner or operator may elect to comply with the following requirements:

(1) Each drain shall be equipped with water seal controls or a tightly sealed cap or plug.

(2) Each junction box shall be equipped with a cover and may have a vent pipe. The vent pipe shall be at least 90 cm (3 ft) in length and shall not exceed 10.2 cm (4 in) in diameter.

(i) Junction box covers shall have a tight seal around the edge and shall be kept in place at all times, except during inspection and maintenance.

(ii) One of the following methods shall be used to control emissions from the junction box vent pipe to the atmosphere:

(A) Equip the junction box with a system to prevent the flow of organic vapors from the junction box vent pipe to the atmosphere during normal operation. An example of such a system includes use of water seal controls on the junction box. A flow indicator shall be installed, operated, and maintained on each junction box vent pipe to ensure that organic vapors are not vented from the junction box to the atmosphere during normal operation.

(B) Connect the junction box vent pipe to a closed-vent system and control device in accordance with [§ 61.349 of this subpart](#).

(3) Each sewer line shall not be open to the atmosphere and shall be covered or enclosed in a manner so as to have no visual gaps or cracks in joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.

(4) Equipment installed in accordance with [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\), \(b\)\(2\), or \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section shall be inspected as follows:

(i) Each drain using water seal controls shall be checked by visual or physical inspection initially and thereafter quarterly for indications of low water levels or other conditions that would reduce the effectiveness of water seal controls.

(ii) Each drain using a tightly sealed cap or plug shall be visually inspected initially and thereafter quarterly to ensure caps or plugs are in place and properly installed.

(iii) Each junction box shall be visually inspected initially and thereafter quarterly to ensure that the cover is in place and to ensure that the cover has a tight seal around the edge.

(iv) The unburied portion of each sewer line shall be visually inspected initially and thereafter quarterly for indication of cracks, gaps, or other problems that could result in benzene emissions.

(5) Except as provided in [§ 61.350 of this subpart](#), when a broken seal, gap, crack or other problem is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification.

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at [55 FR 37231](#), Sept. 10, 1990; [58 FR 3097](#), Jan. 7, 1993]

§ 61.347 Standards: Oil-water separators.

(a) Except as provided in [§ 61.352 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall meet the following standards for each oil-water separator in which waste is placed in accordance with [§ 61.342\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#):

(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a fixed-roof and closed-vent system that routes all organic vapors vented from the oil-water separator to a control device.

(i) The fixed-roof shall meet the following requirements:

(A) The cover and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) shall be designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\) of this subpart](#).

(B) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that waste is in the oil-water separator except when it is necessary to use the opening for waste sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(C) If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the oil-water separator is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, then [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)\(B\) of this section](#) does not apply to any opening that meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The purpose of the opening is to provide dilution air to reduce the explosion hazard;

(2) The opening is designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\)](#); and

(3) The pressure is monitored continuously to ensure that the pressure in the oil-water separator remains below atmospheric pressure.

(ii) The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of [§ 61.349 of this subpart](#).

(b) Each cover seal, access hatch, and all other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur between the cover and oil-water separator wall and that access hatches and other openings are closed and gasketed properly.

(c) Except as provided in [§ 61.350 of this subpart](#), when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, or when detectable emissions are measured, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification.

§ 61.348 Standards: Treatment processes.

(a) Except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(5\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall treat the waste stream in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall design, install, operate, and maintain a treatment process that either:

(i) Removes benzene from the waste stream to a level less than 10 parts per million by weight (ppmw) on a flow-weighted annual average basis,

(ii) Removes benzene from the waste stream by 99 percent or more on a mass basis, or

(iii) Destroys benzene in the waste stream by incinerating the waste in a combustion unit that achieves a destruction efficiency of 99 percent or greater for benzene.

(2) Each treatment process complying with [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) or [\(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section shall be designed and operated in accordance with the appropriate waste management unit standards specified in [§§ 61.343](#) through [61.347 of this subpart](#). For example, if a treatment process is a tank, then the owner or operator shall comply with [§ 61.343 of this subpart](#).

(3) For the purpose of complying with the requirements specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section, the intentional or unintentional reduction in the benzene concentration of a waste stream by dilution of the waste stream with other wastes or materials is not allowed.

(4) An owner or operator may aggregate or mix together individual waste streams to create a combined waste stream for the purpose of facilitating treatment of waste to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

(5) If an owner or operator aggregates or mixes any combination of process wastewater, product tank drawdown, or landfill leachate subject to [§ 61.342\(c\)\(1\) of this subpart](#) together with other waste streams to create a combined waste stream for the purpose of facilitating management or treatment of waste in a wastewater treatment system, then the wastewater treatment system shall be operated in accordance with [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section. These provisions apply to above-ground wastewater treatment systems as well as those that are at or below ground level.

(b) Except for facilities complying with [§ 61.342\(e\)](#), the owner or operator that aggregates or mixes individual waste streams as defined in [paragraph \(a\)\(5\)](#) of this section for management and treatment in a wastewater treatment system shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall design and operate each waste management unit that comprises the wastewater treatment system in accordance with the appropriate standards specified in [§§ 61.343](#) through [61.347 of this subpart](#).

(2) The provisions of [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section do not apply to any waste management unit that the owner or operator demonstrates to meet the following conditions initially and, thereafter, at least once per year:

(i) The benzene content of each waste stream entering the waste management unit is less than 10 ppmw on a flow-weighted annual average basis as determined by the procedures specified in [§ 61.355\(c\) of this subpart](#); and

(ii) The total annual benzene quantity contained in all waste streams managed or treated in exempt waste management units comprising the facility wastewater treatment systems is less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr). For this determination, total annual benzene quantity shall be calculated as follows:

(A) The total annual benzene quantity shall be calculated as the sum of the individual benzene quantities determined at each location where a waste stream first enters an exempt waste management unit. The benzene quantity discharged from an exempt waste management unit shall not be included in this calculation.

(B) The annual benzene quantity in a waste stream managed or treated in an enhanced biodegradation unit shall not be included in the calculation of the total annual benzene quantity, if the enhanced biodegradation unit is the first exempt unit in which the waste is managed or treated. A unit shall be considered enhanced biodegradation if it is a suspended-growth process that generates biomass, uses recycled biomass, and periodically removes biomass from the process. An enhanced biodegradation unit typically operates at a food-to-microorganism ratio in the range of 0.05 to 1.0 kg of biological oxygen demand per kg of biomass per day, a mixed liquor suspended solids ratio in the range of 1 to 8 grams per liter (0.008 to 0.7 pounds per liter), and a residence time in the range of 3 to 36 hours.

(c) The owner and operator shall demonstrate that each treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit, except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, achieves the appropriate conditions specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) or [\(b\)](#) of this section in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) Engineering calculations in accordance with requirements specified in [§ 61.356\(e\) of this subpart](#); or

(2) Performance tests conducted using the test methods and procedures that meet the requirements specified in [§ 61.355 of this subpart](#).

(d) A treatment process or waste stream is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart and exempt from the requirements of [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section provided that the owner or operator documents that the treatment process or waste stream is in compliance with other regulatory requirements as follows:

(1) The treatment process is a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 264, subpart O](#);

(2) The treatment process is an industrial furnace or boiler burning hazardous waste for energy recovery for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 266, subpart D](#);

(3) The waste stream is treated by a means or to a level that meets benzene-specific treatment standards in accordance with the Land Disposal Restrictions under [40 CFR part 268](#), and the treatment process is designed and operated with a closed-vent system and control device meeting the requirements of [§ 61.349 of this subpart](#);

(4) The waste stream is treated by a means or to a level that meets benzene-specific effluent limitations or performance standards in accordance with the Effluent Guidelines and Standards under [40 CFR parts 401–464](#), and the treatment process is designed and operated with a closed-vent system and control device meeting the requirements of [§ 61.349 of this subpart](#); or

(5) The waste stream is discharged to an underground injection well for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 122](#).

(e) Except as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(3\)](#) of this section, if the treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit has any openings (e.g., access doors, hatches, etc.), all such openings shall be sealed (e.g., gasketed, latched, etc.) and kept closed at all times when waste is being treated, except during inspection and maintenance.

(1) Each seal, access door, and all other openings shall be checked by visual inspections initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur and that openings are closed and gasketed properly.

(2) Except as provided in [§ 61.350 of this subpart](#), when a broken seal or gasket or other problem is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification.

(3) If the cover and closed-vent system operate such that the treatment process and wastewater treatment system unit are maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure, the owner or operator may operate the system with an opening that is not sealed and kept closed at all times if the following conditions are met:

(i) The purpose of the opening is to provide dilution air to reduce the explosion hazard;

(ii) The opening is designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\)](#); and

(iii) The pressure is monitored continuously to ensure that the pressure in the treatment process and wastewater treatment system unit remain below atmospheric pressure.

(f) Except for treatment processes complying with [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, the Administrator may request at any time an owner or operator demonstrate that a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit meets the applicable requirements specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) or [\(b\)](#) of this section by conducting a performance test using the test methods and procedures as required in [§ 61.355 of this subpart](#).

(g) The owner or operator of a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit that is used to comply with the provisions of this section shall monitor the unit in accordance with the applicable requirements in [§ 61.354 of this subpart](#).

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at [55 FR 37231](#), Sept. 10, 1990; [58 FR 3098](#), Jan. 7, 1993; [65 FR 62160](#), Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.349 Standards: Closed-vent systems and control devices.

(a) For each closed-vent system and control device used to comply with standards in accordance with [§§ 61.343](#) through [61.348 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall properly design, install, operate, and maintain the closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) The closed-vent system shall:

(i) Be designed to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppmv above background, as determined initially and thereafter at least once per year by the methods specified in [§ 61.355\(h\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) Vent systems that contain any bypass line that could divert the vent stream away from a control device used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall install, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of vent stream flow away from the control device at least once every 15 minutes, except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) The flow indicator shall be installed at the entrance to any bypass line that could divert the vent stream away from the control device to the atmosphere.

(B) Where the bypass line valve is secured in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration, a flow indicator is not required.

(iii) All gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(iv) For each closed-vent system complying with [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, one or more devices which vent directly to the atmosphere may be used on the closed-vent system provided each device remains in a closed, sealed position during normal operations except when the device needs to open to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation of the closed-vent system resulting from malfunction of the unit in accordance with good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, explosive, or other hazardous materials.

(2) The control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with the following conditions:

(i) An enclosed combustion device (e.g., a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater) shall meet one of the following conditions:

(A) Reduce the organic emissions vented to it by 95 weight percent or greater;

(B) Achieve a total organic compound concentration of 20 ppmv (as the sum of the concentrations for individual compounds using Method 18) on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen; or

(C) Provide a minimum residence time of 0.5 seconds at a minimum temperature of 760 °C (1,400 °F). If a boiler or process heater issued as the control device, then the vent stream shall be introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater.

(ii) A vapor recovery system (e.g., a carbon adsorption system or a condenser) shall recover or control the organic emissions vented to it with an efficiency of 95 weight percent or greater, or shall recover or control the benzene emissions vented to it with an efficiency of 98 weight percent or greater.

(iii) A flare shall comply with the requirements of [40 CFR 60.18](#).

(iv) A control device other than those described in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\) \(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section may be used provided that the following conditions are met:

(A) The device shall recover or control the organic emissions vented to it with an efficiency of 95 weight percent or greater, or shall recover or control the benzene emissions vented to it with an efficiency of 98 weight percent or greater.

(B) The owner or operator shall develop test data and design information that documents the control device will achieve an emission control efficiency of either 95 percent or greater for organic compounds or 98 percent or greater for benzene.

(C) The owner or operator shall identify:

(1) The critical operating parameters that affect the emission control performance of the device;

(2) The range of values of these operating parameters that ensure the emission control efficiency specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(A\)](#) of this section is maintained during operation of the device; and

(3) How these operating parameters will be monitored to ensure the proper operation and maintenance of the device.

(D) The owner or operator shall submit the information and data specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(iv\) \(B\)](#) and [\(C\)](#) of this section to the Administrator prior to operation of the alternative control device.

(E) The Administrator will determine, based on the information submitted under [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(D\)](#) of this section, if the control device subject to [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section meets the requirements of [§ 61.349](#). The control device subject to [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section may be operated prior to receiving approval from the Administrator. However, if the Administrator determines that the control device does not meet the requirements of [§ 61.349](#), the facility may be subject to enforcement action beginning from the time the control device began operation.

(b) Each closed-vent system and control device used to comply with this subpart shall be operated at all times when waste is placed in the waste management unit vented to the control device except when maintenance or repair of the waste management unit cannot be completed without a shutdown of the control device.

(c) An owner and operator shall demonstrate that each control device, except for a flare, achieves the appropriate conditions specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section by using one of the following methods:

(1) Engineering calculations in accordance with requirements specified in [§ 61.356\(f\) of this subpart](#); or

(2) Performance tests conducted using the test methods and procedures that meet the requirements specified in [§ 61.355 of this subpart](#).

(d) An owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance of each flare in accordance with [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(e) The Administrator may request at any time an owner or operator demonstrate that a control device meets the applicable conditions specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section by conducting a performance test using the test methods and procedures as required in [§ 61.355](#), and for control devices subject to [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section, the Administrator may specify alternative test methods and procedures, as appropriate.

(f) Each closed-vent system and control device shall be visually inspected initially and quarterly thereafter. The visual inspection shall include inspection of ductwork and piping and

connections to covers and control devices for evidence of visible defects such as holes in ductwork or piping and loose connections.

(g) Except as provided in [§ 61.350 of this subpart](#), if visible defects are observed during an inspection, or if other problems are identified, or if detectable emissions are measured, a first effort to repair the closed-vent system and control device shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after detection. Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the emissions are detected or the visible defect is observed.

(h) The owner or operator of a control device that is used to comply with the provisions of this section shall monitor the control device in accordance with [§ 61.354\(c\) of this subpart](#).

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990; [55 FR 12444](#), Apr. 3, 1990, as amended at [55 FR 37231](#), Sept. 10, 1990; [58 FR 3098](#), Jan. 7, 1993; [65 FR 62160](#), Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.350 Standards: Delay of repair.

(a) Delay of repair of facilities or units that are subject to the provisions of this subpart will be allowed if the repair is technically impossible without a complete or partial facility or unit shutdown.

(b) Repair of such equipment shall occur before the end of the next facility or unit shutdown.

§ 61.351 Alternative standards for tanks.

(a) As an alternative to the standards for tanks specified in [§ 61.343 of this subpart](#), an owner or operator may elect to comply with one of the following:

(1) A fixed roof and internal floating roof meeting the requirements in [40 CFR 60.112b\(a\)\(1\)](#);

(2) An external floating roof meeting the requirements of [40 CFR 60.112b \(a\)\(2\)](#); or

(3) An alternative means of emission limitation as described in [40 CFR 60.114b](#).

(b) If an owner or operator elects to comply with the provisions of this section, then the owner or operator is exempt from the provisions of [§ 61.343 of this subpart](#) applicable to the same facilities.

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at [55 FR 37231](#), Sept. 10, 1990]

§ 61.352 Alternative standards for oil-water separators.

(a) As an alternative to the standards for oil-water separators specified in [§ 61.347 of this subpart](#), an owner or operator may elect to comply with one of the following:

(1) A floating roof meeting the requirements in [40 CFR 60.693–2\(a\)](#); or

(2) An alternative means of emission limitation as described in [40 CFR 60.694](#).

(b) For portions of the oil-water separator where it is infeasible to construct and operate a floating roof, such as over the weir mechanism, a fixed roof vented to a vapor control device that meets the requirements in [§§ 61.347](#) and [61.349 of this subpart](#) shall be installed and operated.

(c) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, if an owner or operator elects to comply with the provisions of this section, then the owner or operator is exempt from the provisions in [§ 61.347 of this subpart](#) applicable to the same facilities.

§ 61.353 Alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in benzene emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in benzene emissions from the source achieved by the applicable design, equipment, work practice, or operational requirements in [§§ 61.342](#) through [61.349](#), the Administrator will publish in the Federal Register a notice permitting the use of the alternative means for purposes of compliance with that requirement. The notice may condition the permission on requirements related to the operation and maintenance of the alternative means.

(b) Any notice under [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section shall be published only after public notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) Any person seeking permission under this section shall collect, verify, and submit to the Administrator information showing that the alternative means achieves equivalent emission reductions.

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at [58 FR 3099](#), Jan. 7, 1993]

§ 61.354 Monitoring of operations.

(a) Except for a treatment process or waste stream complying with [§ 61.348\(d\)](#), the owner or operator shall monitor each treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit to ensure the unit is properly operated and maintained by one of the following monitoring procedures:

(1) Measure the benzene concentration of the waste stream exiting the treatment process complying with [§ 61.348\(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) at least once per month by collecting and analyzing one or more samples using the procedures specified in [§ 61.355\(c\)\(3\)](#).

(2) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain according to manufacturer's specifications equipment to continuously monitor and record a process parameter (or parameters) for the treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit that indicates proper system operation.

The owner or operator shall inspect at least once each operating day the data recorded by the monitoring equipment (e.g., temperature monitor or flow indicator) to ensure that the unit is operating properly.

(b) If an owner or operator complies with the requirements of [§ 61.348\(b\)](#), then the owner or operator shall monitor each wastewater treatment system to ensure the unit is properly operated and maintained by the appropriate monitoring procedure as follows:

(1) For the first exempt waste management unit in each waste treatment train, other than an enhanced biodegradation unit, measure the flow rate, using the procedures of [§ 61.355\(b\)](#), and the benzene concentration of each waste stream entering the unit at least once per month by collecting and analyzing one or more samples using the procedures specified in [§ 61.355\(c\)\(3\)](#).

(2) For each enhanced biodegradation unit that is the first exempt waste management unit in a treatment train, measure the benzene concentration of each waste stream entering the unit at least once per month by collecting and analyzing one or more samples using the procedures specified in [§ 61.355\(c\)\(3\)](#).

(c) An owner or operator subject to the requirements in [§ 61.349 of this subpart](#) shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a device to continuously monitor the control device operation as specified in the following paragraphs, unless alternative monitoring procedures or requirements are approved for that facility by the Administrator. The owner or operator shall inspect at least once each operating day the data recorded by the monitoring equipment (e.g., temperature monitor or flow indicator) to ensure that the control device is operating properly.

(1) For a thermal vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device shall have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ or ± 0.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor shall be installed at a representative location in the combustion chamber.

(2) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device shall be capable of monitoring temperature at two locations, and have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ or ± 0.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, whichever is greater. One temperature sensor shall be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed inlet and a second temperature sensor shall be installed in the vent stream at the nearest feasible point to the catalyst bed outlet.

(3) For a flare, a monitoring device in accordance with [40 CFR 60.18\(f\)\(2\)](#) equipped with a continuous recorder.

(4) For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity less than 44 MW (150×10^6 BTU/hr), a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device shall have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ or ± 0.5

°C, whichever is greater. The temperature sensor shall be installed at a representative location in the combustion chamber.

(5) For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity greater than or equal to 44 MW (150×10^6 BTU/hr), a monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure a parameter(s) that indicates good combustion operating practices are being used.

(6) For a condenser, either:

(i) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure either the concentration level of the organic compounds or the concentration level of benzene in the exhaust vent stream from the condenser; or

(ii) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device shall be capable of monitoring temperature at two locations, and have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in °C or ± 0.5 °C, whichever is greater. One temperature sensor shall be installed at a location in the exhaust stream from the condenser, and a second temperature sensor shall be installed at a location in the coolant fluid exiting the condenser.

(7) For a carbon adsorption system that regenerates the carbon bed directly in the control device such as a fixed-bed carbon adsorber, either:

(i) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure either the concentration level of the organic compounds or the benzene concentration level in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon bed; or

(ii) A monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure a parameter that indicates the carbon bed is regenerated on a regular, predetermined time cycle.

(8) For a vapor recovery system other than a condenser or carbon adsorption system, a monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder to measure either the concentration level of the organic compounds or the benzene concentration level in the exhaust vent stream from the control device.

(9) For a control device subject to the requirements of [§ 61.349\(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#), devices to monitor the parameters as specified in [§ 61.349\(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(C\)](#).

(d) For a carbon adsorption system that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly on site in the control device (e.g., a carbon canister), either the concentration level of the organic compounds or the concentration level of benzene in the exhaust vent stream from the carbon adsorption system shall be monitored on a regular schedule, and the existing carbon shall be replaced with fresh carbon immediately when carbon breakthrough is indicated. The device shall be monitored on a daily basis or at intervals no greater than 20 percent of the design carbon replacement interval, whichever is greater. As an alternative to conducting this monitoring, an owner or operator may replace the carbon in the carbon adsorption system with

fresh carbon at a regular predetermined time interval that is less than the carbon replacement interval that is determined by the maximum design flow rate and either the organic concentration or the benzene concentration in the gas stream vented to the carbon adsorption system.

(e) An alternative operation or process parameter may be monitored if it can be demonstrated that another parameter will ensure that the control device is operated in conformance with these standards and the control device's design specifications.

(f) Owners or operators using a closed-vent system that contains any bypass line that could divert a vent stream from a control device used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall do the following:

(1) Visually inspect the bypass line valve at least once every month, checking the position of the valve and the condition of the car-seal or closure mechanism required under [§ 61.349\(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the vent stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(2) Visually inspect the readings from each flow monitoring device required by [§ 61.349\(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) at least once each operating day to check that vapors are being routed to the control device as required.

(g) Each owner or operator who uses a system for emission control that is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure with openings to provide dilution air shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a device equipped with a continuous recorder to monitor the pressure in the unit to ensure that it is less than atmospheric pressure.

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at [58 FR 3099](#), Jan. 7, 1993; [65 FR 62160](#), Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.355 Test methods, procedures, and compliance provisions.

(a) An owner or operator shall determine the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste by the following procedure:

(1) For each waste stream subject to this subpart having a flow-weighted annual average water content greater than 10 percent water, on a volume basis as total water, or is mixed with water or other wastes at any time and the resulting mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent as specified in [§ 61.342\(a\)](#), the owner or operator shall:

(i) Determine the annual waste quantity for each waste stream using the procedures specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

(ii) Determine the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for each waste stream using the procedures specified in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section.

(iii) Calculate the annual benzene quantity for each waste stream by multiplying the annual waste quantity of the waste stream times the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration.

(2) Total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is calculated by adding together the annual benzene quantity for each waste stream generated during the year and the annual benzene quantity for each process unit turnaround waste annualized according to [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(3) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [§ 61.342 \(c\)](#), [\(d\)](#), or [\(e\)](#).

(4) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) but is equal to or greater than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall:

(i) Comply with the recordkeeping requirements of [§ 61.356](#) and reporting requirements of [§ 61.357 of this subpart](#); and

(ii) Repeat the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste at least once per year and whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) or more.

(5) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall:

(i) Comply with the recordkeeping requirements of [§ 61.356](#) and reporting requirements of [§ 61.357 of this subpart](#); and

(ii) Repeat the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr) or more.

(6) The benzene quantity in a waste stream that is generated less than one time per year, except as provided for process unit turnaround waste in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section, shall be included in the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste for the year in which the waste is generated unless the waste stream is otherwise excluded from the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste in accordance with [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#) of this section. The benzene quantity in this waste stream shall not be annualized or averaged over the time interval between the activities that resulted in generation of the waste, for purposes of determining the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste.

(b) For purposes of the calculation required by [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, an owner or operator shall determine the annual waste quantity at the point of waste generation, unless otherwise provided in [paragraphs \(b\) \(1\), \(2\), \(3\), and \(4\)](#) of this section, by one of the methods given in [paragraphs \(b\) \(5\) through \(7\)](#) of this section.

(1) The determination of annual waste quantity for sour water streams that are processed in sour water strippers shall be made at the point that the water exits the sour water stripper.

(2) The determination of annual waste quantity for wastes at coke by-product plants subject to and complying with the control requirements of [§ 61.132](#), [61.133](#), [61.134](#), or [61.139](#) of [subpart L of this part](#) shall be made at the location that the waste stream exits the process unit component or waste management unit controlled by that subpart or at the exit of the ammonia still, provided that the following conditions are met:

(i) The transfer of wastes between units complying with the control requirements of [subpart L of this part](#), process units, and the ammonia still is made through hard piping or other enclosed system.

(ii) The ammonia still meets the definition of a sour water stripper in [§ 61.341](#).

(3) The determination of annual waste quantity for wastes that are received at hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities from offsite shall be made at the point where the waste enters the hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(4) The determination of annual waste quantity for each process unit turnaround waste generated only at 2 year or greater intervals, may be made by dividing the total quantity of waste generated during the most recent process unit turnaround by the time period (in the nearest tenth of a year) between the turnaround resulting in generation of the waste and the most recent preceding process turnaround for the unit. The resulting annual waste quantity shall be included in the calculation of the annual benzene quantity as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section for the year in which the turnaround occurs and for each subsequent year until the unit undergoes the next process turnaround. For estimates of total annual benzene quantity as specified in the 90-day report, required under [§ 61.357\(a\)\(1\)](#), the owner or operator shall estimate the waste quantity generated during the most recent turnaround, and the time period between turnarounds in accordance with good engineering practices. If the owner or operator chooses not to annualize process unit turnaround waste, as specified in this paragraph, then the process unit turnaround waste quantity shall be included in the calculation of the annual benzene quantity for the year in which the turnaround occurs.

(5) Select the highest annual quantity of waste managed from historical records representing the most recent 5 years of operation or, if the facility has been in service for less than 5 years but at least 1 year, from historical records representing the total operating life of the facility;

(6) Use the maximum design capacity of the waste management unit; or

(7) Use measurements that are representative of maximum waste generation rates.

(c) For the purposes of the calculation required by [§§ 61.355\(a\) of this subpart](#), an owner or operator shall determine the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration in a manner that meets the requirements given in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section using either of the methods given in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)](#) and [\(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) The determination of flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall meet all of the following criteria:

(i) The determination shall be made at the point of waste generation except for the specific cases given in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) through [\(D\)](#) of this section.

(A) The determination for sour water streams that are processed in sour water strippers shall be made at the point that the water exits the sour water stripper.

(B) The determination for wastes at coke by-product plants subject to and complying with the control requirements of [§ 61.132](#), [61.133](#), [61.134](#), or [61.139](#) of [subpart L of this part](#) shall be made at the location that the waste stream exits the process unit component or waste management unit controlled by that subpart or at the exit of the ammonia still, provided that the following conditions are met:

(1) The transfer of wastes between units complying with the control requirements of [subpart L of this part](#), process units, and the ammonia still is made through hard piping or other enclosed system.

(2) The ammonia still meets the definition of a sour water stripper in [§ 61.341](#).

(C) The determination for wastes that are received from offsite shall be made at the point where the waste enters the hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(D) The determination of flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for process unit turnaround waste shall be made using either of the methods given in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)](#) or [\(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section. The resulting flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall be included in the calculation of annual benzene quantity as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section for the year in which the turnaround occurs and for each subsequent year until the unit undergoes the next process unit turnaround.

(ii) Volatilization of the benzene by exposure to air shall not be used in the determination to reduce the benzene concentration.

(iii) Mixing or diluting the waste stream with other wastes or other materials shall not be used in the determination—to reduce the benzene concentration.

(iv) The determination shall be made prior to any treatment of the waste that removes benzene, except as specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) through [\(D\)](#) of this section.

(v) For wastes with multiple phases, the determination shall provide the weighted-average benzene concentration based on the benzene concentration in each phase of the waste and the relative proportion of the phases.

(2) **Knowledge of the waste.** The owner or operator shall provide sufficient information to document the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration of each waste stream. Examples of information that could constitute knowledge include material balances, records of chemicals purchases, or previous test results provided the results are still relevant to the current waste stream conditions. If test data are used, then the owner or operator shall provide documentation describing the testing protocol and the means by which sampling variability and analytical variability were accounted for in the determination of the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for the waste stream. When an owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on determinations of the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration based on knowledge of the waste, the procedures under [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

(3) Measurements of the benzene concentration in the waste stream in accordance with the following procedures:

(i) Collect a minimum of three representative samples from each waste stream. Where feasible, samples shall be taken from an enclosed pipe prior to the waste being exposed to the atmosphere.

(ii) For waste in enclosed pipes, the following procedures shall be used:

(A) Samples shall be collected prior to the waste being exposed to the atmosphere in order to minimize the loss of benzene prior to sampling.

(B) A static mixer shall be installed in the process line or in a by-pass line unless the owner or operator demonstrates that installation of a static mixer in the line is not necessary to accurately determine the benzene concentration of the waste stream.

(C) The sampling tap shall be located within two pipe diameters of the static mixer outlet.

(D) Prior to the initiation of sampling, sample lines and cooling coil shall be purged with at least four volumes of waste.

(E) After purging, the sample flow shall be directed to a sample container and the tip of the sampling tube shall be kept below the surface of the waste during sampling to minimize contact with the atmosphere.

(F) Samples shall be collected at a flow rate such that the cooling coil is able to maintain a waste temperature less than 10 °C (50 °F).

(G) After filling, the sample container shall be capped immediately (within 5 seconds) to leave a minimum headspace in the container.

(H) The sample containers shall immediately be cooled and maintained at a temperature below 10 °C (50 °F) for transfer to the laboratory.

(iii) When sampling from an enclosed pipe is not feasible, a minimum of three representative samples shall be collected in a manner to minimize exposure of the sample to the atmosphere and loss of benzene prior to sampling.

(iv) Each waste sample shall be analyzed using one of the following test methods for determining the benzene concentration in a waste stream:

(A) Method 8020, Aromatic Volatile Organics, in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846 (incorporation by reference as specified in [§ 61.18 of this part](#));

(B) Method 8021, Volatile Organic Compounds in Water by Purge and Trap Capillary Column Gas Chromatography with Photoionization and Electrolytic Conductivity Detectors in Series in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846 (incorporation by reference as specified in [§ 61.18 of this part](#));

(C) Method 8240, Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry for Volatile Organics in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846 (incorporation by reference as specified in [§ 61.18 of this part](#));

(D) Method 8260, Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry for Volatile Organics: Capillary Column Technique in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846 (incorporation by reference as specified in [§ 61.18 of this part](#));

(E) Method 602, Purgeable Aromatics, as described in [40 CFR part 136, appendix A](#), Test Procedures for Analysis of Organic Pollutants, for wastewaters for which this is an approved EPA methods; or

(F) Method 624, Purgeables, as described in [40 CFR part 136, appendix A](#), Test Procedures for Analysis of Organic Pollutants, for wastewaters for which this is an approved EPA method.

(v) The flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall be calculated by averaging the results of the sample analyses as follows:

$$\bar{C} = \frac{1}{Q_t} \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i)(C_i)$$

Where:

$\bar{C}$ = Flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for waste stream, ppmw.

Q_t = Total annual waste quantity for waste stream, kg/yr (lb/yr).

n = Number of waste samples (at least 3).

Q_i = Annual waste quantity for waste stream represented by C_i , kg/yr (lb/yr).

C_i = Measured concentration of benzene in waste sample i , ppmw.

(d) An owner or operator using performance tests to demonstrate compliance of a treatment process with [§ 61.348 \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) shall measure the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration of the waste stream exiting the treatment process by collecting and analyzing a minimum of three representative samples of the waste stream using the procedures in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section. The test shall be conducted under conditions that exist when the treatment process is operating at the highest inlet waste stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a test. The owner or operator shall record all process information as is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test.

(e) An owner or operator using performance tests to demonstrate compliance of a treatment process with [§ 61.348\(a\)\(1\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#) shall determine the percent reduction of benzene in the waste stream on a mass basis by the following procedure:

(1) The test shall be conducted under conditions that exist when the treatment process is operating at the highest inlet waste stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a test. The owner or operator shall record all process information as is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test.

(2) All testing equipment shall be prepared and installed as specified in the appropriate test methods.

(3) The mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process (E_b) shall be determined by computing the product of the flow rate of the waste stream entering the treatment process, as determined by the inlet flow meter, and the benzene concentration of the waste stream, as determined using the sampling and analytical procedures specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)](#) or [\(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section. Three grab samples of the waste shall be taken at equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs conducted over a 3-hour period. The mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process is calculated as follows:

$$E_b = \frac{K}{n \times 10^6} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n V_i C_i \right]$$

Where:

E_b = Mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process, kg/hr (lb/hr).

K = Density of the waste stream, kg/m³ (lb/ft³).

V_i = Average volume flow rate of waste entering the treatment process during each run i , m³/hr (ft³/hr).

C_i = Average concentration of benzene in the waste stream entering the treatment process during each run i , ppmw.

n = Number of runs.

10^6 = Conversion factor for ppmw.

(4) The mass flow rate of benzene exiting the treatment process (E_a) shall be determined by computing the product of the flow rate of the waste stream exiting the treatment process, as determined by the outlet flow meter or the inlet flow meter, and the benzene concentration of the waste stream, as determined using the sampling and analytical procedures specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)](#) or [\(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section. Three grab samples of the waste shall be taken at equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs conducted over the same 3-hour period at which the mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process is determined. The mass flow rate of benzene exiting the treatment process is calculated as follows:

$$E_a = \frac{K}{n \times 10^6} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n V_i C_i \right]$$

Where:

E_a = Mass flow rate of benzene exiting the treatment process, kg/hr (lb/hr).

K = Density of the waste stream, kg/m³ (lb/ft³).

V_i = Average volume flow rate of waste exiting the treatment process during each run i , m³/hr (ft³/hr).

C_i = Average concentration of benzene in the waste stream exiting the treatment process during each run i , ppmw.

n = Number of runs.

10^6 = Conversion factor for ppmw.

(f) An owner or operator using performance tests to demonstrate compliance of a treatment process with [§ 61.348\(a\)\(1\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#) shall determine the benzene destruction efficiency for the combustion unit by the following procedure:

(1) The test shall be conducted under conditions that exist when the combustion unit is operating at the highest inlet waste stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a test. The owner or operator shall record all process information necessary to document the operating conditions during the test.

(2) All testing equipment shall be prepared and installed as specified in the appropriate test methods.

(3) The mass flow rate of benzene entering the combustion unit shall be determined by computing the product of the flow rate of the waste stream entering the combustion unit, as determined by the inlet flow meter, and the benzene concentration of the waste stream, as determined using the sampling procedures in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)](#) or [\(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section. Three grab samples of the waste shall be taken at equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs conducted over a 3-hour period. The mass flow rate of benzene into the combustion unit is calculated as follows:

$$E_b = \frac{K}{n \times 10^6} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n V_i C_i \right]$$

Where:

E_b = Mass flow rate of benzene entering the combustion unit, kg/hr (lb/hr).

K = Density of the waste stream, kg/m³ (lb/ft³).

V_i = Average volume flow rate of waste entering the combustion unit during each run i , m³/hr (ft³/hr).

C_i = Average concentration of benzene in the waste stream entering the combustion unit during each run i , ppmw.

n = Number of runs.

10^6 = Conversion factor for ppmw.

(4) The mass flow rate of benzene exiting the combustion unit exhaust stack shall be determined as follows:

(i) The time period for the test shall not be less than 3 hours during which at least 3 stack gas samples are collected and be the same time period at which the mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process is determined. Each sample shall be collected over a 1-hour period (e.g., in a tedlar bag) to represent a time-integrated composite sample and each 1-hour period shall correspond to the periods when the waste feed is sampled.

(ii) A run shall consist of a 1-hour period during the test. For each run:

(A) The reading from each measurement shall be recorded;

(B) The volume exhausted shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D from appendix A of [40 CFR part 60](#), as appropriate.

(C) The average benzene concentration in the exhaust downstream of the combustion unit shall be determined using Method 18 from appendix A of [40 CFR part 60](#).

(iii) The mass of benzene emitted during each run shall be calculated as follows:

$$M_i = D_b VC(10^{-6})$$

Where:

M_i = Mass of benzene emitted during run i, kg (lb).

V = Volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at standard conditions, m^3 (ft^3).

C = Concentration of benzene measured in the exhaust, ppmv.

D_b = Density of benzene, $3.24 \text{ kg}/m^3$ ($0.202 \text{ lb}/ft^3$).

10^6 = Conversion factor for ppmv.

(iv) The benzene mass emission rate in the exhaust shall be calculated as follows:

$$E_a = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n M_i \right) / T$$

Where:

E_a = Mass flow rate of benzene emitted from the combustion unit, kg/hr (lb/hr).

M_i = Mass of benzene emitted from the combustion unit during run i, kg (lb).

T = Total time of all runs, hr.

n = Number of runs.

(5) The benzene destruction efficiency for the combustion unit shall be calculated as follows:

$$R = \frac{E_b - E_a}{E_b} \times 100$$

Where:

R = Benzene destruction efficiency for the combustion unit, percent.

E_b = Mass flow rate of benzene entering the combustion unit, kg/hr (lb/hr).

E_a = Mass flow rate of benzene emitted from the combustion unit, kg/hr (lb/hr).

(g) An owner or operator using performance tests to demonstrate compliance of a wastewater treatment system unit with [§ 61.348\(b\)](#) shall measure the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration of the wastewater stream where the waste stream enters an exempt waste management unit by collecting and analyzing a minimum of three representative samples of the waste stream using the procedures in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section. The test shall be conducted under conditions that exist when the wastewater treatment system is operating at the highest inlet wastewater stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a test. The owner or operator shall record all process information as is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test.

(h) An owner or operator shall test equipment for compliance with no detectable emissions as required in [§§ 61.343](#) through [61.347](#), and [§ 61.349 of this subpart](#) in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) Monitoring shall comply with Method 21 from appendix A of [40 CFR part 60](#).

(2) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21.

(3) The instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21.

(4) Calibration gases shall be:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.

(5) The background level shall be determined as set forth in Method 21.

(6) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close as possible to the interface as described in Method 21.

(7) The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared to 500 ppm for determining compliance.

(i) An owner or operator using a performance test to demonstrate compliance of a control device with either the organic reduction efficiency requirement or the benzene reduction efficiency requirement specified under [§ 61.349\(a\)\(2\)](#) shall use the following procedures:

(1) The test shall be conducted under conditions that exist when the waste management unit vented to the control device is operating at the highest load or capacity level expected to occur. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a test. The owner or operator shall record all process information necessary to document the operating conditions during the test.

(2) Sampling sites shall be selected using Method 1 or 1A from appendix A of [40 CFR part 60](#), as appropriate.

(3) The mass flow rate of either the organics or benzene entering and exiting the control device shall be determined as follows:

(i) The time period for the test shall not be less than 3 hours during which at least 3 stack gas samples are collected. Samples of the vent stream entering and exiting the control device shall be collected during the same time period. Each sample shall be collected over a 1-hour period (e.g., in a tedlar bag) to represent a time-integrated composite sample.

(ii) A run shall consist of a 1-hour period during the test. For each run:

(A) The reading from each measurement shall be recorded;

(B) The volume exhausted shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D from appendix A of [40 CFR part 60](#), as appropriate;

(C) The organic concentration or the benzene concentration, as appropriate, in the vent stream entering and exiting the control shall be determined using Method 18 from appendix A of [40 CFR part 60](#).

(iii) The mass of organics or benzene entering and exiting the control device during each run shall be calculated as follows:

$$M_{aj} = \frac{K_1 V_{aj}}{10^6} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_{ai} MW_i \right) \quad M_{bj} = \frac{K_1 V_{bj}}{10^6} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_{bi} MW_i \right)$$

M_{aj} = Mass of organics or benzene in the vent stream entering the control device during run j, kg (lb).

M_{bj} = Mass of organics or benzene in the vent stream exiting the control device during run j, kg (lb).

V_{aj} = Volume of vent stream entering the control device during run j, at standard conditions, m³ (ft³).

V_{bj} = Volume of vent stream exiting the control device during run j, at standard conditions, m³ (ft³).

C_{ai} = Organic concentration of compound i or the benzene concentration measured in the vent stream entering the control device as determined by Method 18, ppm by volume on a dry basis.

C_{bi} = Organic concentration of compound i or the benzene concentration measured in the vent stream exiting the control device as determined by Method 18, ppm by volume on a dry basis.

MW_i = Molecular weight of organic compound i in the vent stream, or the molecular weight of benzene, kg/kg-mol (lb/lb-mole).

n = Number of organic compounds in the vent stream; if benzene reduction efficiency is being demonstrated, then $n = 1$.

K_1 = Conversion factor for molar volume at standard conditions (293 K and 760 mm Hg (527 R and 14.7 psia))

= 0.0416 kg-mol/m³ (0.00118 lb-mol/ft³)

10^{-6} = Conversion factor for ppmv.

(iv) The mass flow rate of organics or benzene entering and exiting the control device shall be calculated as follows:

$$E_a - \left(\sum_{j=1}^n M_{aj} \right) / T$$

$$E_b - \left(\sum_{j=1}^n M_{bj} \right) / T$$

Where:

E_a = Mass flow rate of organics or benzene entering the control device, kg/hr (lb/hr).

E_b = Mass flow rate of organics or benzene exiting the control device, kg/hr (lb/hr).

M_{aj} = Mass of organics or benzene in the vent stream entering the control device during run j, kg (lb).

M_{bj} = Mass of organics or benzene in the vent stream exiting the control device during run j, kg (lb).

T = Total time of all runs, hr.

n = Number of runs.

(4) The organic reduction efficiency or the benzene reduction efficiency for the control device shall be calculated as follows:

$$R = \frac{E_a - E_b}{E_a} \times 100$$

Where:

R = Total organic reduction of efficiency or benzene reduction efficiency for the control device, percent.

E_b = Mass flow rate of organics or benzene entering the control device, kg/hr (lb/hr).

E_a = Mass flow rate of organic or benzene emitted from the control device, kg/hr (lb/hr).

(j) An owner or operator shall determine the benzene quantity for the purposes of the calculation required by [§ 61.342 \(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) according to the provisions of [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, except that the procedures in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section shall also apply to wastes with a water content of 10 percent or less.

(k) An owner or operator shall determine the benzene quantity for the purposes of the calculation required by [§ 61.342\(e\)\(2\)](#) by the following procedure:

(1) For each waste stream that is not controlled for air emissions in accordance with [§ 61.343](#), 61.344, 61.345, 61.346, 61.347, or 61.348(a), as applicable to the waste management unit that manages the waste, the benzene quantity shall be determined as specified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, except that [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section shall not apply, i.e., the waste quantity for process unit turnaround waste is not annualized but shall be included in the determination of benzene quantity for the year in which the waste is generated for the purposes of the calculation required by [§ 61.342\(e\)\(2\)](#).

(2) For each waste stream that is controlled for air emissions in accordance with [§ 61.343](#), 61.344, 61.345, 61.346, 61.347, or 61.348(a), as applicable to the waste management unit that manages the waste, the determination of annual waste quantity and flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall be made at the first applicable location as described in [paragraphs \(k\)\(2\)\(i\)](#), [\(k\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), and [\(k\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section and prior to any reduction of benzene concentration through volatilization of the benzene, using the methods given in [\(k\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) and [\(k\)\(2\)\(v\)](#) of this section.

(i) Where the waste stream enters the first waste management unit not complying with [§§ 61.343](#), 61.344, 61.345, 61.346, 61.347, and 61.348(a) that are applicable to the waste management unit,

(ii) For each waste stream that is managed or treated only in compliance with [§§ 61.343](#) through 61.348(a) up to the point of final direct discharge from the facility, the determination of benzene quantity shall be prior to any reduction of benzene concentration through volatilization of the benzene, or

(iii) For wastes managed in units controlled for air emissions in accordance with [§§ 61.343](#), 61.344, 61.345, 61.346, 61.347, and 61.348(a), and then transferred offsite, facilities shall use the first applicable offsite location as described in [paragraphs \(k\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(k\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section if they have documentation from the offsite facility of the benzene quantity at this location. Facilities without this documentation for offsite wastes shall use the benzene quantity determined at the point where the transferred waste leaves the facility.

(iv) Annual waste quantity shall be determined using the procedures in [paragraphs \(b\)\(5\)](#), [\(6\)](#), or [\(7\)](#) of this section, and

(v) The flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall be determined using the procedures in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\) or \(3\)](#) of this section.

(3) The benzene quantity in a waste stream that is generated less than one time per year, including process unit turnaround waste, shall be included in the determination of benzene quantity as determined in [paragraph \(k\)\(6\)](#) of this section for the year in which the waste is generated. The benzene quantity in this waste stream shall not be annualized or averaged over the time interval between the activities that resulted in generation of the waste for purposes of determining benzene quantity as determined in [paragraph \(k\)\(6\)](#) of this section.

(4) The benzene in waste entering an enhanced biodegradation unit, as defined in [§ 61.348\(b\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#), shall not be included in the determination of benzene quantity, determined in [paragraph \(k\)\(6\)](#) of this section, if the following conditions are met:

(i) The benzene concentration for each waste stream entering the enhanced biodegradation unit is less than 10 ppmw on a flow-weighted annual average basis, and

(ii) All prior waste management units managing the waste comply with [§§ 61.343, 61.344, 61.345, 61.346, 61.347 and 61.348\(a\)](#).

(5) The benzene quantity for each waste stream in [paragraph \(k\)\(2\)](#) of this section shall be determined by multiplying the annual waste quantity of each waste stream times its flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration.

(6) The total benzene quantity for the purposes of the calculation required by [§ 61.342\(e\)\(2\)](#) shall be determined by adding together the benzene quantities determined in [paragraphs \(k\)\(1\) and \(k\)\(5\)](#) of this section for each applicable waste stream.

(7) If the benzene quantity determined in [paragraph \(6\)](#) of this section exceeds 6.0 Mg/yr (6.6 ton/yr) only because of multiple counting of the benzene quantity for a waste stream, the owner or operator may use the following procedures for the purposes of the calculation required by [§ 61.342\(e\)\(2\)](#):

(i) Determine which waste management units are involved in the multiple counting of benzene;

(ii) Determine the quantity of benzene that is emitted, recovered, or removed from the affected units identified in [paragraph \(k\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) of this section, or destroyed in the units if applicable, using either direct measurements or the best available estimation techniques developed or approved by the Administrator.

(iii) Adjust the benzene quantity to eliminate the multiple counting of benzene based on the results from [paragraph \(k\)\(7\)\(ii\)](#) of this section and determine the total benzene quantity for the purposes of the calculation required by [§ 61.342\(e\)\(2\)](#).

(iv) Submit in the annual report required under [§ 61.357\(a\)](#) a description of the methods used and the resulting calculations for the alternative procedure under [paragraph \(k\)\(7\)](#) of this section, the benzene quantity determination from [paragraph \(k\)\(6\)](#) of this section, and the adjusted benzene quantity determination from [paragraph \(k\)\(7\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990; [55 FR 12444](#), Apr. 3, 1990, as amended at [55 FR 37231](#), Sept. 10, 1990; [58 FR 3099](#), Jan. 7, 1993; [65 FR 62160](#), Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.356 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a facility subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this section. Each record shall be maintained in a readily accessible location at the facility site for a period not less than two years from the date the information is recorded unless otherwise specified.

(b) Each owner or operator shall maintain records that identify each waste stream at the facility subject to this subpart, and indicate whether or not the waste stream is controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with this subpart. In addition the owner or operator shall maintain the following records:

(1) For each waste stream not controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with this subpart, the records shall include all test results, measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the following information for the waste stream: waste stream identification, water content, whether or not the waste stream is a process wastewater stream, annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity.

(2) For each waste stream exempt from [§ 61.342\(c\)\(1\)](#) in accordance with [§ 61.342\(c\)\(3\)](#), the records shall include:

(i) All measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine that the continuous flow of process wastewater is less than 0.02 liters (0.005 gallons) per minute or the annual waste quantity of process wastewater is less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) in accordance with [§ 61.342\(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#), or

(ii) All measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine that the sum of the total annual benzene quantity in all exempt waste streams does not exceed 2.0 Mg/yr (2.2 ton/yr) in accordance with [§ 61.342\(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#).

(3) For each facility where process wastewater streams are controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with [§ 61.342\(d\) of this subpart](#), the records shall include for each treated process wastewater stream all measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the annual benzene quantity in the process wastewater stream exiting the treatment process.

(4) For each facility where waste streams are controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with [§ 61.342\(e\)](#), the records shall include for each waste stream all measurements, including the locations of the measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine that the total benzene quantity does not exceed 6.0 Mg/yr (6.6 ton/yr).

(5) For each facility where the annual waste quantity for process unit turnaround waste is determined in accordance with [§ 61.355\(b\)\(5\)](#), the records shall include all test results, measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the following information: identification of each process unit at the facility that undergoes turnarounds, the date of the most recent turnaround for each process unit, identification of each process unit turnaround waste, the water content of each process unit turnaround waste, the annual waste quantity determined in accordance with [§ 61.355\(b\)\(5\)](#), the range of benzene concentrations in the waste, the annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration of the waste, and the annual benzene quantity calculated in accordance with [§ 61.355\(a\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(6) For each facility where wastewater streams are controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with [§ 61.348\(b\)\(2\)](#), the records shall include all measurements, calculations, and other documentation used to determine the annual benzene content of the waste streams and the total annual benzene quantity contained in all waste streams managed or treated in exempt waste management units.

(c) An owner or operator transferring waste off-site to another facility for treatment in accordance with [§ 61.342\(f\)](#) shall maintain documentation for each offsite waste shipment that includes the following information: Date waste is shipped offsite, quantity of waste shipped offsite, name and address of the facility receiving the waste, and a copy of the notice sent with the waste shipment.

(d) An owner or operator using control equipment in accordance with [§§ 61.343 through 61.347](#) shall maintain engineering design documentation for all control equipment that is installed on the waste management unit. The documentation shall be retained for the life of the control equipment. If a control device is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain the control device records required by [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section.

(e) An owner or operator using a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit in accordance with [§ 61.348 of this subpart](#) shall maintain the following records. The documentation shall be retained for the life of the unit.

(1) A statement signed and dated by the owner or operator certifying that the unit is designed to operate at the documented performance level when the waste stream entering the unit is at the highest waste stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur.

(2) If engineering calculations are used to determine treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit performance, then the owner or operator shall maintain the complete design analysis for the unit. The design analysis shall include for example the following information: Design specifications, drawings, schematics, piping and instrumentation diagrams, and other documentation necessary to demonstrate the unit performance.

(3) If performance tests are used to determine treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit performance, then the owner or operator shall maintain all test information necessary to demonstrate the unit performance.

(i) A description of the unit including the following information: type of treatment process; manufacturer name and model number; and for each waste stream entering and exiting the unit, the waste stream type (e.g., process wastewater, sludge, slurry, etc.), and the design flow rate and benzene content.

(ii) Documentation describing the test protocol and the means by which sampling variability and analytical variability were accounted for in the determination of the unit performance. The description of the test protocol shall include the following information: sampling locations, sampling method, sampling frequency, and analytical procedures used for sample analysis.

(iii) Records of unit operating conditions during each test run including all key process parameters.

(iv) All test results.

(4) If a control device is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain the control device records required by [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section.

(f) An owner or operator using a closed-vent system and control device in accordance with [§ 61.349 of this subpart](#) shall maintain the following records. The documentation shall be retained for the life of the control device.

(1) A statement signed and dated by the owner or operator certifying that the closed-vent system and control device is designed to operate at the documented performance level when the waste management unit vented to the control device is or would be operating at the highest load or capacity expected to occur.

(2) If engineering calculations are used to determine control device performance in accordance with [§ 61.349\(c\)](#), then a design analysis for the control device that includes for example:

(i) Specifications, drawings, schematics, and piping and instrumentation diagrams prepared by the owner or operator, or the control device manufacturer or vendor that describe the control device design based on acceptable engineering texts. The design analysis shall address the following vent stream characteristics and control device operating parameters:

(A) For a thermal vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also establish the design minimum and average temperature in the combustion zone and the combustion zone residence time.

(B) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also establish the design minimum and average temperatures across the catalyst bed inlet and outlet.

(C) For a boiler or process heater, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also establish the design minimum and average flame zone temperatures, combustion zone residence time, and description of method and location where the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone.

(D) For a flare, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also consider the requirements specified in [40 CFR 60.18](#).

(E) For a condenser, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentration, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis shall also establish the design outlet organic compound concentration level or the design outlet benzene concentration level, design average temperature of the condenser exhaust vent stream, and the design average temperatures of the coolant fluid at the condenser inlet and outlet.

(F) For a carbon adsorption system that regenerates the carbon bed directly on-site in the control device such as a fixed-bed adsorber, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentration, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis shall also establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level or the design exhaust vent stream benzene concentration level, number and capacity of carbon beds, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon beds, design total steam flow over the period of each complete carbon bed regeneration cycle, duration of the carbon bed steaming and cooling/drying cycles, design carbon bed temperature after regeneration, design carbon bed regeneration time, and design service life of carbon.

(G) For a carbon adsorption system that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly on-site in the control device, such as a carbon canister, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentration, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis shall also establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level or the design exhaust vent stream benzene concentration level, capacity of carbon bed, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon bed, and design carbon replacement interval based on the total carbon working capacity of the control device and source operating schedule.

(H) For a control device subject to the requirements of [§ 61.349\(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#), the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentration, and flow rate. The design analysis shall also include all of the information submitted under [§ 61.349 \(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#).

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) If performance tests are used to determine control device performance in accordance with [§ 61.349\(c\) of this subpart](#):

(i) A description of how it is determined that the test is conducted when the waste management unit or treatment process is operating at the highest load or capacity level. This description shall include the estimated or design flow rate and organic content of each vent stream and definition of the acceptable operating ranges of key process and control parameters during the test program.

(ii) A description of the control device including the type of control device, control device manufacturer's name and model number, control device dimensions, capacity, and construction materials.

(iii) A detailed description of sampling and monitoring procedures, including sampling and monitoring locations in the system, the equipment to be used, sampling and monitoring frequency, and planned analytical procedures for sample analysis.

(iv) All test results.

(g) An owner or operator shall maintain a record for each visual inspection required by [§§ 61.343 through 61.347 of this subpart](#) that identifies a problem (such as a broken seal, gap or other problem) which could result in benzene emissions. The record shall include the date of the inspection, waste management unit and control equipment location where the problem is identified, a description of the problem, a description of the corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was completed.

(h) An owner or operator shall maintain a record for each test of no detectable emissions required by [§§ 61.343 through 61.347](#) and [§ 61.349 of this subpart](#). The record shall include the following information: date the test is performed, background level measured during test, and maximum concentration indicated by the instrument reading measured for each potential leak interface. If detectable emissions are measured at a leak interface, then the record shall also include the waste management unit, control equipment, and leak interface location where detectable emissions were measured, a description of the problem, a description of the corrective action taken, and the date the corrective action was completed.

(i) For each treatment process and wastewater treatment system unit operated to comply with [§ 61.348](#), the owner or operator shall maintain documentation that includes the following information regarding the unit operation:

(1) Dates of startup and shutdown of the unit.

(2) If measurements of waste stream benzene concentration are performed in accordance with [§ 61.354\(a\)\(1\) of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall maintain records that include date each test is performed and all test results.

(3) If a process parameter is continuously monitored in accordance with [§ 61.354\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall maintain records that include a description of the operating parameter (or parameters) to be monitored to ensure that the unit will be operated in conformance with these standards and the unit's design specifications, and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters). This documentation shall be kept for the life of the unit.

(4) If measurements of waste stream benzene concentration are performed in accordance with [§ 61.354\(b\)](#), the owner or operator shall maintain records that include the date each test is performed and all test results.

(5) Periods when the unit is not operated as designed.

(j) For each control device, the owner or operator shall maintain documentation that includes the following information regarding the control device operation:

(1) Dates of startup and shutdown of the closed-vent system and control device.

(2) A description of the operating parameter (or parameters) to be monitored to ensure that the control device will be operated in conformance with these standards and the control device's design specifications and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters). This documentation shall be kept for the life of the control device.

(3) Periods when the closed-vent system and control device are not operated as designed including all periods and the duration when:

(i) Any valve seal or closure mechanism required under [§ 61.349\(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) is broken or the by-pass line valve position has changed.

(ii) The flow monitoring devices required under [§ 61.349\(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) indicate that vapors are not routed to the control device as required.

(4) If a thermal vapor incinerator is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of the incinerator and records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design combustion zone temperature.

(5) If a catalytic vapor incinerator is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the temperature of the gas stream both upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed of the incinerator, records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average temperature measured before the catalyst bed is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design gas stream temperature, and records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed is less than 80 percent of the design temperature difference.

(6) If a boiler or process heater is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of each occurrence when there is a change in the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone as required by [§ 61.349\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)\(C\)](#). For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity less than 44 MW (150×106 BTU/hr), the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of the boiler or process heater and records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design combustion zone temperature. For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity greater than or equal to 44 MW (150×106 BTU/hr), the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the parameter(s) monitored in accordance with the requirements of [§ 61.354\(c\)\(5\)](#).

(7) If a flare is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the flare pilot flame monitoring and records of all periods during which the pilot flame is absent.

(8) If a condenser is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records from the monitoring device of the parameters selected to be monitored in accordance with [§ 61.354\(c\)\(6\)](#). If concentration of organics or concentration of benzene in the control device outlet gas stream is monitored, then the owner or operator shall record all 3-hour periods of operation during which the concentration of organics or the concentration of benzene in the exhaust stream is more than 20 percent greater than the design value. If the temperature of the condenser exhaust stream and coolant fluid is monitored, then the owner or operator shall record all 3-hour periods of operation during which the temperature of the condenser exhaust vent stream is more than 6 °C (11 °F) above the design average exhaust vent stream temperature, or the temperature of the coolant fluid exiting the condenser is more than 6 °C (11 °F) above the design average coolant fluid temperature at the condenser outlet.

(9) If a carbon adsorber is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records from the monitoring device of the concentration of organics or the concentration of benzene in the control device outlet gas stream. If the concentration of organics or the concentration of benzene in the control device outlet gas stream is monitored, then the owner or operator shall record all 3-hour periods of operation during which the concentration of organics or the concentration of benzene in the exhaust stream is more than 20 percent greater than the design value. If the carbon bed regeneration interval is monitored, then the owner or operator shall record each occurrence when the vent stream continues to flow through the control device beyond the predetermined carbon bed regeneration time.

(10) If a carbon adsorber that is not regenerated directly on site in the control device is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of dates and times when the control device is monitored, when breakthrough is measured, and shall record the date and time then the existing carbon in the control device is replaced with fresh carbon.

(11) If an alternative operational or process parameter is monitored for a control device, as allowed in [§ 61.354\(e\) of this subpart](#), then the owner or operator shall maintain records of the continuously monitored parameter, including periods when the device is not operated as designed.

(12) If a control device subject to the requirements of [§ 61.349\(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of the parameters that are monitored and each occurrence when the parameters monitored are outside the range of values specified in [§ 61.349\(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(C\)](#), or other records as specified by the Administrator.

(k) An owner or operator who elects to install and operate the control equipment in [§ 61.351 of this subpart](#) shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in [40 CFR 60.115b](#).

(l) An owner or operator who elects to install and operate the control equipment in [§ 61.352 of this subpart](#) shall maintain records of the following:

(1) The date, location, and corrective action for each visual inspection required by [40 CFR 60.693–2\(a\)\(5\)](#), during which a broken seal, gap, or other problem is identified that could result in benzene emissions.

(2) Results of the seal gap measurements required by [40 CFR 60.693–2\(a\)](#).

(m) If a system is used for emission control that is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure with openings to provide dilution air, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of the monitoring device and records of all periods during which the pressure in the unit is operated at a pressure that is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure.

(n) Each owner or operator using a total enclosure to comply with control requirements for tanks in [§ 61.343](#) or the control requirements for containers in [§ 61.345](#) must keep the records required in [paragraphs \(n\)\(1\) and \(2\)](#) of this section. Owners or operators may use records as required in [40 CFR 264.1089\(b\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) or [40 CFR 265.1090\(b\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) for a tank or as required in [40 CFR 264.1089\(d\)\(1\)](#) or [40 CFR 265.1090\(d\)\(1\)](#) for a container to meet the recordkeeping requirement in [paragraph \(n\)\(1\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator must make the records of each verification of a total enclosure available for inspection upon request.

(1) Records of the most recent set of calculations and measurements performed to verify that the enclosure meets the criteria of a permanent total enclosure as specified in “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” in [40 CFR 52.741](#), appendix B;

(2) Records required for a closed-vent system and control device according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\) \(f\), and \(j\)](#) of this section.

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990; [55 FR 12444](#), Apr. 3, 1990; [55 FR 18331](#), May 2, 1990, as amended at [58 FR 3103](#), Jan. 7, 1993; [65 FR 62161](#), Oct. 17, 2000; [67 FR 68533](#), Nov. 12, 2002]

§ 61.357 Reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a chemical plant, petroleum refinery, coke by-product recovery plant, and any facility managing wastes from these industries shall submit to the Administrator within 90 days after January 7, 1993, or by the initial startup for a new source with an initial

startup after the effective date, a report that summarizes the regulatory status of each waste stream subject to [§ 61.342](#) and is determined by the procedures specified in [§ 61.355\(c\)](#) to contain benzene. Each owner or operator subject to this subpart who has no benzene onsite in wastes, products, by-products, or intermediates shall submit an initial report that is a statement to this effect. For all other owners or operators subject to this subpart, the report shall include the following information:

(1) Total annual benzene quantity from facility waste determined in accordance with [§ 61.355\(a\) of this subpart](#).

(2) A table identifying each waste stream and whether or not the waste stream will be controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart.

(3) For each waste stream identified as not being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart the following information shall be added to the table:

(i) Whether or not the water content of the waste stream is greater than 10 percent;

(ii) Whether or not the waste stream is a process wastewater stream, product tank drawdown, or landfill leachate;

(iii) Annual waste quantity for the waste stream;

(iv) Range of benzene concentrations for the waste stream;

(v) Annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration for the waste stream; and

(vi) Annual benzene quantity for the waste stream.

(4) The information required in [paragraphs \(a\) \(1\), \(2\), and \(3\)](#) of this section should represent the waste stream characteristics based on current configuration and operating conditions. An owner or operator only needs to list in the report those waste streams that contact materials containing benzene. The report does not need to include a description of the controls to be installed to comply with the standard or other information required in [§ 61.10\(a\)](#).

(b) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a report that updates the information listed in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste stream that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr) or more.

(c) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) but is equal to or greater than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a report that updates the information listed in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(a\)\(3\)](#) of

this section. The report shall be submitted annually and whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste stream that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) or more. If the information in the annual report required by [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section is not changed in the following year, the owner or operator may submit a statement to that effect.

(d) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator the following reports:

(1) Within 90 days after January 7, 1993, unless a waiver of compliance under [§ 61.11 of this part](#) is granted, or by the date of initial startup for a new source with an initial startup after the effective date, a certification that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been installed and that the required initial inspections or tests have been carried out in accordance with this subpart. If a waiver of compliance is granted under [§ 61.11](#), the certification of equipment necessary to comply with these standards shall be submitted by the date the waiver of compliance expires.

(2) Beginning on the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified in accordance with [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit annually to the Administrator a report that updates the information listed in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section. If the information in the annual report required by [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section is not changed in the following year, the owner or operator may submit a statement to that effect.

(3) If an owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of [§ 61.342\(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#), then the report required by [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section shall include a table identifying each waste stream chosen for exemption and the total annual benzene quantity in these exempted streams.

(4) If an owner or operator elects to comply with the alternative requirements of [§ 61.342\(d\) of this subpart](#), then he shall include in the report required by [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section a table presenting the following information for each process wastewater stream:

(i) Whether or not the process wastewater stream is being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart;

(ii) For each process wastewater stream identified as not being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart, the table shall report the following information for the process wastewater stream as determined at the point of waste generation: annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity;

(iii) For each process wastewater stream identified as being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart, the table shall report the following information for the process wastewater stream as determined at the exit to the

treatment process: Annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity.

(5) If an owner or operator elects to comply with the alternative requirements of [§ 61.342\(e\)](#), then the report required by [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section shall include a table presenting the following information for each waste stream:

(i) For each waste stream identified as not being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart; the table shall report the following information for the waste stream as determined at the point of waste generation: annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity;

(ii) For each waste stream identified as being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart; the table shall report the following information for the waste stream as determined at the applicable location described in [§ 61.355\(k\)\(2\)](#): Annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity.

(6) Beginning 3 months after the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified in accordance with [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit quarterly to the Administrator a certification that all of the required inspections have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of this subpart.

(7) Beginning 3 months after the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified in accordance with [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit a report quarterly to the Administrator that includes:

(i) If a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit is monitored in accordance with [§ 61.354\(a\)\(1\) of this subpart](#), then each period of operation during which the concentration of benzene in the monitored waste stream exiting the unit is equal to or greater than 10 ppmw.

(ii) If a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit is monitored in accordance with [§ 61.354\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), then each 3-hour period of operation during which the average value of the monitored parameter is outside the range of acceptable values or during which the unit is not operating as designed.

(iii) If a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit is monitored in accordance with [§ 61.354\(b\)](#), then each period of operation during which the flow-weighted annual average concentration of benzene in the monitored waste stream entering the unit is equal to or greater than 10 ppmw and/or the total annual benzene quantity is equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/yr.

(iv) For a control device monitored in accordance with [§ 61.354\(c\) of this subpart](#), each period of operation monitored during which any of the following conditions occur, as applicable to the control device:

(A) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of a thermal vapor incinerator, as measured by the temperature monitoring device, is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design combustion zone temperature.

(B) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream immediately before the catalyst bed of a catalytic vapor incinerator, as measured by the temperature monitoring device, is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design gas stream temperature, and any 3-hour period during which the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed (i.e., the difference between the temperatures of the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed), as measured by the temperature monitoring device, is less than 80 percent of the design temperature difference.

(C) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity less than 44 MW (150×106 BTU/hr), as measured by the temperature monitoring device, is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design combustion zone temperature.

(D) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average concentration of organics or the average concentration of benzene in the exhaust gases from a carbon adsorber, condenser, or other vapor recovery system is more than 20 percent greater than the design concentration level of organics or benzene in the exhaust gas.

(E) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the temperature of the condenser exhaust vent stream is more than 6 °C (11 °F) above the design average exhaust vent stream temperature, or the temperature of the coolant fluid exiting the condenser is more than 6 °C (11 °F) above the design average coolant fluid temperature at the condenser outlet.

(F) Each period in which the pilot flame of a flare is absent.

(G) Each occurrence when there is a change in the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone of a boiler or process heater as required by [§ 61.349\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)\(C\) of this subpart](#).

(H) Each occurrence when the carbon in a carbon adsorber system that is regenerated directly on site in the control device is not regenerated at the predetermined carbon bed regeneration time.

(I) Each occurrence when the carbon in a carbon adsorber system that is not regenerated directly on site in the control device is not replaced at the predetermined interval specified in [§ 61.354\(c\) of this subpart](#).

(J) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the parameters monitored are outside the range of values specified in [§ 61.349\(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(C\)](#), or any other periods specified by the Administrator for a control device subject to the requirements of [§ 61.349\(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#).

(v) For a cover and closed-vent system monitored in accordance with [§ 61.354\(g\)](#), the owner or operator shall submit a report quarterly to the Administrator that identifies any period in which the pressure in the waste management unit is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure.

(8) Beginning one year after the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified in accordance with [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit annually to the Administrator a report that summarizes all inspections required by [§§ 61.342](#) through [61.354](#) during which detectable emissions are measured or a problem (such as a broken seal, gap or other problem) that could result in benzene emissions is identified, including information about the repairs or corrective action taken.

(e) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of [§§ 61.351](#) or [61.352 of this subpart](#) shall notify the Administrator of the alternative standard selected in the report required under [§ 61.07](#) or [§ 61.10 of this part](#).

(f) An owner or operator who elects to install and operate the control equipment in [§ 61.351 of this subpart](#) shall comply with the reporting requirements in [40 CFR 60.115b](#).

(g) An owner or operator who elects to install and operate the control equipment in [§ 61.352 of this subpart](#) shall submit initial and quarterly reports that identify all seal gap measurements, as required in [40 CFR 60.693–2\(a\)](#), that are outside the prescribed limits.

[[55 FR 8346](#), Mar. 7, 1990; [55 FR 12444](#), Apr. 3, 1990, as amended at [55 FR 37231](#), Sept. 10, 1990; [58 FR 3105](#), Jan. 7, 1993; [65 FR 62161](#), Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 61.358 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act, the authorities contained in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Alternative means of emission limitation under [§ 61.353 of this subpart](#) will not be delegated to States.

§ 61.359 [Reserved]

Appendix C

Subpart M

National Emission Standards for Asbestos

Subpart M—National Emission Standard for Asbestos

Authority:[42 U.S.C. 7401](#), [7412](#), [7414](#), [7416](#), [7601](#).

Source:[49 FR 13661](#), Apr. 5, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 61.140 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to those sources specified in [§§ 61.142](#) through [61.151](#), [61.154](#), and [61.155](#).

[[55 FR 48414](#), Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 61.141 Definitions.

All terms that are used in this subpart and are not defined below are given the same meaning as in the Act and in [subpart A of this part](#).

Active waste disposal site means any disposal site other than an inactive site.

Adequately wet means sufficiently mix or penetrate with liquid to prevent the release of particulates. If visible emissions are observed coming from asbestos-containing material, then that material has not been adequately wetted. However, the absence of visible emissions is not sufficient evidence of being adequately wet.

Asbestos means the asbestiform varieties of serpentinite (chrysotile), riebeckite (crocidolite), cummingtonite-grunerite, anthophyllite, and actinolite-tremolite.

Asbestos-containing waste materials means mill tailings or any waste that contains commercial asbestos and is generated by a source subject to the provisions of this subpart. This term includes filters from control devices, friable asbestos waste material, and bags or other similar packaging contaminated with commercial asbestos. As applied to demolition and renovation operations, this term also includes regulated asbestos-containing material waste and materials contaminated with asbestos including disposable equipment and clothing.

Asbestos mill means any facility engaged in converting, or in any intermediate step in converting, asbestos ore into commercial asbestos. Outside storage of asbestos material is not considered a part of the asbestos mill.

Asbestos tailings means any solid waste that contains asbestos and is a product of asbestos mining or milling operations.

Asbestos waste from control devices means any waste material that contains asbestos and is collected by a pollution control device.

Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material (ACM) means asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, [40 CFR part 763](#), section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

Category II nonfriable ACM means any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in appendix E, subpart E, [40 CFR part 763](#), section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Commercial asbestos means any material containing asbestos that is extracted from ore and has value because of its asbestos content.

Cutting means to penetrate with a sharp-edged instrument and includes sawing, but does not include shearing, slicing, or punching.

Demolition means the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural member of a facility together with any related handling operations or the intentional burning of any facility.

Emergency renovation operation means a renovation operation that was not planned but results from a sudden, unexpected event that, if not immediately attended to, presents a safety or public health hazard, is necessary to protect equipment from damage, or is necessary to avoid imposing an unreasonable financial burden. This term includes operations necessitated by nonroutine failures of equipment.

Fabricating means any processing (e.g., cutting, sawing, drilling) of a manufactured product that contains commercial asbestos, with the exception of processing at temporary sites (field fabricating) for the construction or restoration of facilities. In the case of friction products, fabricating includes bonding, debonding, grinding, sawing, drilling, or other similar operations performed as part of fabricating.

Facility means any institutional, commercial, public, industrial, or residential structure, installation, or building (including any structure, installation, or building containing condominiums or individual dwelling units operated as a residential cooperative, but excluding residential buildings having four or fewer dwelling units); any ship; and any active or inactive waste disposal site. For purposes of this definition, any building, structure, or installation that contains a loft used as a dwelling is not considered a residential structure, installation, or building. Any structure, installation or building that was previously subject to this subpart is not excluded, regardless of its current use or function.

Facility component means any part of a facility including equipment.

Friable asbestos material means any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, [40 CFR part 763](#), section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. If the asbestos content is less than 10 percent as determined by a

method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos content by point counting using PLM.

Fugitive source means any source of emissions not controlled by an air pollution control device.

Glove bag means a sealed compartment with attached inner gloves used for the handling of asbestos-containing materials. Properly installed and used, glove bags provide a small work area enclosure typically used for small-scale asbestos stripping operations. Information on glove-bag installation, equipment and supplies, and work practices is contained in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) final rule on occupational exposure to asbestos (appendix G to 29 CFR 1926.58).

Grinding means to reduce to powder or small fragments and includes mechanical chipping or drilling.

In poor condition means the binding of the material is losing its integrity as indicated by peeling, cracking, or crumbling of the material.

Inactive waste disposal site means any disposal site or portion of it where additional asbestos-containing waste material has not been deposited within the past year.

Installation means any building or structure or any group of buildings or structures at a single demolition or renovation site that are under the control of the same owner or operator (or owner or operator under common control).

Leak-tight means that solids or liquids cannot escape or spill out. It also means dust-tight.

Malfunction means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner so that emissions of asbestos are increased. Failures of equipment shall not be considered malfunctions if they are caused in any way by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset conditions, equipment breakdown, or process failure.

Manufacturing means the combining of commercial asbestos—or, in the case of woven friction products, the combining of textiles containing commercial asbestos—with any other material(s), including commercial asbestos, and the processing of this combination into a product. Chlorine production is considered a part of manufacturing.

Natural barrier means a natural object that effectively precludes or deters access. Natural barriers include physical obstacles such as cliffs, lakes or other large bodies of water, deep and wide ravines, and mountains. Remoteness by itself is not a natural barrier.

Nonfriable asbestos-containing material means any material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, [40 CFR part 763](#),

section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Nonscheduled renovation operation means a renovation operation necessitated by the routine failure of equipment, which is expected to occur within a given period based on past operating experience, but for which an exact date cannot be predicted.

Outside air means the air outside buildings and structures, including, but not limited to, the air under a bridge or in an open air ferry dock.

Owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the facility being demolished or renovated or any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the demolition or renovation operation, or both.

Particulate asbestos material means finely divided particles of asbestos or material containing asbestos.

Planned renovation operations means a renovation operation, or a number of such operations, in which some RACM will be removed or stripped within a given period of time and that can be predicted. Individual nonscheduled operations are included if a number of such operations can be predicted to occur during a given period of time based on operating experience.

Regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) means

- (a) Friable asbestos material,
- (b) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable,
- (c) Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading, or
- (d) Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this subpart.

Remove means to take out RACM or facility components that contain or are covered with RACM from any facility.

Renovation means altering a facility or one or more facility components in any way, including the stripping or removal of RACM from a facility component. Operations in which load-supporting structural members are wrecked or taken out are demolitions.

Resilient floor covering means asbestos-containing floor tile, including asphalt and vinyl floor tile, and sheet vinyl floor covering containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using polarized light microscopy according to the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, [40 CFR part 763](#), section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy.

Roadways means surfaces on which vehicles travel. This term includes public and private highways, roads, streets, parking areas, and driveways.

Strip means to take off RACM from any part of a facility or facility components.

Structural member means any load-supporting member of a facility, such as beams and load supporting walls; or any nonload-supporting member, such as ceilings and nonload-supporting walls.

Visible emissions means any emissions, which are visually detectable without the aid of instruments, coming from RACM or asbestos-containing waste material, or from any asbestos milling, manufacturing, or fabricating operation. This does not include condensed, uncombined water vapor.

Waste generator means any owner or operator of a source covered by this subpart whose act or process produces asbestos-containing waste material.

Waste shipment record means the shipping document, required to be originated and signed by the waste generator, used to track and substantiate the disposition of asbestos-containing waste material.

Working day means Monday through Friday and includes holidays that fall on any of the days Monday through Friday.

[[49 FR 13661](#), Apr. 5, 1984; [49 FR 25453](#), June 21, 1984, as amended by [55 FR 48414](#), Nov. 20, 1990; [56 FR 1669](#), Jan. 16, 1991; [60 FR 31920](#), June 19, 1995]

§ 61.142 Standard for asbestos mills.

(a) Each owner or operator of an asbestos mill shall either discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from that asbestos mill, including fugitive sources, or use the methods specified by [§ 61.152](#) to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(b) Each owner or operator of an asbestos mill shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Monitor each potential source of asbestos emissions from any part of the mill facility, including air cleaning devices, process equipment, and buildings that house equipment for material processing and handling, at least once each day, during daylight hours, for visible emissions to the outside air during periods of operation. The monitoring shall be by visual observation of at least 15 seconds duration per source of emissions.

(2) Inspect each air cleaning device at least once each week for proper operation and for changes that signal the potential for malfunction, including, to the maximum extent possible without dismantling other than opening the device, the presence of tears, holes, and abrasions in filter bags and for dust deposits on the clean side of bags. For air cleaning devices that

cannot be inspected on a weekly basis according to this paragraph, submit to the Administrator, and revise as necessary, a written maintenance plan to include, at a minimum, the following:

- (i) Maintenance schedule.

- (ii) Recordkeeping plan.

(3) Maintain records of the results of visible emissions monitoring and air cleaning device inspections using a format similar to that shown in Figures 1 and 2 and include the following:

- (i) Date and time of each inspection.

- (ii) Presence or absence of visible emissions.

- (iii) Condition of fabric filters, including presence of any tears, holes, and abrasions.

- (iv) Presence of dust deposits on clean side of fabric filters.

- (v) Brief description of corrective actions taken, including date and time.

- (vi) Daily hours of operation for each air cleaning device.

(4) Furnish upon request, and make available at the affected facility during normal business hours for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.

(5) Retain a copy of all monitoring and inspection records for at least 2 years.

(6) Submit semiannually a copy of visible emission monitoring records to the Administrator if visible emissions occurred during the report period. Semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the six-month period.

Date of inspection (mo/day/yr)	Time of inspection (a.m./p.m.)	Air cleaning device or fugitive source designation or number	Visible emissions observed (yes/no), corrective action taken	Daily operating hours	Inspector initials

Figure 1. Record of Visible Emission Monitoring

1. Air cleaning device designation or number _____
2. Date of inspection _____
3. Time of inspection _____
4. Is air cleaning device operating properly (yes/no) _____
5. Tears, holes, or abrasions in fabric filter (yes/no) _____
6. Dust on clean side of fabric filters (yes/no) _____
7. Other signs of malfunctions or potential malfunctions (yes/no) _____
8. Describe other malfunctions or signs of potential malfunctions.

9. Describe corrective action(s) taken. _____

10. Date and time corrective action taken _____
11. Inspected by

(Print/Type Name) (Title) (Signature)

(Print/Type Name) (Title) (Signature)

[[55 FR 48416](#), Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at [64 FR 7467](#), Feb. 12, 1999]

§ 61.143 Standard for roadways.

No person may construct or maintain a roadway with asbestos tailings or asbestos-containing waste material on that roadway, unless, for asbestos tailings.

- (a) It is a temporary roadway on an area of asbestos ore deposits (asbestos mine): or
- (b) It is a temporary roadway at an active asbestos mill site and is encapsulated with a resinous or bituminous binder. The encapsulated road surface must be maintained at a minimum frequency of once per year to prevent dust emissions; or
- (c) It is encapsulated in asphalt concrete meeting the specifications contained in section 401 of Standard Specifications for Construction of Roads and Bridges on Federal Highway Projects, FP-85, 1985, or their equivalent.

[[55 FR 48419](#), Nov. 20, 1990; [56 FR 1669](#), Jan. 16, 1991]

§ 61.144 Standard for manufacturing.

(a) **Applicability.** This section applies to the following manufacturing operations using commercial asbestos.

- (1) The manufacture of cloth, cord, wicks, tubing, tape, twine, rope, thread, yarn, roving, lap, or other textile materials.
- (2) The manufacture of cement products.
- (3) The manufacture of fireproofing and insulating materials.
- (4) The manufacture of friction products.
- (5) The manufacture of paper, millboard, and felt.
- (6) The manufacture of floor tile.
- (7) The manufacture of paints, coatings, caulks, adhesives, and sealants.
- (8) The manufacture of plastics and rubber materials.
- (9) The manufacture of chlorine utilizing asbestos diaphragm technology.
- (10) The manufacture of shotgun shell wads.

(11) The manufacture of asphalt concrete.

(b) **Standard.** Each owner or operator of any of the manufacturing operations to which this section applies shall either:

(1) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from these operations or from any building or structure in which they are conducted or from any other fugitive sources; or

(2) Use the methods specified by [§ 61.152](#) to clean emissions from these operations containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(3) Monitor each potential source of asbestos emissions from any part of the manufacturing facility, including air cleaning devices, process equipment, and buildings housing material processing and handling equipment, at least once each day during daylight hours for visible emissions to the outside air during periods of operation. The monitoring shall be by visual observation of at least 15 seconds duration per source of emissions.

(4) Inspect each air cleaning device at least once each week for proper operation and for changes that signal the potential for malfunctions, including, to the maximum extent possible without dismantling other than opening the device, the presence of tears, holes, and abrasions in filter bags and for dust deposits on the clean side of bags. For air cleaning devices that cannot be inspected on a weekly basis according to this paragraph, submit to the Administrator, and revise as necessary, a written maintenance plan to include, at a minimum, the following:

(i) Maintenance schedule.

(ii) Recordkeeping plan.

(5) Maintain records of the results of visible emission monitoring and air cleaning device inspections using a format similar to that shown in Figures 1 and 2 and include the following.

(i) Date and time of each inspection.

(ii) Presence or absence of visible emissions.

(iii) Condition of fabric filters, including presence of any tears, holes and abrasions.

(iv) Presence of dust deposits on clean side of fabric filters.

(v) Brief description of corrective actions taken, including date and time.

(vi) Daily hours of operation for each air cleaning device.

(6) Furnish upon request, and make available at the affected facility during normal business hours for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.

(7) Retain a copy of all monitoring and inspection records for at least 2 years.

(8) Submit semiannually a copy of the visible emission monitoring records to the Administrator if visible emission occurred during the report period. Semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the six-month period.

[[49 FR 13661](#), Apr. 5, 1984, as amended at [55 FR 48419](#), Nov. 20, 1990; [56 FR 1669](#), Jan. 16, 1991; [64 FR 7467](#), Feb. 12, 1999]

§ 61.145 Standard for demolition and renovation.

(a) **Applicability.** To determine which requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)](#), [\(b\)](#), and [\(c\)](#) of this section apply to the owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity and prior to the commencement of the demolition or renovation, thoroughly inspect the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation operation will occur for the presence of asbestos, including Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM. The requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section apply to each owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity, including the removal of RACM as follows:

(1) In a facility being demolished, all the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section apply, except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section, if the combined amount of RACM is

(i) At least 80 linear meters (260 linear feet) on pipes or at least 15 square meters (160 square feet) on other facility components, or

(ii) At least 1 cubic meter (35 cubic feet) off facility components where the length or area could not be measured previously.

(2) In a facility being demolished, only the notification requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#), [\(2\)](#), [\(3\)\(i\)](#) and [\(iv\)](#), and [\(4\)\(i\)](#) through [\(vii\)](#) and [\(4\)\(ix\)](#) and [\(xvi\)](#) of this section apply, if the combined amount of RACM is

(i) Less than 80 linear meters (260 linear feet) on pipes and less than 15 square meters (160 square feet) on other facility components, and

(ii) Less than one cubic meter (35 cubic feet) off facility components where the length or area could not be measured previously or there is no asbestos.

(3) If the facility is being demolished under an order of a State or local government agency, issued because the facility is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse, only the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#), [\(b\)\(2\)](#), [\(b\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#), [\(b\)\(4\)](#) (except [\(b\)\(4\)\(viii\)](#)), [\(b\)\(5\)](#), and [\(c\)\(4\)](#) through [\(c\)\(9\)](#) of this section apply.

(4) In a facility being renovated, including any individual nonscheduled renovation operation, all the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\) and \(c\)](#) of this section apply if the combined amount of RACM to be stripped, removed, dislodged, cut, drilled, or similarly disturbed is

(i) At least 80 linear meters (260 linear feet) on pipes or at least 15 square meters (160 square feet) on other facility components, or

(ii) At least 1 cubic meter (35 cubic feet) off facility components where the length or area could not be measured previously.

(iii) To determine whether [paragraph \(a\)\(4\)](#) of this section applies to planned renovation operations involving individual nonscheduled operations, predict the combined additive amount of RACM to be removed or stripped during a calendar year of January 1 through December 31.

(iv) To determine whether [paragraph \(a\)\(4\)](#) of this section applies to emergency renovation operations, estimate the combined amount of RACM to be removed or stripped as a result of the sudden, unexpected event that necessitated the renovation.

(5) Owners or operators of demolition and renovation operations are exempt from the requirements of [§§ 61.05\(a\), 61.07, and 61.09](#).

(b) **Notification requirements.** Each owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity to which this section applies shall:

(1) Provide the Administrator with written notice of intention to demolish or renovate. Delivery of the notice by U.S. Postal Service, commercial delivery service, or hand delivery is acceptable.

(2) Update notice, as necessary, including when the amount of asbestos affected changes by at least 20 percent.

(3) Postmark or deliver the notice as follows:

(i) At least 10 working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or any other activity begins (such as site preparation that would break up, dislodge or similarly disturb asbestos material), if the operation is described in paragraphs (a) (1) and (4) (except (a)(4)(iii) and (a)(4)(iv)) of this section. If the operation is as described in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section, notification is required 10 working days before demolition begins.

(ii) At least 10 working days before the end of the calendar year preceding the year for which notice is being given for renovations described in [paragraph \(a\)\(4\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(iii) As early as possible before, but not later than, the following working day if the operation is a demolition ordered according to [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section or, if the operation is a renovation described in [paragraph \(a\)\(4\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(iv) For asbestos stripping or removal work in a demolition or renovation operation, described in paragraphs (a) (1) and (4) (except (a)(4)(iii) and (a)(4)(iv)) of this section, and for a demolition described in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section, that will begin on a date other than the one contained in the original notice, notice of the new start date must be provided to the Administrator as follows:

(A) When the asbestos stripping or removal operation or demolition operation covered by this paragraph will begin after the date contained in the notice,

(1) Notify the Administrator of the new start date by telephone as soon as possible before the original start date, and

(2) Provide the Administrator with a written notice of the new start date as soon as possible before, and no later than, the original start date. Delivery of the updated notice by the U.S. Postal Service, commercial delivery service, or hand delivery is acceptable.

(B) When the asbestos stripping or removal operation or demolition operation covered by this paragraph will begin on a date earlier than the original start date,

(1) Provide the Administrator with a written notice of the new start date at least 10 working days before asbestos stripping or removal work begins.

(2) For demolitions covered by [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section, provide the Administrator written notice of a new start date at least 10 working days before commencement of demolition. Delivery of updated notice by U.S. Postal Service, commercial delivery service, or hand delivery is acceptable.

(C) In no event shall an operation covered by this paragraph begin on a date other than the date contained in the written notice of the new start date.

(4) Include the following in the notice:

(i) An indication of whether the notice is the original or a revised notification.

(ii) Name, address, and telephone number of both the facility owner and operator and the asbestos removal contractor owner or operator.

(iii) Type of operation: demolition or renovation.

(iv) Description of the facility or affected part of the facility including the size (square meters [square feet] and number of floors), age, and present and prior use of the facility.

(v) Procedure, including analytical methods, employed to detect the presence of RACM and Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM.

(vi) Estimate of the approximate amount of RACM to be removed from the facility in terms of length of pipe in linear meters (linear feet), surface area in square meters (square feet) on other facility components, or volume in cubic meters (cubic feet) if off the facility components. Also, estimate the approximate amount of Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM in the affected part of the facility that will not be removed before demolition.

(vii) Location and street address (including building number or name and floor or room number, if appropriate), city, county, and state, of the facility being demolished or renovated.

(viii) Scheduled starting and completion dates of asbestos removal work (or any other activity, such as site preparation that would break up, dislodge, or similarly disturb asbestos material) in a demolition or renovation; planned renovation operations involving individual nonscheduled operations shall only include the beginning and ending dates of the report period as described in [paragraph \(a\)\(4\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(ix) Scheduled starting and completion dates of demolition or renovation.

(x) Description of planned demolition or renovation work to be performed and method(s) to be employed, including demolition or renovation techniques to be used and description of affected facility components.

(xi) Description of work practices and engineering controls to be used to comply with the requirements of this subpart, including asbestos removal and waste-handling emission control procedures.

(xii) Name and location of the waste disposal site where the asbestos-containing waste material will be deposited.

(xiii) A certification that at least one person trained as required by [paragraph \(c\)\(8\)](#) of this section will supervise the stripping and removal described by this notification. This requirement shall become effective 1 year after promulgation of this regulation.

(xiv) For facilities described in [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section, the name, title, and authority of the State or local government representative who has ordered the demolition, the date that the order was issued, and the date on which the demolition was ordered to begin. A copy of the order shall be attached to the notification.

(xv) For emergency renovations described in [paragraph \(a\)\(4\)\(iv\)](#) of this section, the date and hour that the emergency occurred, a description of the sudden, unexpected event, and an explanation of how the event caused an unsafe condition, or would cause equipment damage or an unreasonable financial burden.

(xvi) Description of procedures to be followed in the event that unexpected RACM is found or Category II nonfriable ACM becomes crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder.

(xvii) Name, address, and telephone number of the waste transporter.

(5) The information required in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section must be reported using a form similar to that shown in Figure 3.

(c) ***Procedures for asbestos emission control.*** Each owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity to whom this paragraph applies, according to [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, shall comply with the following procedures:

(1) Remove all RACM from a facility being demolished or renovated before any activity begins that would break up, dislodge, or similarly disturb the material or preclude access to the material for subsequent removal. RACM need not be removed before demolition if:

(i) It is Category I nonfriable ACM that is not in poor condition and is not friable.

(ii) It is on a facility component that is encased in concrete or other similarly hard material and is adequately wet whenever exposed during demolition; or

(iii) It was not accessible for testing and was, therefore, not discovered until after demolition began and, as a result of the demolition, the material cannot be safely removed. If not removed for safety reasons, the exposed RACM and any asbestos-contaminated debris must be treated as asbestos-containing waste material and adequately wet at all times until disposed of.

(iv) They are Category II nonfriable ACM and the probability is low that the materials will become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder during demolition.

(2) When a facility component that contains, is covered with, or is coated with RACM is being taken out of the facility as a unit or in sections:

(i) Adequately wet all RACM exposed during cutting or disjoining operations; and

(ii) Carefully lower each unit or section to the floor and to ground level, not dropping, throwing, sliding, or otherwise damaging or disturbing the RACM.

(3) When RACM is stripped from a facility component while it remains in place in the facility, adequately wet the RACM during the stripping operation.

(i) In renovation operations, wetting is not required if:

(A) The owner or operator has obtained prior written approval from the Administrator based on a written application that wetting to comply with this paragraph would unavoidably damage equipment or present a safety hazard; and

(B) The owner or operator uses of the following emission control methods:

(1) A local exhaust ventilation and collection system designed and operated to capture the particulate asbestos material produced by the stripping and removal of the asbestos materials. The system must exhibit no visible emissions to the outside air or be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements in [§ 61.152](#).

(2) A glove-bag system designed and operated to contain the particulate asbestos material produced by the stripping of the asbestos materials.

(3) Leak-tight wrapping to contain all RACM prior to dismantlement.

(ii) In renovation operations where wetting would result in equipment damage or a safety hazard, and the methods allowed in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section cannot be used, another method may be used after obtaining written approval from the Administrator based upon a determination that it is equivalent to wetting in controlling emissions or to the methods allowed in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(iii) A copy of the Administrator's written approval shall be kept at the worksite and made available for inspection.

(4) After a facility component covered with, coated with, or containing RACM has been taken out of the facility as a unit or in sections pursuant to [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)](#) of this section, it shall be stripped or contained in leak-tight wrapping, except as described in [paragraph \(c\)\(5\)](#) of this section. If stripped, either:

(i) Adequately wet the RACM during stripping; or

(ii) Use a local exhaust ventilation and collection system designed and operated to capture the particulate asbestos material produced by the stripping. The system must exhibit no visible emissions to the outside air or be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements in [§ 61.152](#).

(5) For large facility components such as reactor vessels, large tanks, and steam generators, but not beams (which must be handled in accordance with [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)](#), [\(3\)](#), and [\(4\)](#) of this section), the RACM is not required to be stripped if the following requirements are met:

(i) The component is removed, transported, stored, disposed of, or reused without disturbing or damaging the RACM.

(ii) The component is encased in a leak-tight wrapping.

(iii) The leak-tight wrapping is labeled according to [§ 61.149\(d\)\(1\)\(i\)](#), [\(ii\)](#), and [\(iii\)](#) during all loading and unloading operations and during storage.

(6) For all RACM, including material that has been removed or stripped:

(i) Adequately wet the material and ensure that it remains wet until collected and contained or treated in preparation for disposal in accordance with [§ 61.150](#); and

(ii) Carefully lower the material to the ground and floor, not dropping, throwing, sliding, or otherwise damaging or disturbing the material.

(iii) Transport the material to the ground via leak-tight chutes or containers if it has been removed or stripped more than 50 feet above ground level and was not removed as units or in sections.

(iv) RACM contained in leak-tight wrapping that has been removed in accordance with [paragraphs \(c\)\(4\)](#) and [\(c\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)\(3\)](#) of this section need not be wetted.

(7) When the temperature at the point of wetting is below 0 °C (32 °F):

(i) The owner or operator need not comply with paragraph (c)(2)(i) and the wetting provisions of [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator shall remove facility components containing, coated with, or covered with RACM as units or in sections to the maximum extent possible.

(iii) During periods when wetting operations are suspended due to freezing temperatures, the owner or operator must record the temperature in the area containing the facility components at the beginning, middle, and end of each workday and keep daily temperature records available for inspection by the Administrator during normal business hours at the demolition or renovation site. The owner or operator shall retain the temperature records for at least 2 years.

(8) Effective 1 year after promulgation of this regulation, no RACM shall be stripped, removed, or otherwise handled or disturbed at a facility regulated by this section unless at least one on-site representative, such as a foreman or management-level person or other authorized representative, trained in the provisions of this regulation and the means of complying with them, is present. Every 2 years, the trained on-site individual shall receive refresher training in the provisions of this regulation. The required training shall include as a minimum: applicability; notifications; material identification; control procedures for removals including, at least, wetting, local exhaust ventilation, negative pressure enclosures, glove-bag procedures, and High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters; waste disposal work practices; reporting and recordkeeping; and asbestos hazards and worker protection. Evidence that the required training has been completed shall be posted and made available for inspection by the Administrator at the demolition or renovation site.

(9) For facilities described in [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section, adequately wet the portion of the facility that contains RACM during the wrecking operation.

(10) If a facility is demolished by intentional burning, all RACM including Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM must be removed in accordance with the NESHAP before burning.

NOTIFICATION OF DEMOLITION AND RENOVATION

Operator Project #	Postmark	Date Received	Notification	
I. TYPE OF NOTIFICATION (O=Original R=Revised C=Cancelled):				
II. FACILITY INFORMATION (Identify owner, removal contractor, and other operator)				
OWNER NAME:				
Address:				
City:	State:	Zip:		
Contact:		Tel:		
REMOVAL CONTRACTOR:				
Address:				
City:	State:	Zip:		
Contact:		Tel:		
OTHER OPERATOR:				
Address:				
City:	State:	Zip:		
Contact:		Tel:		
III. TYPE OF OPERATION (D=Demo O=Ordered Demo R=Renovation E=Emer.Renovation):				
IV. IS ASBESTOS PRESENT? (Yes/No)				
V. FACILITY DESCRIPTION (Include building name, number and floor or room number)				
Bldg Name:				
Address:				
City:	State:	County:		
Site Location:				
Building Size:	# of Floors:	Age in Years:		
Present User:		Prior User:		
VI. PROCEDURE, INCLUDING ANALYTICAL METHOD, IF APPROPRIATE, USED TO DETECT THE P OF ASBESTOS MATERIAL:				
VII. APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF ASBESTOS, INCLUDING:	RACM To Be Removed	Nonfriable Asbestos Material Not To Be Removed		Indicate Un Measurement
1. Regulated ACM to be removed 2. Category I ACM Not Removed 3. Category II ACM Not Removed		Cat I	Cat II	UNIT
Pipes				LnFt:
Surface Area				SqFt:
Vol RACM Off Facility Component				CuFt:
VIII. SCHEDULED DATES ASBESTOS REMOVAL (MM/DD/YY) (Start/End)				

NOTIFICATION OF DEMOLITION AND RENOVATION (continued)

X. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNED DEMOLITION OR RENOVATION WORK, AND METHOD(S) TO BE USED:			
XI. DESCRIPTION OF WORK PRACTICES AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS TO BE USED TO PREVENT EMISSIONS OF ASBESTOS AT THE DEMOLITION AND RENOVATION SITE:			
XII. WASTE TRANSPORTER #1			
Name:			
Address:			
City:	State:	Zip:	
Contact Person:		Telephone:	
WASTE TRANSPORTER #2			
Name:			
Address:			
City:	State:	Zip:	
Contact Person:		Telephone:	
XIII. WASTE DISPOSAL SITE			
Name:			
Location:			
City:	State:	Zip:	
Telephone:			
XIV. IF DEMOLITION ORDERED BY A GOVERNMENT AGENCY, PLEASE IDENTIFY THE AGENCY BELOW:			
Name:		Title:	
Authority:			
Date of Order (MM/DD/YY):		Date Ordered to Begin (MM/DD/YY):	
XV. FOR EMERGENCY RENOVATIONS			
Date and Hour of Emergency (MM/DD/YY):			
Description of the Sudden, Unexpected Event:			
Explanation of how the event caused unsafe conditions or would cause equipment damage or an unreasonable financial burden:			
XVI. DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE EVENT THAT UNEXPECTED ASBESTOS IS FOUND OR PREVIOUSLY NONFRIABLE ASBESTOS MATERIAL BECOMES CRUMBLER, PULVERIZED, OR REDUCED TO POWDER.			
XVI. I CERTIFY THAT AN INDIVIDUAL TRAINED IN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS REGULATION (40 CFR PART 61, SUBPART M) WILL BE ON-SITE DURING THE DEMOLITION OR RENOVATION AND EVIDENCE THAT THE REQUIRED TRAINING HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THIS PERSON WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS. (Required 1 year after promulgation)			
_____ (Signature of Owner/Operator)			_____ (Date)
XVII. I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS CORRECT.			

[[55 FR 48419](#), Nov. 20, 1990; [56 FR 1669](#), Jan. 16, 1991]

§ 61.146 Standard for spraying.

The owner or operator of an operation in which asbestos-containing materials are spray applied shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) For spray-on application on buildings, structures, pipes, and conduits, do not use material containing more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, [40 CFR part 763](#), section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section.

(b) For spray-on application of materials that contain more than 1 percent asbestos as determined using the method specified in appendix E, subpart E, [40 CFR part 763](#), section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy, on equipment and machinery, except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section:

(1) Notify the Administrator at least 20 days before beginning the spraying operation. Include the following information in the notice:

(i) Name and address of owner or operator.

(ii) Location of spraying operation.

(iii) Procedures to be followed to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(2) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from spray-on application of the asbestos-containing material or use the methods specified by [§ 61.152](#) to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(c) The requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section do not apply to the spray-on application of materials where the asbestos fibers in the materials are encapsulated with a bituminous or resinous binder during spraying and the materials are not friable after drying.

(d) Owners or operators of sources subject to this paragraph are exempt from the requirements of [§§ 61.05\(a\)](#), [61.07](#) and [61.09](#).

[[49 FR 13661](#), Apr. 5, 1984. Redesignated and amended at [55 FR 48424](#), Nov. 20, 1990; [60 FR 31920](#), June 19, 1995]

§ 61.147 Standard for fabricating.

(a) **Applicability.** This section applies to the following fabricating operations using commercial asbestos:

(1) The fabrication of cement building products.

(2) The fabrication of friction products, except those operations that primarily install asbestos friction materials on motor vehicles.

(3) The fabrication of cement or silicate board for ventilation hoods; ovens; electrical panels; laboratory furniture, bulkheads, partitions, and ceilings for marine construction; and flow control devices for the molten metal industry.

(b) **Standard.** Each owner or operator of any of the fabricating operations to which this section applies shall either:

(1) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from any of the operations or from any building or structure in which they are conducted or from any other fugitive sources; or

(2) Use the methods specified by [§ 61.152](#) to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(3) Monitor each potential source of asbestos emissions from any part of the fabricating facility, including air cleaning devices, process equipment, and buildings that house equipment for material processing and handling, at least once each day, during daylight hours, for visible emissions to the outside air during periods of operation. The monitoring shall be by visual observation of at least 15 seconds duration per source of emissions.

(4) Inspect each air cleaning device at least once each week for proper operation and for changes that signal the potential for malfunctions, including, to the maximum extent possible without dismantling other than opening the device, the presence of tears, holes, and abrasions in filter bags and for dust deposits on the clean side of bags. For air cleaning devices that cannot be inspected on a weekly basis according to this paragraph, submit to the Administrator, and revise as necessary, a written maintenance plan to include, at a minimum, the following:

(i) Maintenance schedule.

(ii) Recordkeeping plan.

(5) Maintain records of the results of visible emission monitoring and air cleaning device inspections using a format similar to that shown in Figures 1 and 2 and include the following:

(i) Date and time of each inspection.

(ii) Presence or absence of visible emissions.

(iii) Condition of fabric filters, including presence of any tears, holes, and abrasions.

(iv) Presence of dust deposits on clean side of fabric filters.

(v) Brief description of corrective actions taken, including date and time.

(vi) Daily hours of operation for each air cleaning device.

(6) Furnish upon request and make available at the affected facility during normal business hours for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.

(7) Retain a copy of all monitoring and inspection records for at least 2 years.

(8) Submit semiannually a copy of the visible emission monitoring records to the Administrator if visible emission occurred during the report period. Semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the six-month period.

[[49 FR 13661](#), Apr. 5, 1984. Redesignated and amended at [55 FR 48424](#), Nov. 20, 1991; [64 FR 7467](#), Feb. 12, 1999]

§ 61.148 Standard for insulating materials.

No owner or operator of a facility may install or reinstall on a facility component any insulating materials that contain commercial asbestos if the materials are either molded and friable or wet-applied and friable after drying. The provisions of this section do not apply to spray-applied insulating materials regulated under [§ 61.146](#).

[[55 FR 48424](#), Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 61.149 Standard for waste disposal for asbestos mills.

Each owner or operator of any source covered under the provisions of [§ 61.142](#) shall:

(a) Deposit all asbestos-containing waste material at a waste disposal site operated in accordance with the provisions of [§ 61.154](#); and

(b) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from the transfer of control device asbestos waste to the tailings conveyor, or use the methods specified by [§ 61.152](#) to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air. Dispose of the asbestos waste from control devices in accordance with [§ 61.150\(a\)](#) or [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section; and

(c) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air during the collection, processing, packaging, or on-site transporting of any asbestos-containing waste material, or use one of the disposal methods specified in [paragraphs \(c\) \(1\) or \(2\)](#) of this section, as follows:

(1) Use a wetting agent as follows:

(i) Adequately mix all asbestos-containing waste material with a wetting agent recommended by the manufacturer of the agent to effectively wet dust and tailings, before depositing the material at a waste disposal site. Use the agent as recommended for the particular dust by the manufacturer of the agent.

(ii) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from the wetting operation or use the methods specified by [§ 61.152](#) to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(iii) Wetting may be suspended when the ambient temperature at the waste disposal site is less than -9.5°C (15°F), as determined by an appropriate measurement method with an accuracy of $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\pm 2^{\circ}\text{F}$). During periods when wetting operations are suspended, the temperature must be recorded at least at hourly intervals, and records must be retained for at least 2 years in a form suitable for inspection.

(2) Use an alternative emission control and waste treatment method that has received prior written approval by the Administrator. To obtain approval for an alternative method, a written application must be submitted to the Administrator demonstrating that the following criteria are met:

(i) The alternative method will control asbestos emissions equivalent to currently required methods.

(ii) The suitability of the alternative method for the intended application.

(iii) The alternative method will not violate other regulations.

(iv) The alternative method will not result in increased water pollution, land pollution, or occupational hazards.

(d) When waste is transported by vehicle to a disposal site:

(1) Mark vehicles used to transport asbestos-containing waste material during the loading and unloading of the waste so that the signs are visible. The markings must:

(i) Be displayed in such a manner and location that a person can easily read the legend.

(ii) Conform to the requirements for $51\text{ cm} \times 36\text{ cm}$ ($20\text{ in} \times 14\text{ in}$) upright format signs specified in [29 CFR 1910.145\(d\)\(4\)](#) and this paragraph; and

(iii) Display the following legend in the lower panel with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to those specified in this paragraph.

Legend

DANGER

ASBESTOS DUST HAZARD

CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD

Authorized Personnel Only

Notation

2.5 cm (1 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block

2.5 cm (1 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block

1.9 cm (3/4 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block

14 Point Gothic

Spacing between any two lines must be at least equal to the height of the upper of the two lines.

(2) For off-site disposal, provide a copy of the waste shipment record, described in [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) of this section, to the disposal site owner or operator at the same time as the asbestos-containing waste material is delivered to the disposal site.

(e) For all asbestos-containing waste material transported off the facility site:

(1) Maintain asbestos waste shipment records, using a form similar to that shown in Figure 4, and include the following information:

- (i) The name, address, and telephone number of the waste generator.
- (ii) The name and address of the local, State, or EPA Regional agency responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program.
- (iii) The quantity of the asbestos-containing waste material in cubic meters (cubic yards).
- (iv) The name and telephone number of the disposal site operator.
- (v) The name and physical site location of the disposal site.
- (vi) The date transported.
- (vii) The name, address, and telephone number of the transporter(s).
- (viii) A certification that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all

respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and government regulations.

(2) For waste shipments where a copy of the waste shipment record, signed by the owner or operator of the designated disposal site, is not received by the waste generator within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter, contact the transporter and/or the owner or operator of the designated disposal site to determine the status of the waste shipment.

(3) Report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator if a copy of the waste shipment record, signed by the owner or operator of the designated waste disposal site, is not received by the waste generator within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. Include in the report the following information:

(i) A copy of the waste shipment record for which a confirmation of delivery was not received, and

(ii) A cover letter signed by the waste generator explaining the efforts taken to locate the asbestos waste shipment and the results of those efforts.

(4) Retain a copy of all waste shipment records, including a copy of the waste shipment record signed by the owner or operator of the designated waste disposal site, for at least 2 years.

(f) Furnish upon request, and make available for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.

Generator	1. Work site name and mailing address		Owner's name	Owner's telephone
	2. Operator's name and address			Operator's telephone
	3. Waste disposal site (WDS) name, mailing address, and physical site location			WDS phone
	4. Name, and address of responsible agency			
	5. Description of materials		6. Containers No. Type	7. Total m ³ ()
	8. Special handling instructions and additional information			
	9. OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the contents of consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and government regulations.			
Printed/typed name & title		Signature	Month Day	
Transporter	10. Transporter 1 (Acknowledgment of receipt of materials)			
	Printed/typed name & title		Signature	Month Day
	Address and telephone no.			
	11. Transporter 2 (Acknowledgment of receipt of materials)			
	Printed/typed name & title		Signature	Month Day
	Address and telephone no.			
Disposal Site	12. Discrepancy indication space			
	13. Waste disposal site owner or operator: Certification of receipt of asbestos materials covered by this manifest except as noted in 11.			
	Printed/typed name & title		Signature	Month Day

INSTRUCTIONS

Waste Generator Section (Items 1-9)

1. Enter the name of the facility at which asbestos waste is generated, the address where the facility is located. In the appropriate spaces, also enter the name of the owner of the facility and the owner's phone number.
2. If a demolition or renovation, enter the name and address of the contractor and authorized agent responsible for performing the asbestos removal. In the appropriate spaces, also enter the phone number of the operator.
3. Enter the name, address, and physical site location of the waste disposal site (WDS) that will be receiving the asbestos materials. In the appropriate spaces, also enter the phone number of the WDS. Mark "on-site" if the waste will be disposed of on the generator's premises.
4. Provide the name and address of the local, State, or EPA Regional Office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program.
5. Indicate the types of asbestos waste materials generated. If from a demolition or renovation, indicate the amount of asbestos that is generated.
 - Friable asbestos material
 - Nonfriable asbestos material
6. Enter the number of containers used to transport the asbestos materials listed in item 5. Also enter one of the following container codes for each type of asbestos material (specify any other container used if not listed below):
 - DM - Metal drums, barrels
 - DP - Plastic drums, barrels
 - BA - 6 mil plastic bags or wrapping
7. Enter the quantities of each type of asbestos material removed in terms of cubic meters (cubic yards).
8. Use this space to indicate special transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal or Bill of Lading information. If an alternate waste disposal site is designated, note it here. Emergency response telephone numbers or similar information may be included here.
9. The authorized agent of the waste generator must read and then sign and date this certification. The date is the date of receipt by the transporter.

Transporter Section (Items 10 & 11)

10. & 11. Enter name, address, and telephone number of each transporter used, if applicable. Print or type the full name and title of the person accepting responsibility and acknowledging receipt of materials as listed on this waste shipment record for transporter. Enter date of receipt and signature.

NOTE: The transporter must retain a copy of this form.

Disposal Site Section (Items 12 & 13)

12. The authorized representative of the WDS must note in this space any discrepancy between waste described on this manifest and waste actually received as well as any improperly enclosed or contained waste. Rejected materials should be listed and destination of those materials provided. A site that converts asbestos-containing waste material to nonasbestos material is considered a WDS.
13. The signature (by hand) of the authorized WDS agent indicates acceptance and agreement with statements on this manifest except as noted in item 12. The date is the date of signature and receipt of shipment.

NOTE: The WDS must retain a completed copy of this form. The WDS must also send a completed copy to the operator listed in item 2.

Figure 4. Waste Shipment Record

§ 61.150 Standard for waste disposal for manufacturing, fabricating, demolition, renovation, and spraying operations.

Each owner or operator of any source covered under the provisions of §§ 61.144, 61.145, 61.146, and 61.147 shall comply with the following provisions:

(a) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air during the collection, processing (including incineration), packaging, or transporting of any asbestos-containing waste material generated by the source, or use one of the emission control and waste treatment methods specified in paragraphs (a) (1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Adequately wet asbestos-containing waste material as follows:

(i) Mix control device asbestos waste to form a slurry; adequately wet other asbestos-containing waste material; and

(ii) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from collection, mixing, wetting, and handling operations, or use the methods specified by [§ 61.152](#) to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air; and

(iii) After wetting, seal all asbestos-containing waste material in leak-tight containers while wet; or, for materials that will not fit into containers without additional breaking, put materials into leak-tight wrapping; and

(iv) Label the containers or wrapped materials specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section using warning labels specified by Occupational Safety and Health Standards of the Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under [29 CFR 1910.1001\(j\)\(4\)](#) or [1926.1101\(k\)\(8\)](#). The labels shall be printed in letters of sufficient size and contrast so as to be readily visible and legible.

(v) For asbestos-containing waste material to be transported off the facility site, label containers or wrapped materials with the name of the waste generator and the location at which the waste was generated.

(2) Process asbestos-containing waste material into nonfriable forms as follows:

(i) Form all asbestos-containing waste material into nonfriable pellets or other shapes;

(ii) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from collection and processing operations, including incineration, or use the method specified by [§ 61.152](#) to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(3) For facilities demolished where the RACM is not removed prior to demolition according to [§§ 61.145\(c\)\(1\) \(i\), \(ii\), \(iii\), and \(iv\)](#) or for facilities demolished according to [§ 61.145\(c\)\(9\)](#), adequately wet asbestos-containing waste material at all times after demolition and keep wet during handling and loading for transport to a disposal site. Asbestos-containing waste materials covered by this paragraph do not have to be sealed in leak-tight containers or wrapping but may be transported and disposed of in bulk.

(4) Use an alternative emission control and waste treatment method that has received prior approval by the Administrator according to the procedure described in [§ 61.149\(c\)\(2\)](#).

(5) As applied to demolition and renovation, the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section do not apply to Category I nonfriable ACM waste and Category II nonfriable ACM waste that did not become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder.

(b) All asbestos-containing waste material shall be deposited as soon as is practical by the waste generator at:

- (1) A waste disposal site operated in accordance with the provisions of [§ 61.154](#), or
- (2) An EPA-approved site that converts RACM and asbestos-containing waste material into nonasbestos (asbestos-free) material according to the provisions of [§ 61.155](#).
- (3) The requirements of [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section do not apply to Category I nonfriable ACM that is not RACM.

(c) Mark vehicles used to transport asbestos-containing waste material during the loading and unloading of waste so that the signs are visible. The markings must conform to the requirements of [§§ 61.149\(d\)\(1\) \(i\), \(ii\), and \(iii\)](#).

(d) For all asbestos-containing waste material transported off the facility site:

(1) Maintain waste shipment records, using a form similar to that shown in Figure 4, and include the following information:

- (i) The name, address, and telephone number of the waste generator.
- (ii) The name and address of the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program.
- (iii) The approximate quantity in cubic meters (cubic yards).
- (iv) The name and telephone number of the disposal site operator.
- (v) The name and physical site location of the disposal site.
- (vi) The date transported.
- (vii) The name, address, and telephone number of the transporter(s).
- (viii) A certification that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and government regulations.

(2) Provide a copy of the waste shipment record, described in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section, to the disposal site owners or operators at the same time as the asbestos-containing waste material is delivered to the disposal site.

(3) For waste shipments where a copy of the waste shipment record, signed by the owner or operator of the designated disposal site, is not received by the waste generator within 35 days

of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter, contact the transporter and/or the owner or operator of the designated disposal site to determine the status of the waste shipment.

(4) Report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator if a copy of the waste shipment record, signed by the owner or operator of the designated waste disposal site, is not received by the waste generator within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. Include in the report the following information:

(i) A copy of the waste shipment record for which a confirmation of delivery was not received, and

(ii) A cover letter signed by the waste generator explaining the efforts taken to locate the asbestos waste shipment and the results of those efforts.

(5) Retain a copy of all waste shipment records, including a copy of the waste shipment record signed by the owner or operator of the designated waste disposal site, for at least 2 years.

(e) Furnish upon request, and make available for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.

[[55 FR 48429](#), Nov. 20, 1990; [56 FR 1669](#), Jan. 16, 1991, as amended at [68 FR 54793](#), Sept. 18, 2003]

§ 61.151 Standard for inactive waste disposal sites for asbestos mills and manufacturing and fabricating operations.

Each owner or operator of any inactive waste disposal site that was operated by sources covered under [§ 61.142](#), [61.144](#), or [61.147](#) and received deposits of asbestos-containing waste material generated by the sources, shall:

(a) Comply with one of the following:

(1) Either discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from an inactive waste disposal site subject to this paragraph; or

(2) Cover the asbestos-containing waste material with at least 15 centimeters (6 inches) of compacted nonasbestos-containing material, and grow and maintain a cover of vegetation on the area adequate to prevent exposure of the asbestos-containing waste material. In desert areas where vegetation would be difficult to maintain, at least 8 additional centimeters (3 inches) of well-graded, nonasbestos crushed rock may be placed on top of the final cover instead of vegetation and maintained to prevent emissions; or

(3) Cover the asbestos-containing waste material with at least 60 centimeters (2 feet) of compacted nonasbestos-containing material, and maintain it to prevent exposure of the asbestos-containing waste; or

(4) For inactive waste disposal sites for asbestos tailings, a resinous or petroleum-based dust suppression agent that effectively binds dust to control surface air emissions may be used instead of the methods in [paragraphs \(a\) \(1\), \(2\), and \(3\)](#) of this section. Use the agent in the manner and frequency recommended for the particular asbestos tailings by the manufacturer of the dust suppression agent to achieve and maintain dust control. Obtain prior written approval of the Administrator to use other equally effective dust suppression agents. For purposes of this paragraph, any used, spent, or other waste oil is not considered a dust suppression agent.

(b) Unless a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public, install and maintain warning signs and fencing as follows, or comply with [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) or [\(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Display warning signs at all entrances and at intervals of 100 m (328 ft) or less along the property line of the site or along the perimeter of the sections of the site where asbestos-containing waste material was deposited. The warning signs must:

(i) Be posted in such a manner and location that a person can easily read the legend; and

(ii) Conform to the requirements for 51 cm × 36 cm (20" × 14") upright format signs specified in [29 CFR 1910.145\(d\)\(4\)](#) and this paragraph; and

(iii) Display the following legend in the lower panel with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to those specified in this paragraph.

Legend	Notation
Asbestos Waste Disposal Site	2.5 cm (1 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block
Do Not Create Dust	1.9 cm (3/4 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block
Breathing Asbestos is Hazardous to Your Health	14 Point Gothic.

Spacing between any two lines must be at least equal to the height of the upper of the two lines.

(2) Fence the perimeter of the site in a manner adequate to deter access by the general public.

(3) When requesting a determination on whether a natural barrier adequately deters public access, supply information enabling the Administrator to determine whether a fence or a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public.

(c) The owner or operator may use an alternative control method that has received prior approval of the Administrator rather than comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)](#) or [\(b\)](#) of this section.

(d) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 45 days prior to excavating or otherwise disturbing any asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at a waste disposal site under this section, and follow the procedures specified in the notification. If the excavation will begin on a date other than the one contained in the original notice, notice of the new start date must be provided to the Administrator at least 10 working days before excavation begins and in no event shall excavation begin earlier than the date specified in the original notification. Include the following information in the notice:

- (1) Scheduled starting and completion dates.
- (2) Reason for disturbing the waste.
- (3) Procedures to be used to control emissions during the excavation, storage, transport, and ultimate disposal of the excavated asbestos-containing waste material. If deemed necessary, the Administrator may require changes in the emission control procedures to be used.
- (4) Location of any temporary storage site and the final disposal site.

(e) Within 60 days of a site becoming inactive and after the effective date of this subpart, record, in accordance with State law, a notation on the deed to the facility property and on any other instrument that would normally be examined during a title search; this notation will in perpetuity notify any potential purchaser of the property that:

- (1) The land has been used for the disposal of asbestos-containing waste material;
- (2) The survey plot and record of the location and quantity of asbestos-containing waste disposed of within the disposal site required in [§ 61.154\(f\)](#) have been filed with the Administrator; and
- (3) The site is subject to [40 CFR part 61, subpart M](#).

[[49 FR 13661](#), Apr. 5, 1984, as amended at [53 FR 36972](#), Sept. 23, 1988. Redesignated and amended at [55 FR 48429](#), Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 61.152 Air-cleaning.

(a) The owner or operator who uses air cleaning, as specified in [§§ 61.142\(a\)](#), [61.144\(b\)\(2\)](#), [61.145\(c\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)\(1\)](#), [61.145\(c\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#), [61.145\(c\)\(11\)\(i\)](#), [61.146\(b\)\(2\)](#), [61.147\(b\)\(2\)](#), [61.149\(b\)](#), [61.149\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#), [61.150\(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#), [61.150\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), and [61.155\(e\)](#) shall:

- (1) Use fabric filter collection devices, except as noted in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, doing all of the following:
 - (i) Ensuring that the airflow permeability, as determined by ASTM Method D737–75, does not exceed 9 m³/min/m² (30 ft³/min/ft²) for woven fabrics or 11³/min/m² (35 ft³/min/ft²) for

felted fabrics, except that $12 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ ($40 \text{ ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$) for woven and $14 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ ($45 \text{ ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$) for felted fabrics is allowed for filtering air from asbestos ore dryers; and

(ii) Ensuring that felted fabric weighs at least 475 grams per square meter (14 ounces per square yard) and is at least 1.6 millimeters (one-sixteenth inch) thick throughout; and

(iii) Avoiding the use of synthetic fabrics that contain fill yarn other than that which is spun.

(2) Properly install, use, operate, and maintain all air-cleaning equipment authorized by this section. Bypass devices may be used only during upset or emergency conditions and then only for so long as it takes to shut down the operation generating the particulate asbestos material.

(3) For fabric filter collection devices installed after January 10, 1989, provide for easy inspection for faulty bags.

(b) There are the following exceptions to paragraph (a)(1):

(1) After January 10, 1989, if the use of fabric creates a fire or explosion hazard, or the Administrator determines that a fabric filter is not feasible, the Administrator may authorize as a substitute the use of wet collectors designed to operate with a unit contacting energy of at least 9.95 kilopascals (40 inches water gage pressure).

(2) Use a HEPA filter that is certified to be at least 99.97 percent efficient for 0.3 micron particles.

(3) The Administrator may authorize the use of filtering equipment other than described in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) and [\(b\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction that it is equivalent to the described equipment in filtering particulate asbestos material.

[[49 FR 13661](#), Apr. 5, 1984; [49 FR 25453](#), June 21, 1984, as amended at [51 FR 8199](#), Mar. 10, 1986. Redesignated and amended at [55 FR 48430](#), Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 61.153 Reporting.

(a) Any new source to which this subpart applies (with the exception of sources subject to [§§ 61.143](#), [61.145](#), [61.146](#), and [61.148](#)), which has an initial startup date preceding the effective date of this revision, shall provide the following information to the Administrator postmarked or delivered within 90 days of the effective date. In the case of a new source that does not have an initial startup date preceding the effective date, the information shall be provided, postmarked or delivered, within 90 days of the initial startup date. Any owner or operator of an existing source shall provide the following information to the Administrator within 90 days of the effective date of this subpart unless the owner or operator of the existing source has previously provided this information to the Administrator. Any changes in the information

provided by any existing source shall be provided to the Administrator, postmarked or delivered, within 30 days after the change.

(1) A description of the emission control equipment used for each process; and

(i) If the fabric device uses a woven fabric, the airflow permeability in $\text{m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ and; if the fabric is synthetic, whether the fill yarn is spun or not spun; and

(ii) If the fabric filter device uses a felted fabric, the density in g/m^2 , the minimum thickness in inches, and the airflow permeability in $\text{m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$.

(2) If a fabric filter device is used to control emissions,

(i) The airflow permeability in $\text{m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ ($\text{ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$) if the fabric filter device uses a woven fabric, and, if the fabric is synthetic, whether the fill yarn is spun or not spun; and

(ii) If the fabric filter device uses a felted fabric, the density in g/m^2 (oz/yd^2), the minimum thickness in millimeters (inches), and the airflow permeability in $\text{m}^3/\text{min}/\text{m}^2$ ($\text{ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$).

(3) If a HEPA filter is used to control emissions, the certified efficiency.

(4) For sources subject to [§§ 61.149](#) and [61.150](#):

(i) A brief description of each process that generates asbestos-containing waste material; and

(ii) The average volume of asbestos-containing waste material disposed of, measured in m^3/day (yd^3/day); and

(iii) The emission control methods used in all stages of waste disposal; and

(iv) The type of disposal site or incineration site used for ultimate disposal, the name of the site operator, and the name and location of the disposal site.

(5) For sources subject to [§§ 61.151](#) and [61.154](#):

(i) A brief description of the site; and

(ii) The method or methods used to comply with the standard, or alternative procedures to be used.

(b) The information required by [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section must accompany the information required by [§ 61.10](#). Active waste disposal sites subject to [§ 61.154](#) shall also comply with this provision. Roadways, demolition and renovation, spraying, and insulating materials are exempted from the requirements of [§ 61.10\(a\)](#). The information described in this section must be reported using the format of [appendix A of this part](#) as a guide.

(Sec. 114. Clean Air Act as amended ([42 U.S.C. 7414](#)))

[[49 FR 13661](#), Apr. 5, 1984. Redesignated and amended at [55 FR 48430](#), Nov. 20, 1990; [56 FR 1669](#), Jan. 16, 1991]

§ 61.154 Standard for active waste disposal sites.

Each owner or operator of an active waste disposal site that receives asbestos-containing waste material from a source covered under [§ 61.149](#), [61.150](#), or [61.155](#) shall meet the requirements of this section:

- (a) Either there must be no visible emissions to the outside air from any active waste disposal site where asbestos-containing waste material has been deposited, or the requirements of [paragraph \(c\)](#) or [\(d\)](#) of this section must be met.
- (b) Unless a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public, either warning signs and fencing must be installed and maintained as follows, or the requirements of [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section must be met.
 - (1) Warning signs must be displayed at all entrances and at intervals of 100 m (330 ft) or less along the property line of the site or along the perimeter of the sections of the site where asbestos-containing waste material is deposited. The warning signs must:
 - (i) Be posted in such a manner and location that a person can easily read the legend; and
 - (ii) Conform to the requirements of 51 cm × 36 cm (20" × 14") upright format signs specified in [29 CFR 1910.145\(d\)\(4\)](#) and this paragraph; and
 - (iii) Display the following legend in the lower panel with letter sizes and styles of a visibility at least equal to those specified in this paragraph.

Legend	Notation
Asbestos Waste Disposal Site	2.5 cm (1 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Do Not Create Dust	1.9 cm (3/4 inch) Sans Serif, Gothic or Block.
Breathing Asbestos is Hazardous to Your Health	14 Point Gothic.

Spacing between any two lines must be at least equal to the height of the upper of the two lines.

- (2) The perimeter of the disposal site must be fenced in a manner adequate to deter access by the general public.
- (3) Upon request and supply of appropriate information, the Administrator will determine whether a fence or a natural barrier adequately deters access by the general public.

(c) Rather than meet the no visible emission requirement of [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, at the end of each operating day, or at least once every 24-hour period while the site is in continuous operation, the asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at the site during the operating day or previous 24-hour period shall:

(1) Be covered with at least 15 centimeters (6 inches) of compacted nonasbestos-containing material, or

(2) Be covered with a resinous or petroleum-based dust suppression agent that effectively binds dust and controls wind erosion. Such an agent shall be used in the manner and frequency recommended for the particular dust by the dust suppression agent manufacturer to achieve and maintain dust control. Other equally effective dust suppression agents may be used upon prior approval by the Administrator. For purposes of this paragraph, any used, spent, or other waste oil is not considered a dust suppression agent.

(d) Rather than meet the no visible emission requirement of [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, use an alternative emissions control method that has received prior written approval by the Administrator according to the procedures described in [§ 61.149\(c\)\(2\)](#).

(e) For all asbestos-containing waste material received, the owner or operator of the active waste disposal site shall:

(1) Maintain waste shipment records, using a form similar to that shown in Figure 4, and include the following information:

(i) The name, address, and telephone number of the waste generator.

(ii) The name, address, and telephone number of the transporter(s).

(iii) The quantity of the asbestos-containing waste material in cubic meters (cubic yards).

(iv) The presence of improperly enclosed or uncovered waste, or any asbestos-containing waste material not sealed in leak-tight containers. Report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator (identified in the waste shipment record), and, if different, the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the disposal site, by the following working day, the presence of a significant amount of improperly enclosed or uncovered waste. Submit a copy of the waste shipment record along with the report.

(v) The date of the receipt.

(2) As soon as possible and no longer than 30 days after receipt of the waste, send a copy of the signed waste shipment record to the waste generator.

(3) Upon discovering a discrepancy between the quantity of waste designated on the waste shipment records and the quantity actually received, attempt to reconcile the discrepancy with the waste generator. If the discrepancy is not resolved within 15 days after receiving the waste, immediately report in writing to the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the waste generator (identified in the waste shipment record), and, if different, the local, State, or EPA Regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program for the disposal site. Describe the discrepancy and attempts to reconcile it, and submit a copy of the waste shipment record along with the report.

(4) Retain a copy of all records and reports required by this paragraph for at least 2 years.

(f) Maintain, until closure, records of the location, depth and area, and quantity in cubic meters (cubic yards) of asbestos-containing waste material within the disposal site on a map or diagram of the disposal area.

(g) Upon closure, comply with all the provisions of [§ 61.151](#).

(h) Submit to the Administrator, upon closure of the facility, a copy of records of asbestos waste disposal locations and quantities.

(i) Furnish upon request, and make available during normal business hours for inspection by the Administrator, all records required under this section.

(j) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 45 days prior to excavating or otherwise disturbing any asbestos-containing waste material that has been deposited at a waste disposal site and is covered. If the excavation will begin on a date other than the one contained in the original notice, notice of the new start date must be provided to the Administrator at least 10 working days before excavation begins and in no event shall excavation begin earlier than the date specified in the original notification. Include the following information in the notice:

(1) Scheduled starting and completion dates.

(2) Reason for disturbing the waste.

(3) Procedures to be used to control emissions during the excavation, storage, transport, and ultimate disposal of the excavated asbestos-containing waste material. If deemed necessary, the Administrator may require changes in the emission control procedures to be used.

(4) Location of any temporary storage site and the final disposal site.

(Secs. 112 and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act as amended ([42 U.S.C. 7412](#), [7601\(a\)](#))

[[49 FR 13661](#), Apr. 5, 1990. Redesignated and amended at [55 FR 48431](#), Nov. 20, 1990; [56 FR 1669](#), Jan. 16, 1991]

§ 61.155 Standard for operations that convert asbestos-containing waste material into nonasbestos (asbestos-free) material.

Each owner or operator of an operation that converts RACM and asbestos-containing waste material into nonasbestos (asbestos-free) material shall:

(a) Obtain the prior written approval of the Administrator to construct the facility. To obtain approval, the owner or operator shall provide the Administrator with the following information:

(1) Application to construct pursuant to [§ 61.07](#).

(2) In addition to the information requirements of [§ 61.07\(b\)\(3\)](#), a

(i) Description of waste feed handling and temporary storage.

(ii) Description of process operating conditions.

(iii) Description of the handling and temporary storage of the end product.

(iv) Description of the protocol to be followed when analyzing output materials by transmission electron microscopy.

(3) Performance test protocol, including provisions for obtaining information required under [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

(4) The Administrator may require that a demonstration of the process be performed prior to approval of the application to construct.

(b) Conduct a start-up performance test. Test results shall include:

(1) A detailed description of the types and quantities of nonasbestos material, RACM, and asbestos-containing waste material processed, *e.g.*, asbestos cement products, friable asbestos insulation, plaster, wood, plastic, wire, etc. Test feed is to include the full range of materials that will be encountered in actual operation of the process.

(2) Results of analyses, using polarized light microscopy, that document the asbestos content of the wastes processed.

(3) Results of analyses, using transmission electron microscopy, that document that the output materials are free of asbestos. Samples for analysis are to be collected as 8-hour composite samples (one 200-gram (7-ounce) sample per hour), beginning with the initial introduction of RACM or asbestos-containing waste material and continuing until the end of the performance test.

(4) A description of operating parameters, such as temperature and residence time, defining the full range over which the process is expected to operate to produce nonasbestos (asbestos-free) materials. Specify the limits for each operating parameter within which the process will produce nonasbestos (asbestos-free) materials.

(5) The length of the test.

(c) During the initial 90 days of operation,

(1) Continuously monitor and log the operating parameters identified during start-up performance tests that are intended to ensure the production of nonasbestos (asbestos-free) output material.

(2) Monitor input materials to ensure that they are consistent with the test feed materials described during start-up performance tests in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(3) Collect and analyze samples, taken as 10-day composite samples (one 200-gram (7-ounce) sample collected every 8 hours of operation) of all output material for the presence of asbestos. Composite samples may be for fewer than 10 days. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) shall be used to analyze the output material for the presence of asbestos. During the initial 90-day period, all output materials must be stored on-site until analysis shows the material to be asbestos-free or disposed of as asbestos-containing waste material according to [§ 61.150](#).

(d) After the initial 90 days of operation,

(1) Continuously monitor and record the operating parameters identified during start-up performance testing and any subsequent performance testing. Any output produced during a period of deviation from the range of operating conditions established to ensure the production of nonasbestos (asbestos-free) output materials shall be:

(i) Disposed of as asbestos-containing waste material according to [§ 61.150](#), or

(ii) Recycled as waste feed during process operation within the established range of operating conditions, or

(iii) Stored temporarily on-site in a leak-tight container until analyzed for asbestos content. Any product material that is not asbestos-free shall be either disposed of as asbestos-containing waste material or recycled as waste feed to the process.

(2) Collect and analyze monthly composite samples (one 200-gram (7-ounce) sample collected every 8 hours of operation) of the output material. Transmission electron microscopy shall be used to analyze the output material for the presence of asbestos.

(e) Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air from any part of the operation, or use the methods specified by [§ 61.152](#) to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before they escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

(f) Maintain records on-site and include the following information:

(1) Results of start-up performance testing and all subsequent performance testing, including operating parameters, feed characteristic, and analyses of output materials.

(2) Results of the composite analyses required during the initial 90 days of operation under [§ 61.155\(c\)](#).

(3) Results of the monthly composite analyses required under [§ 61.155\(d\)](#).

(4) Results of continuous monitoring and logs of process operating parameters required under [§ 61.155 \(c\)](#) and [\(d\)](#).

(5) The information on waste shipments received as required in [§ 61.154\(e\)](#).

(6) For output materials where no analyses were performed to determine the presence of asbestos, record the name and location of the purchaser or disposal site to which the output materials were sold or deposited, and the date of sale or disposal.

(7) Retain records required by [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section for at least 2 years.

(g) Submit the following reports to the Administrator:

(1) A report for each analysis of product composite samples performed during the initial 90 days of operation.

(2) A quarterly report, including the following information concerning activities during each consecutive 3-month period:

(i) Results of analyses of monthly product composite samples.

(ii) A description of any deviation from the operating parameters established during performance testing, the duration of the deviation, and steps taken to correct the deviation.

(iii) Disposition of any product produced during a period of deviation, including whether it was recycled, disposed of as asbestos-containing waste material, or stored temporarily on-site until analyzed for asbestos content.

(iv) The information on waste disposal activities as required in [§ 61.154\(f\)](#).

(h) Nonasbestos (asbestos-free) output material is not subject to any of the provisions of this subpart. Output materials in which asbestos is detected, or output materials produced when the

operating parameters deviated from those established during the start-up performance testing, unless shown by TEM analysis to be asbestos-free, shall be considered to be asbestos-containing waste and shall be handled and disposed of according to [§§ 61.150](#) and [61.154](#) or reprocessed while all of the established operating parameters are being met.

[[55 FR 48431](#), Nov. 20, 1990]

§ 61.156 Cross-reference to other asbestos regulations.

In addition to this subpart, the regulations referenced in Table 1 also apply to asbestos and may be applicable to those sources specified in [§§ 61.142](#) through [61.151](#), [61.154](#), and [61.155 of this subpart](#). These cross-references are presented for the reader's information and to promote compliance with the cited regulations.

Table 1—Cross-Reference to Other Asbestos Regulations

Agency	CFR citation	Comment
EPA	40 CFR part 763, subpart E	Requires schools to inspect for asbestos and implement response actions and submit asbestos management plans to States. Specifies use of accredited inspectors, air sampling methods, and waste disposal procedures.
	40 CFR part 427	Effluent standards for asbestos manufacturing source categories.
	40 CFR part 763, subpart G	Protects public employees performing asbestos abatement work in States not covered by OSHA asbestos standard.
OSHA	29 CFR 1910.1001	Worker protection measures—engineering controls, worker training, labeling, respiratory protection, bagging of waste, permissible exposure level.
	29 CFR 1926.1101	Worker protection measures for all construction work involving asbestos, including demolition and renovation-work practices, worker training, bagging of waste, permissible exposure level.
MSHA	30 CFR part 56, subpart D	Specifies exposure limits, engineering controls, and respiratory protection measures for workers in surface mines.
	30 CFR part 57, subpart D	Specifies exposure limits, engineering controls, and respiratory protection measures for workers in underground mines.
DOT	49 CFR parts 171 and 172	Regulates the transportation of asbestos-containing waste material. Requires waste containment and shipping papers.

[[55 FR 48432](#), Nov. 20, 1990, as amended at [60 FR 31920](#), June 19, 1995; [68 FR 54793](#), Sept. 18, 2003; [69 FR 43324](#), July 20, 2004]

§ 61.157 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 112(d) of the Act, the authorities contained in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authorities that will not be delegated to States:

(1) [Section 61.149\(c\)\(2\)](#)

(2) [Section 61.150\(a\)\(4\)](#)

(3) [Section 61.151\(c\)](#)

(4) [Section 61.152\(b\)\(3\)](#)

(5) [Section 61.154\(d\)](#)

(6) [Section 61.155\(a\)](#).

[[55 FR 48433](#), Nov. 20, 1990]

Appendix A to Subpart M of Part 61—Interpretive Rule Governing Roof Removal Operations

I. Applicability of the Asbestos NESHAP

1.1. Asbestos-containing material (ACM) is material containing more than one percent asbestos as determined using the methods specified in appendix E, subpart E, [40 CFR part 763](#), section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy. The NESHAP classifies ACM as either “friable” or “nonfriable”. Friable ACM is ACM that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Nonfriable ACM is ACM that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

1.2. Nonfriable ACM is further classified as either Category I ACM or Category II ACM. Category I ACM and Category II ACM are distinguished from each other by their potential to release fibers when damaged. Category I ACM includes asbestos-containing gaskets, packings, resilient floor coverings, resilient floor covering mastic, and asphalt roofing products containing more than one percent asbestos. Asphalt roofing products which may contain asbestos include built-up roofing; asphalt-containing single ply membrane systems; asphalt shingles; asphalt-containing underlayment felts; asphalt-containing roof coatings and mastics; and asphalt-containing base flashings. ACM roofing products that use other bituminous or resinous binders (such as coal tars or pitches) are also considered to be Category I ACM. Category II ACM includes all other nonfriable ACM, for example, asbestos-cement (A/C) shingles, A/C tiles, and transite boards or panels containing more than one percent asbestos. Generally speaking, Category II ACM is more likely to become friable when damaged than is Category I ACM. The applicability of the NESHAP to Category I and II ACM depends on: (1)

the condition of the material at the time of demolition or renovation, (2) the nature of the operation to which the material will be subjected, (3) the amount of ACM involved.

1.3. Asbestos-containing material regulated under the NESHAP is referred to as “regulated asbestos-containing material” (RACM). RACM is defined in [§ 61.141](#) of the NESHAP and includes: (1) friable asbestos-containing material; (2) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable; (3) Category I nonfriable ACM that has been or will be sanded, ground, cut, or abraded; or (4) Category II nonfriable ACM that has already been or is likely to become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder. If the coverage threshold for RACM is met or exceeded in a renovation or demolition operation, then all friable ACM in the operation, and in certain situations, nonfriable ACM in the operation, are subject to the NESHAP.

A. Threshold Amounts of Asbestos-Containing Roofing Material

1.A.1. The NESHAP does not cover roofing projects on single family homes or on residential buildings containing four or fewer dwelling units. [40 CFR 61.141](#). For other roofing renovation projects, if the total asbestos-containing roof area undergoing renovation is less than 160 ft², the NESHAP does not apply, regardless of the removal method to be used, the type of material (Category I or II), or its condition (friable versus nonfriable). [40 CFR 61.145\(a\)\(4\)](#). However, EPA would recommend the use of methods that damage asbestos-containing roofing material as little as possible. EPA has determined that where a rotating blade (RB) roof cutter or equipment that similarly damages the roofing material is used to remove Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing roofing material, the removal of 5580 ft² of that material will create 160 ft² of RACM. For the purposes of this interpretive rule, “RB roof cutter” means an engine-powered roof cutting machine with one or more rotating cutting blades the edges of which are blunt. (Equipment with blades having sharp or tapered edges, and/or which does not use a rotating blade, is used for “slicing” rather than “cutting” the roofing material; such equipment is not included in the term “RB roof cutter”.) Therefore, it is EPA's interpretation that when an RB roof cutter or equipment that similarly damages the roofing material is used to remove Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing roofing material, any project that is 5580 ft² or greater is subject to the NESHAP; conversely, it is EPA's interpretation that when an RB roof cutter or equipment that similarly damages the roofing material is used to remove Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing roofing material in a roof removal project that is less than 5580 ft², the project is not subject to the NESHAP, except that notification is always required for demolitions. EPA further construes the NESHAP to mean that if slicing or other methods that do not sand, grind, cut or abrade will be used on Category I nonfriable ACM, the NESHAP does not apply, regardless of the area of roof to be removed.

1.A.2. For asbestos cement (A/C) shingles (or other Category II roofing material), if the area of the roofing material to be removed is at least 160 ft² and the removal methods will crumble, pulverize, reduce to powder, or contaminate with RACM (from other ACM that has been crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder) 160 ft² or more of such roofing material, the removal is subject to the NESHAP. Conversely, if the area of the A/C shingles (or other Category II roofing materials) to be removed is less than 160 ft², the removal is not subject to the NESHAP regardless of the removal method used, except that notification is always

required for demolitions. [40 CFR 61.145\(a\)](#). However, EPA would recommend the use of methods that damage asbestos-containing roofing material as little as possible. If A/C shingles (or other Category II roofing materials) are removed without 160 ft² or more of such roofing material being crumbled, pulverized, reduced to powder, or contaminated with RACM (from other ACM that has been crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder), the operation is not subject to the NESHAP, even where the total area of the roofing material to be removed exceeds 160 ft²; provided, however, that if the renovation includes other operations involving RACM, the roof removal operation is covered if the total area of RACM from all renovation activities exceeds 160 ft². See the definition of regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM), [40 CFR 61.141](#).

1.A.3. Only roofing material that meets the definition of ACM can qualify as RACM subject to the NESHAP. Therefore, to determine if a removal operation that meets or exceeds the coverage threshold is subject to the NESHAP, any suspect roofing material (*i.e.* roofing material that may be ACM) should be tested for asbestos. If any such roofing material contains more than one percent asbestos and if the removal operation is covered by the NESHAP, then EPA must be notified and the work practices in [§ 61.145\(c\)](#) must be followed. In EPA's view, if a removal operation involves at least the threshold level of suspect material, a roofing contractor may choose not to test for asbestos if the contractor follows the notification and work practice requirements of the NESHAP.

B. A/C Shingle Removal (Category II ACM Removal)

1.B.1. A/C shingles, which are Category II nonfriable ACM, become regulated ACM if the material has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations. [40 CFR 61.141](#). However, merely breaking an A/C shingle (or any other category II ACM) that is not friable may not necessarily cause the material to become RACM. A/C shingles are typically nailed to buildings on which they are attached. EPA believes that the extent of breakage that will normally result from carefully removing A/C shingles and lowering the shingles to the ground will not result in crumbling, pulverizing or reducing the shingles to powder. Conversely, the extent of breakage that will normally occur if the A/C shingles are dropped from a building or scraped off of a building with heavy machinery would cause the shingles to become RACM. EPA therefore construes the NESHAP to mean that the removal of A/C shingles that are not friable, using methods that do not crumble, pulverize, or reduce the A/C shingles to powder (such as pry bars, spud bars and shovels to carefully pry the material), is not subject to the NESHAP provided that the A/C shingles are properly handled during and after removal, as discussed in this paragraph and the asbestos NESHAP. This interpretation also applies to other Category II nonfriable asbestos-containing roofing materials.

C. Cutting vs. Slicing and Manual Methods for Removal of Category I ACM

1.C.1. Because of damage to the roofing material, and the potential for fiber release, roof removal operations using rotating blade (RB) roof cutters or other equipment that sand, grind, cut or abrade the roof material are subject to the NESHAP. As EPA interprets the

NESHAP, the use of certain manual methods (using equipment such as axes, hatchets, or knives, spud bars, pry bars, and shovels, but not saws) or methods that slice, shear, or punch (using equipment such as a power slicer or power plow) does not constitute “cutting, sanding, grinding or abrading.” This is because these methods do not destroy the structural matrix or integrity of the material such that the material is crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder. Hence, it is EPA's interpretation that when such methods are used, assuming the roof material is not friable, the removal operation is not subject to the regulation.

1.C.2. Power removers or power tear-off machines are typically used to pry the roofing material up from the deck after the roof membrane has been cut. It is EPA's interpretation that when these machines are used to pry roofing material up, their use is not regulated by the NESHAP.

1. C.3. As noted previously, the NESHAP only applies to the removal of asbestos-containing roofing materials. Thus, the NESHAP does not apply to the use of RB cutters to remove non-asbestos built up roofing (BUR). On roofs containing some asbestos-containing and some non-asbestos-containing materials, coverage under the NESHAP depends on the methods used to remove each type of material in addition to other coverage thresholds specified above. For example, it is not uncommon for existing roofs to be made of non-asbestos BUR and base flashings that do contain asbestos. In that situation, EPA construes the NESHAP to be inapplicable to the removal of the non-asbestos BUR using an RB cutter so long as the RB cutter is not used to cut 5580 ft² or more of the asbestos-containing base flashing or other asbestos-containing material into sections. In addition, the use of methods that slice, shear, punch or pry could then be used to remove the asbestos flashings and not trigger coverage under the NESHAP.

II. Notification

2.1. Notification for a demolition is always required under the NESHAP. However, EPA believes that few roof removal jobs constitute “demolitions” as defined in the NESHAP (§ [61.141](#)). In particular, it is EPA's view that the removal of roofing systems (i.e., the roof membrane, insulation, surfacing, coatings, flashings, mastic, shingles, and felt underlayment), when such removal is not a part of a demolition project, constitutes a “renovation” under the NESHAP. If the operation is a renovation, and Category I roofing material is being removed using either manual methods or slicing, notification is not required by the NESHAP. If Category II material is not friable and will be removed without crumbling, pulverizing, or reducing it to powder, no notification is required. Also, if the renovation involves less than the threshold area for applicability as discussed above, then no notification is required. However, if a roof removal meets the applicability and threshold requirements under the NESHAP, then EPA (or the delegated agency) must be notified in advance of the removal in accordance with the requirements of [§ 61.145\(b\)](#), as follows:

- Notification must be given in writing at least 10 working days in advance and must include the information in [§ 61.145\(b\)\(4\)](#), except for emergency renovations as discussed below.

- The notice must be updated as necessary, including, for example, when the amount of asbestos-containing roofing material reported changes by 20 percent or more.
- EPA must be notified if the start date of the roof removal changes. If the start date of a roof removal project is changed to an earlier date, EPA must be provided with a written notice of the new start date at least 10 working days in advance. If the start date changes to a later date, EPA must be notified by telephone as soon as possible before the original start date and a written notice must be sent as soon as possible.
- For emergency renovations (as defined in [§ 61.141](#)), where work must begin immediately to avoid safety or public health hazards, equipment damage, or unreasonable financial burden, the notification must be postmarked or delivered to EPA as soon as possible, but no later than the following work day.

III. Emission Control Practices

A. Requirements To Adequately Wet and Discharge No Visible Emission

3.A.1. The principal controls contained in the NESHAP for removal operations include requirements that the affected material be adequately wetted, and that asbestos waste be handled, collected, and disposed of properly. The requirements for disposal of waste materials are discussed separately in section IV below. The emission control requirements discussed in this section III apply only to roof removal operations that are covered by the NESHAP as set forth in Section I above.

3.A.2. For any operation subject to the NESHAP, the regulation ([§§ 61.145\(c\)\(2\)\(i\), \(3\), \(6\)\(i\)](#)) requires that RACM be adequately wet (as defined in [§ 61.141](#)) during the operation that damages or disturbs the asbestos material until collected for disposal.

3.A.3. When using an RB roof cutter (or any other method that sands, grinds, cuts or abrades the roofing material) to remove Category I asbestos-containing roofing material, the emission control requirements of [§ 61.145\(c\)](#) apply as discussed in Section I above. EPA will consider a roof removal project to be in compliance with the “adequately wet” and “discharge no visible emission” requirements of the NESHAP if the RB roof cutter is equipped and operated with the following: (1) a blade guard that completely encloses the blade and extends down close to the roof surface; and (2) a device for spraying a fine mist of water inside the blade guard, and which device is in operation during the cutting of the roof.

B. Exemptions From Wetting Requirements

3.B.1. The NESHAP provides that, in certain instances, wetting may not be required during the cutting of Category I asbestos roofing material with an RB roof cutter. If EPA determines in accordance with [§ 61.145\(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#), that wetting will unavoidably damage the building, equipment inside the building, or will present a safety hazard while stripping the ACM from a facility component that remains in place, the roof removal operation will be

exempted from the requirement to wet during cutting. EPA must have sufficient written information on which to base such a decision. Before proceeding with a dry removal, the contractor must have received EPA's written approval. Such exemptions will be made on a case-by-case basis.

3.B.2. It is EPA's view that, in most instances, exemptions from the wetting requirements are not necessary. Where EPA grants an exemption from wetting because of the potential for damage to the building, damage to equipment within the building or a safety hazard, the NESHAP specifies alternative control methods ([§ 61.145\(c\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#)). Alternative control methods include (a) the use of local exhaust ventilation systems that capture the dust, and do not produce visible emissions, or (b) methods that are designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of [§ 61.152](#), or (c) other methods that have received the written approval of EPA. EPA will consider an alternative emission control method in compliance with the NESHAP if the method has received written approval from EPA and the method is being implemented consistent with the approved procedures ([§ 61.145\(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) or [§ 61.152\(b\)\(3\)](#)).

3.B.3. An exemption from wetting is also allowed when the air or roof surface temperature at the point of wetting is below freezing, as specified in [§ 61.145\(c\)\(7\)](#). If freezing temperatures are indicated as the reason for not wetting, records must be kept of the temperature at the beginning, middle and end of the day on which wetting is not performed and the records of temperature must be retained for at least 2 years. [42 CFR § 61.145\(c\)\(7\)\(iii\)](#). It is EPA's interpretation that in such cases, no written application to, or written approval by the Administrator is needed for using emission control methods listed in [§ 61.145\(c\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#), or alternative emission control methods that have been previously approved by the Administrator. However, such written application or approval is required for alternative emission control methods that have not been previously approved. Any dust and debris collected from cutting must still be kept wet and placed in containers. All of the other requirements for notification and waste disposal would continue to apply as described elsewhere in this notice and the Asbestos NESHAP.

C. Waste Collection and Handling

3. C.1. It is EPA's interpretation that waste resulting from slicing and other methods that do not cut, grind, sand or abrade Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing roofing material is not subject to the NESHAP and can be disposed of as nonasbestos waste. EPA further construes the NESHAP to provide that if Category II roofing material (such as A/C shingles) is removed and disposed of without crumbling, pulverizing, or reducing it to powder, the waste from the removal is not subject to the NESHAP waste disposal requirements. EPA also interprets the NESHAP to be inapplicable to waste resulting from roof removal operations that do not meet or exceed the coverage thresholds described in section I above. Of course, other State, local, or Federal regulations may apply.

3. C.2. It is EPA's interpretation that when an RB roof cutter, or other method that similarly damages the roofing material, is used to cut Category I asbestos containing roofing material, the damaged material from the cut (the sawdust or debris) is considered asbestos

containing waste subject to [§ 61.150](#) of the NESHAP, provided the coverage thresholds discussed above in section 1 are met or exceeded. This sawdust or debris must be disposed of at a disposal site operated in accordance with the NESHAP. It is also EPA's interpretation of the NESHAP that if the remainder of the roof is free of the sawdust and debris generated by the cutting, or if such sawdust or debris is collected as discussed below in paragraphs 3.C.3, 3.C.4, 3.C.5 and 3.C.6, the remainder of the roof can be disposed of as nonasbestos waste because it is considered to be Category I nonfriable material (as long as the remainder of the roof is in fact nonasbestos material or if it is Category I asbestos material and the removal methods do not further sand, grind, cut or abrade the roof material). EPA further believes that if the roof is not cleaned of such sawdust or debris, *i.e.*, it is contaminated, then it must be treated as asbestos-containing waste material and be handled in accordance with [§ 61.150](#).

3. C.3. In order to be in compliance with the NESHAP while using an RB roof cutter (or device that similarly damages the roofing material) to cut Category I asbestos containing roofing material, the dust and debris resulting from the cutting of the roof should be collected as soon as possible after the cutting operation, and kept wet until collected and placed in leak-tight containers. EPA believes that where the blade guard completely encloses the blade and extends down close to the roof surface and is equipped with a device for spraying a fine mist of water inside the blade guard, and the spraying device is in operation during the cutting, most of the dust and debris from cutting will be confined along the cut. The most efficient methods to collect the dust and debris from cutting are to immediately collect or vacuum up the damaged material where it lies along the cut using a filtered vacuum cleaner or debris collector that meets the requirements of [40 CFR 61.152](#) to clean up as much of the debris as possible, or to gently sweep up the bulk of the debris, and then use a filtered vacuum cleaner that meets the requirements of [40 CFR 61.152](#) to clean up as much of the remainder of the debris as possible. On smooth surfaced roofs (nonaggregate roofs), sweeping up the debris and then wet wiping the surface may be done in place of using a filtered vacuum cleaner. It is EPA's view that if these decontamination procedures are followed, the remaining roofing material does not have to be collected and disposed of as asbestos waste. Additionally, it is EPA's view that where such decontamination procedures are followed, if the remaining portions of the roof are non-asbestos or Category I nonfriable asbestos material, and if the remaining portions are removed using removal methods that slice, shear, punch or pry, as discussed in section 1.C above, then the remaining portions do not have to be collected and disposed of as asbestos waste and the NESHAP's no visible emissions and adequately wet requirements are not applicable to the removal of the remaining portions. In EPA's interpretation, the failure of a filtered vacuum cleaner or debris collector to collect larger chunks or pieces of damaged roofing material created by the RB roof cutter does not require the remaining roofing material to be handled and disposed of as asbestos waste, provided that such visible chunks or pieces of roofing material are collected (e.g. by gentle sweeping) and disposed of as asbestos waste. Other methods of decontamination may not be adequate, and should be approved by the local delegated agency.

3. C.4. In EPA's interpretation, if the debris from the cutting is not collected immediately, it will be necessary to lightly mist the dust or debris, until it is collected, as discussed above,

and placed in containers. The dust or debris should be lightly misted frequently enough to prevent the material from drying, and to prevent airborne emissions, prior to collection as described above. It is EPA's interpretation of the NESHAP that if these procedures are followed, the remaining roofing material does not have to be collected and disposed of as asbestos waste, as long as the remaining roof material is in fact nonasbestos material or if it is Category I asbestos material and the removal methods do not further sand, grind, cut or abrade the roof material.

3. C.

5. It is EPA's interpretation that, provided the roofing material is not friable prior to the cutting operation, and provided the roofing material has not been made friable by the cutting operation, the appearance of rough, jagged or damaged edges on the remaining roofing material, due to the use of an RB roof cutter, does not require that such remaining roofing material be handled and disposed of as asbestos waste. In addition, it is also EPA's interpretation that if the sawdust or debris generated by the use of an RB roof cutter has been collected as discussed in paragraphs 3.C.3, 3.C.4 and 3.C.6, the presence of dust along the edge of the remaining roof material does not render such material "friable" for purposes of this interpretive rule or the NESHAP, provided the roofing material is not friable prior to the cutting operation, and provided that the remaining roofing material near the cutline has not been made friable by the cutting operation. Where roofing material near the cutline has been made friable by the use of the RB cutter (*i.e.* where such remaining roofing material near the cutline can be crumbled, pulverized or reduced to powder using hand pressure), it is EPA's interpretation that the use of an encapsulant will ensure that such friable material need not be treated or disposed of as asbestos containing waste material. The encapsulant may be applied to the friable material after the roofing material has been collected into stacks for subsequent disposal as nonasbestos waste. It is EPA's view that if the encapsulation procedure set forth in this paragraph is followed in operations where roofing material near the cutline has been rendered friable by the use of an RB roof cutter, and if the decontamination procedures set forth in paragraph 3.C.3 have been followed, the NESHAP's no visible emissions and adequately wet requirements would be met for the removal, handling and disposal of the remaining roofing material.

3.C.6. As one way to comply with the NESHAP, the dust and debris from cutting can be placed in leak-tight containers, such as plastic bags, and the containers labeled using warning labels required by OSHA ([29 CFR 1926.58](#)). In addition, the containers must have labels that identify the waste generator (such as the name of the roofing contractor, abatement contractor, and/or building owner or operator) and the location of the site at which the waste was generated.

IV. Waste Disposal

A. Disposal Requirements

4.A.1. [Section 61.150\(b\)](#) requires that, as soon as is practical, all collected dust and debris from cutting as well as any contaminated roofing squares, must be taken to a landfill that is

operated in accordance with [§ 61.154](#) or to an EPA-approved site that converts asbestos waste to nonasbestos material in accordance with [§ 61.155](#). During the loading and unloading of affected waste, asbestos warning signs must be affixed to the vehicles.

B. Waste Shipment Record

4.B.1. For each load of asbestos waste that is regulated under the NESHAP, a waste shipment record (WSR) must be maintained in accordance with [§ 61.150\(d\)](#). Information that must be maintained for each waste load includes the following:

- Name, address, and telephone number of the waste generator
- Name and address of the local, State, or EPA regional office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program
- Quantity of waste in cubic meters (or cubic yards)
- Name and telephone number of the disposal site operator
- Name and physical site location of the disposal site
- Date transported
- Name, address, and telephone number of the transporter(s)
- Certification that the contents meet all government regulations for transport by highways.

4.B.2. The waste generator is responsible for ensuring that a copy of the WSR is delivered to the disposal site along with the waste shipment. If a copy of the WSR signed by the disposal site operator is not returned to the waste generator within 35 days, the waste generator must contact the transporter and/or the disposal site to determine the status of the waste shipment. [40 CFR 61.150\(d\)\(3\)](#). If the signed WSR is not received within 45 days, the waste generator must report, in writing, to the responsible NESHAP program agency and send along a copy of the WSR. [40 CFR 61.150\(d\)\(4\)](#). Copies of WSRs, including those signed by the disposal site operator, must be retained for at least 2 years. [40 CFR 61.150\(d\)\(5\)](#).

V. Training

5.1. For those roof removals that are subject to the NESHAP, at least one on-site supervisor trained in the provisions of the NESHAP must be present during the removal of the asbestos roofing material. [40 CFR 61.145\(c\)\(8\)](#). In EPA's view, this person can be a job foreman, a hired consultant, or someone who can represent the building owner or contractor responsible for the removal. In addition to the initial training requirement, a refresher training course is required every 2 years. The NESHAP training requirements became effective on November 20, 1991.

5.2. Asbestos training courses developed specifically to address compliance with the NESHAP in roofing work, as well as courses developed for other purposes can satisfy this requirement of the NESHAP, as long as the course covers the areas specified in the regulation. EPA believes that Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) training courses will, for example, satisfy the NESHAP training requirements. However, nothing in this interpretive rule or in the NESHAP shall be deemed to require that roofing contractors or roofing workers performing operations covered by the NESHAP must be trained or accredited under AHERA, as amended by the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act (ASHARA). Likewise, state or local authorities may independently impose additional training, licensing, or accreditation requirements on roofing contractors performing operations covered by the NESHAP, but such additional training, licensing or accreditation is not called for by this interpretive rule or the federal NESHAP.

5.3. For removal of Category I asbestos containing roofing material where RB roof cutters or equipment that similarly damages the asbestos-containing roofing material are used, the NESHAP training requirements ([§ 61.145\(c\)\(8\)](#)) apply as discussed in Section I above. It is EPA's intention that removal of Category I asbestos-containing roofing material using hatchets, axes, knives, and/or the use of spud bars, pry bars and shovels to lift the roofing material, or similar removal methods that slice, punch, or shear the roof membrane are not subject to the training requirements, since these methods do not cause the roof removal to be subject to the NESHAP. Likewise, it is EPA's intention that roof removal operations involving Category II nonfriable ACM are not subject to the training requirements where such operations are not subject to the NESHAP as discussed in section I above.

[[59 FR 31158](#), June 17, 1994, as amended at [60 FR 31920](#), June 19, 1995]

Appendix D

Subpart IIII

*Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition
Internal Combustion Engines*

Subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
Source: [71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 60.4200 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) and other persons as specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(1) Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder where the model year is:

(i) 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines;

(ii) The model year listed in Table 3 to this subpart or later model year, for fire pump engines.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE are:

(i) Manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines, or

(ii) Manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006.

(3) Owners and operators of any stationary CI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after July 11, 2005 and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005.

(4) The provisions of [§ 60.4208 of this subpart](#) are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to stationary CI ICE being tested at a stationary CI ICE test cell/stand.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under [40 CFR part 70](#) or [40 CFR part 71](#), provided you are not required to obtain a permit under [40 CFR 70.3\(a\)](#) or [40 CFR 71.3\(a\)](#) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart applicable to area sources.

(d) Stationary CI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in [40 CFR part 1068, subpart C](#), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.

(e) Owners and operators of facilities with CI ICE that are acting as temporary replacement units and that are located at a stationary source for less than 1 year and that have been properly certified as meeting the standards that would be applicable to such engine under the appropriate nonroad engine provisions, are not required to meet any other provisions under this subpart with regard to such engines.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37967](#), June 28, 2011; [86 FR 34357](#), June 29, 2021]

Emission Standards for Manufacturers

§ 60.4201 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in [40 CFR 1039.101](#), [1039.102](#), [1039.104](#), [1039.105](#), [1039.107](#), and [1039.115](#) and [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 through 2010 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2011 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in [40 CFR 1039.101](#), [40 CFR 1039.102](#), [40 CFR 1039.104](#), [40 CFR 1039.105](#), [40 CFR 1039.107](#), and [40 CFR 1039.115](#), as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(d) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the appropriate Tier 2 emission standards for new marine CI engines as described in [40 CFR part 1042, appendix I](#), for all pollutants, for the same displacement and rated power:

(1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

(2) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(3) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new marine CI engines in [40 CFR 1042.101](#), [40 CFR 1042.107](#), [40 CFR 1042.110](#), [40 CFR 1042.115](#), [40 CFR 1042.120](#), and [40 CFR 1042.145](#), as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(2) Their 2014 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Notwithstanding the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#) of this section, stationary non-emergency CI ICE identified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section may be certified to the provisions of [40 CFR part 1042](#) for commercial engines that are applicable for the engine's model year, displacement, power density, and maximum engine power if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the following locations:

(1) Remote areas of Alaska; and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(f\)](#) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(e\)](#) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the reconstructed stationary CI ICE.

(h) Stationary CI ICE certified to the standards in [40 CFR part 1039](#) and equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECs) as specified in [40 CFR 1039.665](#) must meet the Tier 1 certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), while the AEC is activated during a qualified emergency situation. A qualified emergency situation is defined in [40 CFR 1039.665](#). When the qualified emergency situation

has ended and the AECD is deactivated, the engine must resume meeting the otherwise applicable emission standard specified in this section.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37967](#), June 28, 2011; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34357](#), June 29, 2021]

§ 60.4202 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The Tier 2 emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the appropriate rated power as described in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), for all pollutants and the smoke standards as specified in [40 CFR 1039.105](#) for model year 2007 engines; and

(ii) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in [40 CFR 1039.104](#), [40 CFR 1039.105](#), [40 CFR 1039.107](#), [40 CFR 1039.115](#), and table 2 to this subpart, for 2008 model year and later engines.

(2) For engines with a rated power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the Tier 2 or Tier 3 emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same rated power as described in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), for all pollutants and the smoke standards as specified in [40 CFR 1039.105](#) beginning in model year 2007.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) For 2007 through 2010 model years, the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(2) For 2011 model year and later, the Tier 2 emission standards as described in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), for all pollutants and the smoke standards as specified in [40 CFR 1039.105](#).

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning with the model years in table 3 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their fire pump stationary CI ICE to the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same model year and NFPA nameplate power.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE that are not fire pump engines to the appropriate Tier 2 emission standards for new marine CI engines as described in [40 CFR part 1042, appendix I](#), for all pollutants, for the same displacement and rated power:

(1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

(2) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder;

(3) Their 2013 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder; and

(4) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements applicable to Tier 3 new marine CI engines in [40 CFR 1042.101](#), [40 CFR 1042.107](#), [40 CFR 1042.115](#), [40 CFR 1042.120](#), and [40 CFR 1042.145](#), for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(2) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section, stationary emergency CI ICE identified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section may be certified to the provisions of [40 CFR part 1042](#) for commercial engines that are applicable for the engine's model year, displacement, power density, and maximum engine power if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the locations identified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section. Engines that would be subject to the Tier 4 standards in [40 CFR part 1042](#) that are used solely in either or both of the locations identified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section may instead continue to be certified to the previous tier of standards in [40 CFR part](#)

[1042](#). The previous tier is Tier 3 in most cases; however, the previous tier is Tier 2 if there are no Tier 3 standards specified for engines of a certain size or power rating.

(1) Remote areas of Alaska; and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

(h) Notwithstanding the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(f\)](#) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(f\)](#) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power and displacement of the reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37968](#), June 28, 2011; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34358](#), June 29, 2021; [88 FR 4471](#), Jan. 24, 2023]

§ 60.4203 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a manufacturer of stationary CI internal combustion engines?

Engines manufactured by stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in [§§ 60.4201](#) and [60.4202](#) during the certified emissions life of the engines.

[[76 FR 37968](#), June 28, 2011]

Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4204 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the Tier 1 emission standards in [40 CFR part 1042, appendix I](#).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for

new CI engines in [§ 60.4201](#) for their 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable.

(c) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the following requirements:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 grams per kilowatt-hour (g/KW-hr) (12.7 grams per horsepower-hr (g/HP-hr)) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 revolutions per minute (rpm);

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012 and before January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 3.4 g/KW-hr (2.5 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $9.0 \cdot n^{-0.20}$ g/KW-hr ($6.7 \cdot n^{-0.20}$ g/HP-hr) where n (maximum engine speed) is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm; and

(iii) 2.0 g/KW-hr (1.5 g/HP-hr) where maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(4) Reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

(d) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards as indicated in [§ 60.4212](#).

(e) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section.

(f) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE certified to the standards in [40 CFR part 1039](#) and equipped with AECDs as specified in [40 CFR 1039.665](#) must meet the Tier 1 certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), while the AECD is activated during a qualified emergency situation. A qualified emergency situation is defined in [40 CFR 1039.665](#). When the qualified emergency situation has ended and the AECD is deactivated, the engine must resume meeting the otherwise applicable emission standard specified in this section.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37968](#), June 28, 2011; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34358](#), June 29, 2021]

§ 60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the Tier 1 emission standards in [40 CFR part 1042, appendix I](#).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in [§ 60.4202](#), for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants.

(d) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in this section.

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/kW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

(e) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the NTE standards as indicated in [§ 60.4212](#).

(f) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed CI ICE that are specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(e\)](#) of this section.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37969](#), June 28, 2011; [86 FR 34358](#), June 29, 2021]

§ 60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in [§§ 60.4204](#) and [60.4205](#) over the entire life of the engine.

[[76 FR 37969](#), June 28, 2011]

Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

(a) [Reserved]

(b) Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of [40 CFR 1090.305](#) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning June 1, 2012, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must use diesel fuel that meets a maximum per-gallon sulfur content of 1,000 parts per million (ppm).

(e) Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under [§ 60.4200\(d\)](#) are also exempt from the fuel requirements in this section.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37969](#), June 28, 2011; [78 FR 6695](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [85 FR 78463](#), Dec. 4, 2020]

Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4208 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?

(a) After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.

(b) After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.

(c) After December 31, 2014, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 56 KW (75 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines.

(d) After December 31, 2013, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 56 KW (75 HP) and less than

130 KW (175 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines.

(e) After December 31, 2012, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 130 KW (175 HP), including those above 560 KW (750 HP), that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines.

(f) After December 31, 2016, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 560 KW (750 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines.

(g) After December 31, 2018, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 600 KW (804 HP) and less than 2,000 KW (2,680 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2017 model year non-emergency engines.

(h) In addition to the requirements specified in [§§ 60.4201](#), [60.4202](#), [60.4204](#), and [60.4205](#), it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(g\)](#) of this section after the dates specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(g\)](#) of this section.

(i) The requirements of this section do not apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that have been modified, reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37969](#), June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4209 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in [§ 60.4211](#).

(a) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in [§ 60.4204](#), the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37969](#), June 28, 2011]

Compliance Requirements

§ 60.4210 What are my compliance requirements if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in [§§ 60.4201\(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#) and [60.4202\(a\)](#), [\(b\)](#), and [\(d\)](#) using the certification procedures required in [40 CFR part 1039, subpart C](#), and must test their engines as specified in [40 CFR part 1039](#). For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in Table 1 to this subpart shall be subject to the same certification procedures required for engines certified to the Tier 1 standards in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#). For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in Table 4 to this subpart shall be subject to the same certification procedures required for engines certified to the Tier 1 standards in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), except that engines with NFPA nameplate power of less than 37 KW (50 HP) certified to model year 2011 or later standards shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in [40 CFR part 1039](#).

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in [§§ 60.4201\(d\)](#) and [\(e\)](#) and [60.4202\(e\)](#) and [\(f\)](#) using the certification procedures required in [40 CFR part 1042, subpart C](#), and must test their engines as specified in [40 CFR part 1042](#).

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the requirements of [40 CFR 1039.120](#), [1039.125](#), [1039.130](#), and [1039.135](#) and [40 CFR part 1068](#) for engines that are certified to the emission standards in [40 CFR part 1039](#). Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the corresponding provisions of [40 CFR part 1042](#) for engines that would be covered by that part if they were nonroad (including marine) engines. Labels on such engines must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad or marine engines, as appropriate. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must label their engines according to [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006 (January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006 for fire pump engines), other than those that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad CI engine regulations, must be labeled according to [40 CFR 1039.20](#).

(2) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (or, for fire pump engines, July 1, 2006 to December 31 of the year preceding the year listed in table 3 to this subpart) must be labeled according to [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section:

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad regulations must meet the labeling requirements for nonroad CI engines, but do not have to meet the labeling requirements in [40 CFR 1039.20](#).

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) under this subpart, but do not meet the requirements applicable to nonroad CI engines must be labeled according to [40 CFR 1039.20](#). The engine manufacturer may add language to the label clarifying that the engine meets Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) of this subpart.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after April 1, 2006 that do not meet Tier 1 requirements of this subpart, or fire pumps engines manufactured after July 1, 2006 that do not meet the requirements for fire pumps under this subpart, may not be used in the U.S. If any such engines are manufactured in the U.S. after April 1, 2006 (July 1, 2006 for fire pump engines), they must be exported or must be brought into compliance with the appropriate standards prior to initial operation. The export provisions of [40 CFR 1068.230](#) would apply to engines for export and the manufacturers must label such engines according to [40 CFR 1068.230](#).

(3) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after January 1, 2007 (for fire pump engines, after January 1 of the year listed in table 3 to this subpart, as applicable) must be labeled according to [paragraphs \(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart and the corresponding requirements for nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in [40 CFR part 1039](#) or [1042](#), as appropriate.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart, but are not certified to the standards applicable to nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in [40 CFR part 1039](#) or [1042](#), as appropriate, but the words “stationary” must be included instead of “nonroad” or “marine” on the label. In addition, such engines must be labeled according to [40 CFR 1039.20](#).

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to [40 CFR 1068.230](#) and must be exported under the provisions of [40 CFR 1068.230](#).

(d) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under [40 CFR part 1039](#) or [1042](#) for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad (including marine) and stationary engines as a single engine family and/or may include any such family containing stationary engines in the averaging, banking, and trading provisions applicable for such engines under those parts.

(e) Manufacturers of engine families discussed in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section may meet the labeling requirements referred to in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section for stationary CI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section or by adding the words “and stationary” after the word “nonroad” or “marine,” as appropriate, to the label.

(f) Starting with the model years shown in table 5 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for stationary emergency use only to each new emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) that meets all the emission standards for emergency engines in [§ 60.4202](#) but does not meet all the emission standards for non-emergency engines in [§ 60.4201](#). The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in [40 CFR 1039.135\(b\)](#). Engine manufacturers must specify in the owner's manual that operation of emergency engines is limited to emergency operations and required maintenance and testing.

(g) Manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the test cycle in table 6 to this subpart for testing fire pump engines and may test at the NFPA certified nameplate HP, provided that the engine is labeled as “Fire Pump Applications Only”.

(h) Engine manufacturers, including importers, may introduce into commerce uncertified engines or engines certified to earlier standards that were manufactured before the new or changed standards took effect until inventories are depleted, as long as such engines are part of normal inventory. For example, if the engine manufacturers' normal industry practice is to keep on hand a one-month supply of engines based on its projected sales, and a new tier of standards starts to apply for the 2009 model year, the engine manufacturer may manufacture engines based on the normal inventory requirements late in the 2008 model year, and sell those engines for installation. The engine manufacturer may not circumvent the provisions of [§ 60.4201](#) or [§ 60.4202](#) by stockpiling engines that are built before new or changed standards take effect. Stockpiling of such engines beyond normal industry practice is a violation of this subpart.

(i) The replacement engine provisions of [40 CFR 1068.240](#) are applicable to stationary CI engines replacing existing equipment that is less than 15 years old.

(j) Stationary CI ICE manufacturers may equip their stationary CI internal combustion engines certified to the emission standards in [40 CFR part 1039](#) with AECDs for qualified emergency situations according to the requirements of [40 CFR 1039.665](#). Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECDs as allowed by [40 CFR 1039.665](#) must meet all the requirements in [40 CFR 1039.665](#) that apply to manufacturers. Manufacturers must document that the engine complies with the Tier 1 standard in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), when the AECD is activated. Manufacturers must provide any relevant testing, engineering analysis, or other information in sufficient detail to support such statement when applying for certification (including amending an existing certificate) of an engine equipped with an AECD as allowed by [40 CFR 1039.665](#).

(k) Manufacturers of any size may certify their emergency stationary CI internal combustion engines under this section using assigned deterioration factors established by EPA, consistent with [40 CFR 1039.240](#) and [1042.240](#).

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37969](#), June 28, 2011; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34358](#), June 29, 2021]

§ 60.4211 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section:

- (1) Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;
- (2) Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and
- (3) Meet the requirements of [40 CFR part 1068](#), as they apply to you.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in [§ 60.4204\(a\)](#) or [§ 60.4205\(a\)](#), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured prior to the model years in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in [§ 60.4205\(c\)](#), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section.

- (1) Purchasing an engine certified to emission standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as described in [40 CFR parts 1039](#) and [1042](#), as applicable. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- (2) Keeping records of performance test results for each pollutant for a test conducted on a similar engine. The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart and these methods must have been followed correctly.
- (3) Keeping records of engine manufacturer data indicating compliance with the standards.
- (4) Keeping records of control device vendor data indicating compliance with the standards.
- (5) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in [§ 60.4212](#), as applicable.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in [§ 60.4204\(b\)](#) or [§ 60.4205\(b\)](#), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in [§ 60.4205\(c\)](#), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in [§ 60.4204\(b\)](#), or [§ 60.4205\(b\)](#) or [\(c\)](#), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section.

(d) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in [§ 60.4204\(c\)](#) or [§ 60.4205\(d\)](#), you must demonstrate compliance according to the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards as specified in [§ 60.4213](#).

(2) Establishing operating parameters to be monitored continuously to ensure the stationary internal combustion engine continues to meet the emission standards. The owner or operator must petition the Administrator for approval of operating parameters to be monitored continuously. The petition must include the information described in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) of this section.

(i) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to monitor continuously;

(ii) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and NO_x and PM emissions, identifying how the emissions of these pollutants change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit NO_x and PM emissions;

(iii) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(iv) A discussion identifying the methods and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(v) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(3) For non-emergency engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, conducting annual performance tests to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standards as specified in [§ 60.4213](#).

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a modified or reconstructed stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in [§ 60.4204\(e\)](#) or [§](#)

[60.4205\(f\)](#), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in [§ 60.4204\(e\)](#) or [§ 60.4205\(f\)](#), as applicable.

(2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in [§ 60.4212](#) or [§ 60.4213](#), as appropriate. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.

(f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary ICE, you must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3), is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3), the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary ICE for the purpose specified in [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)](#).

(i) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii)-(iii) [Reserved]

(3) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing provided in [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section. Except as provided in [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section, the 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator;

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

(ii) [Reserved]

(g) If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must demonstrate compliance as follows:

(1) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, if you do not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action.

(2) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and

maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer.

(3) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. You must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

(h) The requirements for operators and prohibited acts specified in [40 CFR 1039.665](#) apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECDs for qualified emergency situations as allowed by [40 CFR 1039.665](#).

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37970](#), June 28, 2011; [78 FR 6695](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34359](#), June 29, 2021; [87 FR 48605](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4212 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(e\)](#) of this section.

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in [40 CFR part 1039, subpart F](#), for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and according to [40 CFR part 1042, subpart F](#), for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder. Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with Tier 2 or Tier 3 emission standards as described in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), or with Tier 2 emission standards as described in [40 CFR part 1042, appendix I](#), may follow the testing procedures specified in [§ 60.4213](#), as appropriate.

(b) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in [40 CFR part 1039](#) must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in [40 CFR 1039.101\(e\)](#) and [40 CFR 1039.102\(g\)\(1\)](#), except as specified in [40 CFR 1039.104\(d\)](#). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under [40 CFR part 1039](#).

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE subject to Tier 2 or Tier 3 emission standards as described in [40 CFR part 1039, appendix I](#), or Tier 2 emission standards as described in [40 CFR part 1042, appendix I](#), must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \text{ (Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in [40 CFR part 1039](#) or [1042](#), as applicable.

(d) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in [§ 60.4204\(a\)](#), [§ 60.4205\(a\)](#), or [§ 60.4205\(c\)](#) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in [§ 60.4204\(a\)](#), [§ 60.4205\(a\)](#), or [§ 60.4205\(c\)](#), determined from the equation in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section.

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in [§ 60.4204\(a\)](#), [§ 60.4205\(a\)](#), or [§ 60.4205\(c\)](#).

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in [§ 60.4204\(a\)](#), [§ 60.4205\(a\)](#), or [§ 60.4205\(c\)](#) may follow the testing procedures specified in [§ 60.4213](#), as appropriate.

(e) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in [40 CFR part 1042](#) must not exceed the NTE standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in [40 CFR 1042.101\(c\)](#).

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37971](#), June 28, 2011; [86 FR 34359](#), June 29, 2021]

§ 60.4213 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must conduct performance tests according to [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(f\)](#) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in [§ 60.8](#) and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in table 7. The test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in [§ 60.8\(c\)](#).

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in [§ 60.8\(f\)](#). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement, you must follow the requirements as specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 2 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

C_i = concentration of NO_x or PM at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of NO_x or PM at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of NO_x or PM emissions.

(2) You must normalize the NO_x or PM concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen (O_2) using Equation 3 of this section, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2) using the procedures described in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_d \frac{5.9}{20.9 - \% \text{ O}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated NO_X or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O_2 .

C_d = Measured concentration of NO_X or PM, uncorrected.

$5.9 = 20.9$ percent O_2 –15 percent O_2 , the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

$\%O_2$ = Measured O_2 concentration, dry basis, percent.

(3) If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent O_2 and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of O_2 concentration measurement, a CO_2 correction factor is needed.

Calculate the CO_2 correction factor as described in [paragraphs \(d\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F_o value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, [Section 5.2](#), and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of O_2 volume to the ultimate CO_2 volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is O_2 , percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O_2 , as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O₂–15 percent O₂, the defined O₂ correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO_x and PM gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O₂ using CO₂ as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated NO_x or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O₂.

C_d = Measured concentration of NO_x or PM, uncorrected.

%CO₂ = Measured CO₂ concentration, dry basis, percent.

(e) To determine compliance with the NO_x mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_x in the engine exhaust using Equation 7 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{\text{KW-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C_d = Measured NO_x concentration in ppm.

1.912x10⁻³ = Conversion constant for ppm NO_x to grams per standard cubic meter at 25 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Brake work of the engine, in KW-hour.

(f) To determine compliance with the PM mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of PM in the engine exhaust using Equation 8 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_{adj} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C_{adj} = Calculated PM concentration in grams per standard cubic meter.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Energy output of the engine, in KW.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37971](#), June 28, 2011]

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

§ 60.4214 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP), or have a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder, or are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 130 KW (175 HP) and not certified, must meet the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Submit an initial notification as required in [§ 60.7\(a\)\(1\)](#). The notification must include the information in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) of this section.

(i) Name and address of the owner or operator;

(ii) The address of the affected source;

(iii) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;

(iv) Emission control equipment; and

(v) Fuel used.

(2) Keep records of the information in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(ii) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(iii) If the stationary CI internal combustion is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards.

(iv) If the stationary CI internal combustion is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

(c) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

(d) If you own or operate an emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power more than 100 HP that operates for the purpose specified in [§ 60.4211\(f\)\(3\)\(i\)](#), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

(ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v)-(vi) [Reserved]

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purposes specified in [§ 60.4211\(f\)\(3\)\(i\)](#), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in [§ 60.4211\(f\)\(3\)\(i\)](#). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in [§ 60.4](#).

(e) Owners or operators of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECDs pursuant to the requirements of [40 CFR 1039.665](#) must report the use of AECDs as required by [40 CFR 1039.665\(e\)](#).

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [78 FR 6696](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [87 FR 48606](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

Special Requirements

§ 60.4215 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?

(a) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the applicable emission standards in [§§ 60.4202](#) and [60.4205](#).

(b) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are not required to meet the fuel requirements in [§ 60.4207](#).

(c) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the following emission standards:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

- (i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;
- (ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and
- (iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37971](#), June 28, 2011]

§ 60.4216 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Alaska?

(a) Prior to December 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS should refer to [40 CFR part 69](#) to determine the diesel fuel requirements applicable to such engines.

(b) Except as indicated in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section, manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder located in remote areas of Alaska may meet the requirements of this subpart by manufacturing and installing engines meeting the Tier 2 or Tier 3 emission standards described in [40 CFR part 1042](#) for the same model year, displacement, and maximum engine power, as appropriate, rather than the otherwise applicable requirements of [40 CFR part 1039](#), as indicated in [§§ 60.4201\(f\)](#) and [60.4202\(g\)](#).

(c) Manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary CI ICE that are located in remote areas of Alaska may choose to meet the applicable emission standards for emergency engines in [§§ 60.4202](#) and [60.4205](#), and not those for non-emergency engines in [§§ 60.4201](#) and [60.4204](#), except that for 2014 model year and later nonemergency CI ICE, the owner or operator of any such engine must have that engine certified as meeting at least the Tier 3 PM standards identified in appendix I of [40 CFR part 1039](#) or in [40 CFR 1042.101](#).

(d) The provisions of [§ 60.4207](#) do not apply to owners and operators of pre-2014 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in remote areas of Alaska.

(e) The provisions of [§ 60.4208\(a\)](#) do not apply to owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS until after December 31, 2009.

(f) The provisions of this section and [§ 60.4207](#) do not prevent owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in remote areas of Alaska from using fuels mixed with used lubricating oil, in volumes of up to 1.75 percent of the total fuel. The sulfur content of the used lubricating oil must be less than 200 parts per million. The used lubricating oil must meet the on-specification levels and properties for used oil in [40 CFR 279.11](#).

[[76 FR 37971](#), June 28, 2011, as amended at [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34359](#), June 29, 2021]

§ 60.4217 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary internal combustion engine using special fuels?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that do not use diesel fuel may petition the Administrator for approval of alternative emission standards, if they can demonstrate that they use a fuel that is not the fuel on which the manufacturer of the engine certified the engine and that the engine cannot meet the applicable standards required in [§ 60.4204](#) or [§ 60.4205](#) using such fuels and that use of such fuel is appropriate and reasonably necessary, considering cost, energy, technical feasibility, human health and environmental, and other factors, for the operation of the engine.

[[76 FR 37972](#), June 28, 2011]

General Provisions

§ 60.4218 What General Provisions and confidential information provisions apply to me?

(a) Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in [§§ 60.1](#) through [60.19](#) apply to you.

(b) The provisions of [40 CFR 1068.10](#) and [1068.11](#) apply for engine manufacturers. For others, the general confidential business information (CBI) provisions apply as described in [40 CFR part 2](#).

[[88 FR 4471](#), Jan. 24, 2023]

Definitions

§ 60.4219 What definitions apply to this subpart?

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the CAA and in [subpart A of this part](#).

Alaska Railbelt Grid means the service areas of the six regulated public utilities that extend from Fairbanks to Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula. These utilities are Golden Valley Electric Association; Chugach Electric Association; Matanuska Electric Association; Homer Electric Association; Anchorage Municipal Light & Power; and the City of Seward Electric System.

Certified emissions life means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder are given in [40 CFR 1039.101\(g\)](#). The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder are given in [40 CFR 1042.101\(e\)](#).

Combustion turbine means all equipment, including but not limited to the turbine, the fuel, air, lubrication and exhaust gas systems, control systems (except emissions control equipment), and any ancillary components and sub-components comprising any simple cycle combustion turbine, any regenerative/recuperative cycle combustion turbine, the combustion turbine portion of any cogeneration cycle combustion system, or the combustion turbine portion of any combined cycle steam/electric generating system.

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Date of manufacture means one of the following things:

- (1) For freshly manufactured engines and modified engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine is originally produced.
- (2) For reconstructed engines, date of manufacture means the date the engine was originally produced, except as specified in paragraph (3) of this definition.
- (3) Reconstructed engines are assigned a new date of manufacture if the fixed capital cost of the new and refurbished components exceeds 75 percent of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility. An engine that is produced from a previously used engine block does not retain the date of manufacture of the engine in which the engine block was previously used if the engine is produced using all new components except for the engine block. In these cases, the date of manufacture is the date of reconstruction or the date the new engine is produced.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is number 2 distillate oil.

Diesel particulate filter means an emission control technology that reduces PM emissions by trapping the particles in a flow filter substrate and periodically removes the collected particles by either physical action or by oxidizing (burning off) the particles in a process called regeneration.

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary ICE must comply with the requirements specified in [§ 60.4211\(f\)](#) in order to be considered emergency stationary ICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in [§ 60.4211\(f\)](#), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary ICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.

(2) The stationary ICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in [§ 60.4211\(f\)](#).

(3) The stationary ICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in [§ 60.4211\(f\)\(3\)\(i\)](#).

Engine manufacturer means the manufacturer of the engine. See the definition of “manufacturer” in this section.

Fire pump engine means an emergency stationary internal combustion engine certified to NFPA requirements that is used to provide power to pump water for fire suppression or protection.

Freshly manufactured engine means an engine that has not been placed into service. An engine becomes freshly manufactured when it is originally produced.

Installed means the engine is placed and secured at the location where it is intended to be operated.

Manufacturer has the meaning given in section 216(1) of the Act. In general, this term includes any person who manufactures a stationary engine for sale in the United States or otherwise introduces a new stationary engine into commerce in the United States. This includes importers who import stationary engines for sale or resale.

Maximum engine power means maximum engine power as defined in [40 CFR 1039.801](#).

Model year means the calendar year in which an engine is manufactured (see “date of manufacture”), except as follows:

(1) Model year means the annual new model production period of the engine manufacturer in which an engine is manufactured (see “date of manufacture”), if the annual new model production period is different than the calendar year and includes January 1 of the calendar year for which the model year is named. It may not begin before January 2 of the previous calendar year and it must end by December 31 of the named calendar year.

(2) For an engine that is converted to a stationary engine after being placed into service as a nonroad or other non-stationary engine, model year means the calendar year or new model production period in which the engine was manufactured (see “date of manufacture”).

Other internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, which is not a reciprocating internal combustion engine or rotary internal combustion engine.

Reciprocating internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

Remote areas of Alaska means areas of Alaska that meet either paragraph (1) or (2) of this definition.

(1) Areas of Alaska that are not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS).

(2) Areas of Alaska that meet all of the following criteria:

(i) The only connection to the FAHS is through the Alaska Marine Highway System, or the stationary CI ICE operation is within an isolated grid in Alaska that is not connected to the statewide electrical grid referred to as the Alaska Railbelt Grid.

(ii) At least 10 percent of the power generated by the stationary CI ICE on an annual basis is used for residential purposes.

(iii) The generating capacity of the source is less than 12 megawatts, or the stationary CI ICE is used exclusively for backup power for renewable energy.

Rotary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses rotary motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

Spark ignition means relating to a gasoline, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas fueled engine or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of

less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine as defined at [40 CFR 1068.30](#) (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle, aircraft, or a vehicle used solely for competition. Stationary ICE include reciprocating ICE, rotary ICE, and other ICE, except combustion turbines.

Subpart means [40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII](#).

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37972](#), June 28, 2011; [78 FR 6696](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [81 FR 44219](#), July 7, 2016; [86 FR 34360](#), June 29, 2021; [87 FR 48606](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

Table 1 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year Engines With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder and 2007-2010 Model Year Engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in [§§ 60.4201\(b\)](#), [60.4202\(b\)](#), [60.4204\(a\)](#), and [60.4205\(a\)](#), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Maximum engine power	Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder and 2007-2010 model year engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)				
	NMHC + NO _x	HC	NO _x	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	10.5 (7.8)			8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	9.5 (7.1)			6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	9.5 (7.1)			5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)			9.2 (6.9)		
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)			9.2 (6.9)		
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)			9.2 (6.9)		

Maximum engine power	Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder and 2007-2010 model year engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)				
	NMHC + NO _x	HC	NO _x	CO	PM
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
KW>560 (HP>750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)

Table 2 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for 2008 Model Year and Later Emergency Stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in [§ 60.4202\(a\)\(1\)](#), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Engine power	Emission standards for 2008 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)			
	Model year(s)	NO _x + NMHC	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	2008 +	7.5 (5.6)	8.0 (6.0)	0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2008 +	7.5 (5.6)	6.6 (4.9)	0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2008 +	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.30 (0.22)

Table 3 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

As stated in [§ 60.4202\(d\)](#), you must certify new stationary fire pump engines beginning with the following model years:

Engine power	Starting model year engine manufacturers must certify new stationary fire pump engines according to § 60.4202(d)¹
KW<75 (HP<100)	2011
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010
130≤KW≤560 (175≤HP≤750)	2009
KW>560 (HP>750)	2008

¹Manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 kW (50 HP) and less than 450 KW (600 HP) and a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) are not required to certify such engines until three model years following the model year indicated in this Table 3 for engines in the applicable engine power category.

[[71 FR 39172](#), July 11, 2006, as amended at [76 FR 37972](#), June 28, 2011]

Table 4 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in [§§ 60.4202\(d\)](#) and [60.4205\(c\)](#), you must comply with the following emission standards for stationary fire pump engines]

Maximum engine power	Model year(s)	NMHC + NO_x	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
	2011 +	7.5 (5.6)		0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011 +	7.5 (5.6)		0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011 +	7.5 (5.6)		0.30 (0.22)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011 + ¹	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011 + ¹	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2009 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)

Maximum engine power	Model year(s)	NMHC + NO _x	CO	PM
	2010 + ²	4.0 (3.0)		0.30 (0.22)
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009 + ³	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009 + ³	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009 +	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
KW>560 (HP>750)	2007 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2008 +	6.4 (4.8)		0.20 (0.15)

¹ For model years 2011-2013, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) may comply with the emission limitations for 2010 model year engines.

² For model years 2010-2012, manufacturers, owners and operators of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2009 model year engines.

³ In model years 2009-2011, manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE in this engine power category with a rated speed of greater than 2,650 rpm may comply with the emission limitations for 2008 model year engines.

Table 5 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines

[You must comply with the labeling requirements in [§ 60.4210\(f\)](#) and the recordkeeping requirements in [§ 60.4214\(b\)](#) for new emergency stationary CI ICE beginning in the following model years:]

Engine power	Starting model year
19≤KW<56 (25≤HP<75)	2013
56≤KW<130 (75≤HP<175)	2012
KW≥130 (HP≥175)	2011

Table 6 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Optional 3-Mode Test Cycle for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in [§ 60.4210\(g\)](#), manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the following test cycle for testing fire pump engines:]

Mode No.	Engine speed ¹	Torque (percent) ²	Weighting factors
1	Rated	100	0.30
2	Rated	75	0.50
3	Rated	50	0.20

¹ Engine speed: ± 2 percent of point.

² Torque: NFPA certified nameplate HP for 100 percent point. All points should be ± 2 percent of engine percent load value.

Table 7 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests for Stationary CI ICE With a Displacement of ≥ 30 Liters per Cylinder

As stated in [§ 60.4213](#), you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ≥ 30 liters per cylinder:

Each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of ≥ 30 liters per cylinder	a. Reduce NO _x emissions by 90 percent or more;	i. Select the sampling port location and number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device;		(a) For NO _x , O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤ 6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts > 6 and ≤ 12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is > 12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR

Each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
				part 60, appendix A-1, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4. (b) Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO_x concentration. (c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO_x concentration. (d) NO_x concentration must be at 15 percent O₂, dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		ii. Measure O₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(1) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2	
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17)	
		iv. Measure NO_x at the inlet and outlet of the control device.	(3) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17)	
	b. Limit the concentration of NO_x in the stationary CI	i. Select the sampling port location and number/location of		(a) For NO_x, O₂, and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be

Each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
	internal combustion engine exhaust.	traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;		sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 , the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 .
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(1) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO _x concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the	(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A , or ASTM D 6348-	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO _x concentration.

Each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
		sampling port location; and	03 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17)	
		iv. Measure NO _x at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.	(3) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A , or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17)	(d) NO _x concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	c. Reduce PM emissions by 60 percent or more	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3	(c) Measurements to determine and moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the inlet and outlet of the control device.	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3	(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	d. Limit the concentration of PM in the stationary CI internal	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.

Each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
	combustion engine exhaust	ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and iv. Measure PM at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine.	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 (3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 (4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration. (c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration. (d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

[[79 FR 11251](#), Feb. 27, 2014]

Table 8 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII

[As stated in [§ 60.4218](#), you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:]

General Provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§ 60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 60.4219 .
§ 60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§ 60.4	Address	Yes	

General Provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§ 60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§ 60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that § 60.7 only applies as specified in § 60.4214(a) .
§ 60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that § 60.8 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ($\geq$ 30 liters per cylinder and engines that are not certified.
§ 60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§ 60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§ 60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	No	Requirements are specified in subpart IIII.
§ 60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§ 60.13	Monitoring requirements	Yes	Except that § 60.13 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ($\geq$ 30 liters per cylinder.
§ 60.14	Modification	Yes	
§ 60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§ 60.16	Priority list	Yes	
§ 60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§ 60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§ 60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

Appendix E

Subpart F

*National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air
Pollutants from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing
Industry*

Subpart F—National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry

Source: [59 FR 19454](#), Apr. 22, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.100 Applicability and designation of source.

- (a) This subpart provides applicability provisions, definitions, and other general provisions that are applicable to [subparts G](#) and [H of this part](#).
- (b) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(b\)\(4\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section, the provisions of [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) apply to chemical manufacturing process units that meet all the criteria specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\), \(b\)\(2\), and \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section:
- (1) Manufacture as a primary product one or more of the chemicals listed in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(i\) or \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.
 - (i) One or more of the chemicals listed in table 1 of this subpart; or
 - (ii) One or more of the chemicals listed in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\) or \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section:
 - (A) Tetrahydrobenzaldehyde (CAS Number 100–50–5); or
 - (B) Crotonaldehyde (CAS Number 123–73–9).
 - (2) Use as a reactant or manufacture as a product, or co-product, one or more of the organic hazardous air pollutants listed in table 2 of this subpart;
 - (3) Are located at a plant site that is a major source as defined in section 112(a) of the Act.
 - (4) The owner or operator of a chemical manufacturing processing unit is exempt from all requirements of [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) until not later than April 22, 1997 if the owner or operator certifies, in a notification to the appropriate EPA Regional Office, not later than May 14, 1996, that the plant site at which the chemical manufacturing processing unit is located emits, and will continue to emit, during any 12-month period, less than 10 tons per year of any individual hazardous air pollutants (HAP), and less than 25 tons per year of any combination of HAP.
 - (i) If such a determination is based on limitations and conditions that are not federally enforceable (as defined in [subpart A of this part](#)), the owner or operator shall document the basis for the determination as specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i)(A) through (b)(4)(i)(C) and comply with the recordkeeping requirement in 63.103(f).

(A) The owner or operator shall identify all HAP emission points at the plant site, including those emission points subject to and emission points not subject to subparts F, G, and H;

(B) The owner or operator shall calculate the amount of annual HAP emissions released from each emission point at the plant site, using acceptable measurement or estimating techniques for maximum expected operating conditions at the plant site. Examples of estimating procedures that are considered acceptable include the calculation procedures in [§ 63.150](#) of subpart G, the early reduction demonstration procedures specified in [§§ 63.74 \(c\)\(2\), \(c\)\(3\), \(d\)\(2\), \(d\)\(3\), and \(g\)](#), or accepted engineering practices. If the total annual HAP emissions for the plant site are annually reported under Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) section 313, then such reported annual emissions may be used to satisfy the requirements of [§ 63.100\(b\)\(4\)\(i\)\(B\)](#).

(C) The owner or operator shall sum the amount of annual HAP emissions from all emission points on the plant site. If the total emissions of any one HAP are less than 10 tons per year and the total emissions of any combination of HAP are less than 25 tons per year, the plant site qualifies for the exemption described in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section, provided that emissions are kept below these thresholds.

(ii) If such a determination is based on limitations and conditions that are federally enforceable (as defined in [subpart A of this part](#)), the owner or operator is not subject to the provisions of [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(c) The owner or operator of a chemical manufacturing process unit that meets the criteria specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) and \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section but does not use as a reactant or manufacture as a product or co-product, any organic hazardous air pollutant listed in table 2 of this subpart shall comply only with the requirements of [§ 63.103\(e\) of this subpart](#). To comply with this subpart, such chemical manufacturing process units shall not be required to comply with the provisions of [subpart A of this part](#).

(d) The primary product of a chemical manufacturing process unit shall be determined according to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\), \(d\)\(2\), \(d\)\(3\), and \(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) If a chemical manufacturing process unit produces more than one intended chemical product, the product with the greatest annual design capacity on a mass basis determines the primary product of the process.

(2) If a chemical manufacturing process unit has two or more products that have the same maximum annual design capacity on a mass basis and if one of those chemicals is listed in table 1 of this subpart, then the listed chemical is considered the primary product and the chemical manufacturing process unit is subject to this subpart. If more than one of the products is listed in table 1 of this subpart, then the owner or operator may designate as the primary product any of the listed chemicals and the chemical manufacturing process unit is subject to this subpart.

(3) For chemical manufacturing process units that are designed and operated as flexible operation units producing one or more chemicals listed in table 1 of this subpart, the primary product shall be determined for existing sources based on the expected utilization for the five years following April 22, 1994 and for new sources based on the expected utilization for the first five years after initial start-up.

(i) If the predominant use of the flexible operation unit, as described in [paragraphs \(d\)\(3\)\(i\)\(A\) and \(d\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section, is to produce one or more chemicals listed in table 1 of this subpart, then the flexible operation unit shall be subject to the provisions of [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#).

(A) If the flexible operation unit produces one product for the greatest annual operating time, then that product shall represent the primary product of the flexible operation unit.

(B) If the flexible operation unit produces multiple chemicals equally based on operating time, then the product with the greatest annual production on a mass basis shall represent the primary product of the flexible operation unit.

(ii) The determination of applicability of this subpart to chemical manufacturing process units that are designed and operated as flexible operation units shall be reported as part of an operating permit application or as otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section, for chemical manufacturing process units that are designed and operated as flexible operation units producing a chemical listed in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, the primary product shall be determined for existing sources based on the expected utilization for the five years following May 12, 1998 and for new sources based on the expected utilization for the first five years after initial start-up.

(i) The predominant use of the flexible operation unit shall be determined according to [paragraphs \(d\)\(3\)\(i\)\(A\) and \(d\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section. If the predominant use is to produce one of the chemicals listed in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, then the flexible operation unit shall be subject to the provisions of this subpart and [subparts G and H of this part](#).

(ii) The determination of applicability of this subpart to chemical manufacturing process units that are designed and operated as flexible operation units shall be reported as part of an operating permit application or as otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

(e) The source to which this subpart applies is the collection of all chemical manufacturing process units and the associated equipment at a major source that meet the criteria specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section. The source includes the process vents; storage vessels; transfer racks; waste management units; maintenance wastewater; heat exchange systems; equipment identified in [§ 63.149](#); and pumps, compressors, agitators, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, surge control vessels, and bottoms receivers that are associated with that collection of chemical manufacturing process units. The source also includes equipment

required by, or utilized as a method of compliance with, [subparts F, G, or H of this part](#) which may include control devices and recovery devices.

(1) This subpart applies to maintenance wastewater and heat exchange systems within a source that is subject to this subpart.

(2) This subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) apply to process vents, storage vessels, transfer racks, equipment identified in [§ 63.149 of subpart G of this part](#), and wastewater streams and associated treatment residuals within a source that is subject to this subpart.

(3) This subpart F and [subpart H of this part](#) apply to pumps, compressors, agitators, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, surge control vessels, and bottoms receivers within a source that is subject to this subpart. If specific items of equipment, comprising part of a chemical manufacturing process unit subject to this subpart, are managed by different administrative organizations (e.g., different companies, affiliates, departments, divisions, etc.), those items of equipment may be aggregated with any chemical manufacturing process unit within the source for all purposes under [subpart H of this part](#), providing there is no delay in the applicable compliance date in [§ 63.100\(k\)](#).

(f) The source includes the emission points listed in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) through \(f\)\(11\) of this section](#), but those emission points are not subject to the requirements of this subpart F and [subparts G and H of this part](#). This subpart does not require emission points that are listed in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) through \(f\)\(11\) of this section](#) to comply with the provisions of [subpart A of this part](#).

(1) Equipment that is located within a chemical manufacturing process unit that is subject to this subpart but the equipment does not contain organic hazardous air pollutants.

(2) Stormwater from segregated sewers;

(3) Water from fire-fighting and deluge systems in segregated sewers;

(4) Spills;

(5) Water from safety showers;

(6) Water from testing of deluge systems;

(7) Water from testing of firefighting systems;

(8) Vessels storing organic liquids that contain organic hazardous air pollutants only as impurities;

(9) Loading racks, loading arms, or loading hoses that only transfer liquids containing organic hazardous air pollutants as impurities;

(10) Loading racks, loading arms, or loading hoses that vapor balance during all loading operations; and

(11) Equipment that is intended to operate in organic hazardous air pollutant service, as defined in [§ 63.161](#) of [subpart H of this part](#), for less than 300 hours during the calendar year.

(g) The owner or operator shall follow the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\) through \(g\)\(4\)](#) of this section to determine whether a storage vessel is part of the source to which this subpart applies.

(1) Where a storage vessel is dedicated to a chemical manufacturing process unit, the storage vessel shall be considered part of that chemical manufacturing process unit.

(i) If the chemical manufacturing process unit is subject to this subpart according to the criteria specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, then the storage vessel is part of the source to which this subpart applies.

(ii) If the chemical manufacturing process unit is not subject to this subpart according to the criteria specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, then the storage vessel is not part of the source to which this subpart applies.

(2) If a storage vessel is not dedicated to a single chemical manufacturing process unit, then the applicability of this subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) shall be determined according to the provisions in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(g\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) If a storage vessel is shared among chemical manufacturing process units and one of the process units has the predominant use, as determined by [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) and [\(g\)\(2\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section, then the storage vessel is part of that chemical manufacturing process unit.

(A) If the greatest input into the storage vessel is from a chemical manufacturing process unit that is located on the same plant site, then that chemical manufacturing process unit has the predominant use.

(B) If the greatest input into the storage vessel is provided from a chemical manufacturing process unit that is not located on the same plant site, then the predominant use is the chemical manufacturing process unit on the same plant site that receives the greatest amount of material from the storage vessel.

(ii) If a storage vessel is shared among chemical manufacturing process units so that there is no single predominant use, and at least one of those chemical manufacturing process units is subject to this subpart, the storage vessel shall be considered to be part of the chemical manufacturing process unit that is subject to this subpart. If more than one chemical manufacturing process unit is subject to this subpart, the owner or operator may assign the storage vessel to any of the chemical manufacturing process units subject to this subpart.

(iii) If the predominant use of a storage vessel varies from year to year, then the applicability of this subpart shall be determined according to the criteria in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(A\) and \(g\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#) of this section, as applicable. This determination shall be reported as part of an operating permit application or as otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

(A) For chemical manufacturing process units that produce one or more of the chemicals listed in table 1 of this subpart and meet the criteria in [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\) and \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section, the applicability shall be based on the utilization that occurred during the 12-month period preceding April 22, 1994.

(B) For chemical manufacturing process units that produce one or more of the chemicals listed in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section and meet the criteria in [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\) and \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section, the applicability shall be based on the utilization that occurred during the 12-month period preceding May 12, 1998.

(iv) If there is a change in the material stored in the storage vessel, the owner or operator shall reevaluate the applicability of this subpart to the vessel.

(3) Where a storage vessel is located at a major source that includes one or more chemical manufacturing process units which place material into, or receive materials from the storage vessel, but the storage vessel is located in a tank farm (including a marine tank farm), the applicability of this subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) shall be determined according to the provisions in [paragraphs \(g\)\(3\)\(i\) through \(g\)\(3\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) The storage vessel may only be assigned to a chemical manufacturing process unit that utilizes the storage vessel and does not have an intervening storage vessel for that product (or raw material, as appropriate). With respect to any chemical manufacturing process unit, an intervening storage vessel means a storage vessel connected by hard-piping to the chemical manufacturing process unit and to the storage vessel in the tank farm so that product or raw material entering or leaving the chemical manufacturing process unit flows into (or from) the intervening storage vessel and does not flow directly into (or from) the storage vessel in the tank farm.

(ii) If there is no chemical manufacturing process unit at the major source that meets the criteria of [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section with respect to a storage vessel, this subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) do not apply to the storage vessel.

(iii) If there is only one chemical manufacturing process unit at the major source that meets the criteria of [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section with respect to a storage vessel, the storage vessel shall be assigned to that chemical manufacturing process unit. Applicability of this subpart F and subpart G to this part to the storage vessel shall then be determined according to the provisions of [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

(iv) If there are two or more chemical manufacturing process units at the major source that meet the criteria of [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section with respect to a storage vessel, the

storage vessel shall be assigned to one of those chemical manufacturing process units according to the provisions of [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)](#) of this section. The predominant use shall be determined among only those chemical manufacturing process units that meet the criteria of [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section. Applicability of this subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) to the storage vessel shall then be determined according to the provisions of [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

(4) If the storage vessel begins receiving material from (or sending material to) another chemical manufacturing process unit, or ceases to receive material from (or send material to) a chemical manufacturing process unit, or if the applicability of this subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) to a storage vessel has been determined according to the provisions of [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(g\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section and there is a change so that the predominant use may reasonably have changed, the owner or operator shall reevaluate the applicability of this subpart to the storage vessel.

(h) The owner or operator shall follow the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\)](#) and [\(h\)\(2\)](#) of this section to determine whether the arms and hoses in a loading rack are part of the source to which this subpart applies.

(1) Where a loading rack is dedicated to a chemical manufacturing process unit, the loading rack shall be considered part of that specific chemical manufacturing process unit.

(i) If the chemical manufacturing process unit is subject to this subpart according to the criteria specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section and the loading rack does not meet the criteria specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(9\)](#) and [\(f\)\(10\)](#) of this section, then the loading rack is considered a transfer rack (as defined in [§ 63.101 of this subpart](#)) and is part of the source to which this subpart applies.

(ii) If the chemical manufacturing process unit is not subject to this subpart according to the criteria specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, then the loading rack is not considered a transfer rack (as defined in [§ 63.101 of this subpart](#)) and is not a part of the source to which this subpart applies.

(2) If a loading rack is shared among chemical manufacturing process units, then the applicability of this subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) shall be determined at each loading arm or loading hose according to the provisions in [paragraphs \(h\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(h\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) Each loading arm or loading hose that is dedicated to the transfer of liquid organic hazardous air pollutants listed in table 2 of this subpart from a chemical manufacturing process unit to which this subpart applies is part of that chemical manufacturing process unit and is part of the source to which this subpart applies unless the loading arm or loading hose meets the criteria specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(9\)](#) or [\(f\)\(10\)](#) of this section.

(ii) If a loading arm or loading hose is shared among chemical manufacturing process units, and one of the chemical manufacturing process units provides the greatest amount of the

material that is loaded by the loading arm or loading hose, then the loading arm or loading hose is part of that chemical manufacturing process unit.

(A) If the chemical manufacturing process unit is subject to this subpart according to the criteria specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, then the loading arm or loading hose is part of the source to which this subpart applies unless the loading arm or loading hose meets the criteria specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(9\)](#) or [\(f\)\(10\)](#) of this section.

(B) If the chemical manufacturing process unit is not subject to this subpart according to the criteria specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, then the loading arm or loading hose is not part of the source to which this subpart applies.

(iii) If a loading arm or loading hose is shared among chemical manufacturing process units so that there is no single predominant use as described in [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section and at least one of those chemical manufacturing process units is subject to this subpart, then the loading arm or hose is part of the chemical manufacturing process unit that is subject to this subpart. If more than one of the chemical manufacturing process units is subject to this subpart, the owner or operator may assign the loading arm or loading hose to any of the chemical manufacturing process units subject to this subpart.

(iv) If the predominant use of a loading arm or loading hose varies from year to year, then the applicability of this subpart shall be determined according to the criteria in [paragraphs \(h\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(A\)](#) and [\(h\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(B\)](#) of this section, as applicable. This determination shall be reported as part of an operating permit application or as otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

(A) For chemical manufacturing process units that produce one or more of the chemicals listed in table 1 of this subpart and meet the criteria in [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\)](#) and [\(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section, the applicability shall be based on the utilization that occurred during the 12-month period preceding April 22, 1994.

(B) For chemical manufacturing process units that produce one or more of the chemicals listed in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section and meet the criteria in [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\)](#) and [\(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section, the applicability shall be based on the utilization that occurred during the year preceding May 12, 1998.

(3) If a loading rack that was dedicated to a single chemical manufacturing process unit begins to serve another chemical manufacturing process unit, or if applicability was determined under the provisions of [paragraphs \(h\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(h\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section and there is a change so that the predominant use may reasonably have changed, the owner or operator shall reevaluate the applicability of this subpart to the loading rack, loading arm, or loading hose.

(i) Except as provided in [paragraph \(i\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall follow the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\)](#) through [\(i\)\(3\)](#) and [\(i\)\(5\)](#) of this section to determine whether the vent(s) from a distillation unit is part of the source to which this subpart applies.

(1) Where a distillation unit is dedicated to a chemical manufacturing process unit, the distillation column shall be considered part of that chemical manufacturing process unit.

(i) If the chemical manufacturing process unit is subject to this subpart according to the criteria specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, then the distillation unit is part of the source to which this subpart applies.

(ii) If the chemical manufacturing process unit is not subject to this subpart according to the criteria specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, then the distillation unit is not part of the source to which this subpart applies.

(2) If a distillation unit is not dedicated to a single chemical manufacturing process unit, then the applicability of this subpart and [subpart G of this part](#) shall be determined according to the provisions in [paragraphs \(i\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(i\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) If the greatest input to the distillation unit is from a chemical manufacturing process unit located on the same plant site, then the distillation unit shall be assigned to that chemical manufacturing process unit.

(ii) If the greatest input to the distillation unit is provided from a chemical manufacturing process unit that is not located on the same plant site, then the distillation unit shall be assigned to the chemical manufacturing process unit located at the same plant site that receives the greatest amount of material from the distillation unit.

(iii) If a distillation unit is shared among chemical manufacturing process units so that there is no single predominant use as described in [paragraphs \(i\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(i\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, and at least one of those chemical manufacturing process units is subject to this subpart, the distillation unit shall be assigned to the chemical manufacturing process unit that is subject to this subpart. If more than one chemical manufacturing process unit is subject to this subpart, the owner or operator may assign the distillation unit to any of the chemical manufacturing process units subject to this subpart.

(iv) If the predominant use of a distillation unit varies from year to year, then the applicability of this subpart shall be determined according to the criteria in paragraphs (i)(2)(iv)(A) and (i)(2)(iv)(B), as applicable. This determination shall be included as part of an operating permit application or as otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

(A) For chemical manufacturing process units that produce one or more of the chemicals listed in table 1 of this subpart and meet the criteria in [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\)](#) and [\(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section, the applicability shall be based on the utilization that occurred during the year preceding April 22, 1994.

(B) For chemical manufacturing process units that produce one or more of the chemicals listed in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section and meet the criteria in [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\)](#) and [\(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section, the applicability shall be based on the utilization that occurred during the year preceding May 12, 1998.

(3) If the chemical manufacturing process unit to which the distillation unit is assigned is subject to this subpart, then each vent from the individual distillation unit shall be considered separately to determine whether it is a process vent (as defined in [§ 63.101 of this subpart](#)). Each vent that is a process vent is part of the source to which this subpart applies.

(4) If the distillation unit is part of one of the chemical manufacturing process units listed in [paragraphs \(i\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(i\)\(4\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, then each vent from the individual distillation unit shall be considered separately to determine whether it is a process vent (as defined in [§ 63.101 of this subpart](#)). Each vent that is a process vent is part of the source to which this subpart applies:

- (i) The Aromex unit that produces benzene, toluene, and xylene;
- (ii) The unit that produces hexane; or
- (iii) The unit that produces cyclohexane.

(5) If a distillation unit that was dedicated to a single chemical manufacturing process unit, or that was part of a chemical manufacturing unit identified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(i\)\(4\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, begins to serve another chemical manufacturing process unit, or if applicability was determined under the provisions of [paragraphs \(i\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(i\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section and there is a change so that the predominant use may reasonably have changed, the owner or operator shall reevaluate the applicability of this subpart to the distillation unit.

(j) The provisions of [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) do not apply to the processes specified in [paragraphs \(j\)\(1\) through \(j\)\(6\)](#) of this section. Subparts F, G, and H do not require processes specified in paragraphs (j)(1) through (j)(6) to comply with the provisions of [subpart A of this part](#).

(1) Research and development facilities, regardless of whether the facilities are located at the same plant site as a chemical manufacturing process unit that is subject to the provisions of [subparts F, G, or H of this part](#).

(2) Petroleum refining process units, regardless of whether the units supply feedstocks that include chemicals listed in table 1 of this subpart to chemical manufacturing process units that are subject to the provisions of [subparts F, G, or H of this part](#).

(3) Ethylene process units, regardless of whether the units supply feedstocks that include chemicals listed in table 1 of this subpart to chemical manufacturing process units that are subject to the provisions of [subpart F, G, or H of this part](#).

(4) Batch process vents within a chemical manufacturing process unit.

(5) Chemical manufacturing process units that are located in coke by-product recovery plants.

(6) Solvent reclamation, recovery, or recycling operations at hazardous waste TSDF facilities requiring a permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) that are separate entities and not part of a SOCM chemical manufacturing process unit.

(k) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(l\), \(m\), and \(p\)](#) of this section, sources subject to [subparts F, G, or H of this part](#) are required to achieve compliance on or before the dates specified in [paragraphs \(k\)\(1\) through \(k\)\(8\)](#) of this section.

(1)

(i) New sources that commence construction or reconstruction after December 31, 1992, but before August 27, 1996 shall be in compliance with this subpart F, [subparts G and H of this part](#) upon initial start-up or by April 22, 1994, whichever is later, as provided in [§ 63.6\(b\) of subpart A of this part](#), and further, where start-up occurs before January 17, 1997 shall also be in compliance with this subpart F and [subparts G and H of this part](#) (as amended on January 17, 1997) by January 17, 1997, except that, with respect to all new sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after December 31, 1992, and before August 27, 1996:

(A) Heat exchange systems and maintenance wastewater, that are part of a new source on which construction or reconstruction commenced after December 31, 1992, but before August 27, 1996, shall be in compliance with this subpart F no later than initial start-up or 180 days after January 17, 1997, whichever is later;

(B) Process wastewater streams and equipment subject to [§ 63.149](#), that are part of a new source on which construction or reconstruction commenced after December 31, 1992, but before August 27, 1996, shall be in compliance with this subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) no later than initial start-up or 180 days after January 17, 1997, whichever is later; and

(ii) New sources that commence construction after August 26, 1996 shall be in compliance with this subpart F, [subparts G and H of this part](#) upon initial start-up or by January 17, 1997, whichever is later.

(2) Existing sources shall be in compliance with this subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) no later than the dates specified in [paragraphs \(k\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(k\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, unless an extension has been granted by the Administrator as provided in [§ 63.151\(a\)\(6\) of subpart G of this part](#) or granted by the permitting authority as provided in [§ 63.6\(i\) of subpart A of this part](#).

(i) Process vents, storage vessels, and transfer racks at an existing source shall be in compliance with the applicable sections of this subpart and [subpart G of this part](#) no later than April 22, 1997.

(ii) Heat exchange systems and maintenance wastewater shall be in compliance with the applicable sections of this subpart, and equipment subject to [§ 63.149](#) and process

wastewater streams shall be in compliance with the applicable sections of this subpart and [subpart G of this part](#) no later than April 22, 1999, except as provided in [paragraphs \(k\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) and [\(k\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) If a process wastewater stream or equipment subject to [§ 63.149](#) is subject to the control requirements of [subpart G of this part](#) due to the contribution of nitrobenzene to the total annual average concentration (as determined according to the procedures in [§ 63.144\(b\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#)), the wastewater stream shall be in compliance no later than January 18, 2000.

(B) If a process wastewater stream is used to generate credits in an emissions average in accordance with [§ 63.150](#) of [subpart G of this part](#), the process wastewater stream shall be in compliance with the applicable sections of [subpart G of this part](#) no later than April 22, 1997.

(3) Existing sources shall be in compliance with [subpart H of this part](#) no later than the dates specified in [paragraphs \(k\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(k\)\(3\)\(v\)](#) of this section, except as provided for in [paragraphs \(k\)\(4\)](#) through [\(k\)\(8\)](#) of this section, unless an extension has been granted by the Administrator as provided in [§ 63.182\(a\)\(6\) of this part](#) or granted by the permitting authority as provided in [§ 63.6\(i\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#). The group designation for each process unit is indicated in table 1 of this subpart.

(i) Group I: October 24, 1994.

(ii) Group II: January 23, 1995.

(iii) Group III: April 24, 1995.

(iv) Group IV: July 24, 1995.

(v) Group V: October 23, 1995.

(4) Existing chemical manufacturing process units in Groups I and II as identified in table 1 of this subpart shall be in compliance with the requirements of [§ 63.164](#) of subpart H no later than May 10, 1995, for any compressor meeting one or more of the criteria in [paragraphs \(k\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) through [\(k\)\(4\)\(iv\)](#) of this section, if the work can be accomplished without a process unit shutdown, as defined in [§ 63.161](#) in subpart H.

(i) The seal system will be replaced;

(ii) A barrier fluid system will be installed;

(iii) A new barrier fluid will be utilized which requires changes to the existing barrier fluid system; or

(iv) The compressor must be modified to permit connecting the compressor to a closed vent system.

(5) Existing chemical manufacturing process units shall be in compliance with the requirements of [§ 63.164](#) in subpart H no later than 1 year after the applicable compliance date specified in [paragraph \(k\)\(3\)](#) of this section, for any compressor meeting the criteria in [paragraphs \(k\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) through [\(k\)\(5\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) The compressor meets one or more of the criteria specified in [paragraphs \(k\)\(4\) \(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section;

(ii) The work can be accomplished without a process unit shutdown as defined in [§ 63.161](#) of subpart H;

(iii) The additional time is actually necessary due to the unavailability of parts beyond the control of the owner or operator; and

(iv) The owner or operator submits a request to the appropriate EPA Regional Office at the addresses listed in [§ 63.13](#) of [subpart A of this part](#) no later than 45 days before the applicable compliance date in [paragraph \(k\)\(3\)](#) of this section, but in no event earlier than May 10, 1995. The request shall include the information specified in [paragraphs \(k\)\(5\)\(iv\)\(A\)](#) through [\(k\)\(5\)\(iv\)\(E\)](#) of this section. Unless the EPA Regional Office objects to the request within 30 days after receipt, the request shall be deemed approved.

(A) The name and address of the owner or operator and the address of the existing source if it differs from the address of the owner or operator;

(B) The name, address, and telephone number of a contact person for further information;

(C) An identification of the chemical manufacturing process unit, and of the specific equipment for which additional compliance time is required;

(D) The reason compliance can not reasonably be achieved by the applicable date specified in [paragraphs \(k\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(k\)\(3\)\(v\)](#) of this section; and

(E) The date by which the owner or operator expects to achieve compliance.

(6)

(i) If compliance with the compressor provisions of [§ 63.164](#) of [subpart H of this part](#) can not reasonably be achieved without a process unit shutdown, as defined in [§ 63.161](#) of subpart H, the owner or operator shall achieve compliance no later than April 22, 1996, except as provided for in [paragraph \(k\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator who elects to use this provision shall comply with the requirements of [§ 63.103\(g\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) If compliance with the compressor provisions of [§ 63.164](#) of [subpart H of this part](#) can not be achieved without replacing the compressor or recasting the distance piece, the owner or operator shall achieve compliance no later than April 22, 1997. The owner or operator who elects to use this provision shall also comply with the requirements of [§ 63.103\(g\) of this subpart](#).

(7) Existing sources shall be in compliance with the provisions of [§ 63.170](#) of subpart H no later than April 22, 1997.

(8) If an owner or operator of a chemical manufacturing process unit subject to the provisions of subparts F, G, and H of part 63 plans to implement pollution prevention measures to eliminate the use or production of HAP listed in table 2 of this subpart by October 23, 1995, the provisions of subpart H do not apply regardless of the compliance dates specified in [paragraph \(k\)\(3\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator who elects to use this provision shall comply with the requirements of [§ 63.103\(h\) of this subpart](#).

(9) All terms in this subpart F or [subpart G of this part](#) that define a period of time for completion of required tasks (e.g., weekly, monthly, quarterly, annual), unless specified otherwise in the section or subsection that imposes the requirement, refer to the standard calendar periods.

(i) Notwithstanding time periods specified in this subpart F or [subpart G of this part](#) for completion of required tasks, such time periods may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator, as specified in [subpart A of this part](#) (e.g., a period could begin on the compliance date or another date, rather than on the first day of the standard calendar period). For each time period that is changed by agreement, the revised period shall remain in effect until it is changed. A new request is not necessary for each recurring period.

(ii) Where the period specified for compliance is a standard calendar period, if the initial compliance date occurs after the beginning of the period, compliance shall be required according to the schedule specified in [paragraphs \(k\)\(9\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) or [\(k\)\(9\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section, as appropriate.

(A) Compliance shall be required before the end of the standard calendar period within which the compliance deadline occurs, if there remain at least 3 days for tasks that must be performed weekly, at least 2 weeks for tasks that must be performed monthly, at least 1 month for tasks that must be performed each quarter, or at least 3 months for tasks that must be performed annually; or

(B) In all other cases, compliance shall be required before the end of the first full standard calendar period after the period within which the initial compliance deadline occurs.

(iii) In all instances where a provision of this subpart F or [subpart G of this part](#) requires completion of a task during each of multiple successive periods, an owner or operator may

perform the required task at any time during the specified period, provided the task is conducted at a reasonable interval after completion of the task during the previous period.

(l)

(1) If an additional chemical manufacturing process unit meeting the criteria specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section is added to a plant site that is a major source as defined in section 112(a) of the Act, the addition shall be subject to the requirements for a new source in [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) if:

(i) It is an addition that meets the definition of construction in [§ 63.2](#) of [subpart A of this part](#);

(ii)

(A) Such construction commenced after December 31, 1992 for chemical manufacturing process units that produce as a primary product one or more of the chemicals listed in table 1 of this subpart;

(B) Such construction commenced after August 22, 1997 for chemical manufacturing process units that produce as a primary product one or more of the chemicals listed in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section; and

(iii) The addition has the potential to emit 10 tons per year or more of any HAP or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of HAP's, unless the Administrator establishes a lesser quantity.

(2) If any change is made to a chemical manufacturing process unit subject to this subpart, the change shall be subject to the requirements of a new source in [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) if:

(i) It is a change that meets the definition of reconstruction in [§ 63.2](#) of [subpart A of this part](#); and

(ii)

(A) Such reconstruction commenced after December 31, 1992 for chemical manufacturing process units that produce as a primary product one or more of the chemicals listed in table 1 of this subpart; and

(B) Such construction commenced after August 22, 1997 for chemical manufacturing process units that produce as a primary product one or more of the chemicals listed in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(3) If an additional chemical manufacturing process unit is added to a plant site or a change is made to a chemical manufacturing process unit and the addition or change is determined to

be subject to the new source requirements according to [paragraph \(l\)\(1\)](#) or [\(l\)\(2\)](#) of this section:

(i) The new or reconstructed source shall be in compliance with the new source requirements of [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) upon initial start-up of the new or reconstructed source or by April 22, 1994, whichever is later; and

(ii) The owner or operator of the new or reconstructed source shall comply with the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) that are applicable to new sources. The applicable reports include, but are not limited to:

(A) The application for approval of construction or reconstruction which shall be submitted by the date specified in [§ 63.151\(b\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#), or an Initial Notification as specified in [§ 63.151\(b\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#);

(B) Changes that meet the criteria in [§ 63.151\(j\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#), unless the information has been submitted in an operating permit application or amendment;

(C) The Notification of Compliance Status as required by [§ 63.152\(b\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#) for the new or reconstructed source;

(D) Periodic Reports and Other Reports as required by [§ 63.152\(c\)](#) and [\(d\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#);

(E) Reports required by [§ 63.182](#) of [subpart H of this part](#); and

(F) Reports and notifications required by sections of [subpart A of this part](#) that are applicable to [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#), as identified in table 3 of this subpart.

(4) If an additional chemical manufacturing process unit is added to a plant site, or if an emission point is added to an existing chemical manufacturing process unit, or if another deliberate operational process change creating an additional Group 1 emission point(s) is made to an existing chemical manufacturing process unit, or if a surge control vessel or bottoms receiver becomes subject to [§ 63.170](#) of subpart H, or if a compressor becomes subject to [§ 63.164](#) of subpart H, and if the addition or change is not subject to the new source requirements as determined according to [paragraph \(l\)\(1\)](#) or [\(l\)\(2\)](#) of this section, the requirements in [paragraphs \(l\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(l\)\(4\)\(iii\)](#) of this section shall apply. Examples of process changes include, but are not limited to, changes in production capacity, feedstock type, or catalyst type, or whenever there is replacement, removal, or addition of recovery equipment. For purposes of this paragraph and [paragraph \(m\)](#) of this section, process changes do not include: Process upsets, unintentional temporary process changes, and changes that are within the equipment configuration and operating conditions documented in the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#).

(i) The added emission point(s) and any emission point(s) within the added or changed chemical manufacturing process unit are subject to the requirements of [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) for an existing source;

(ii) The added emission point(s) and any emission point(s) within the added or changed chemical manufacturing process unit shall be in compliance with [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) by the dates specified in [paragraph \(l\)\(4\)\(ii\) \(A\) or \(B\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(A) If a chemical manufacturing process unit is added to a plant site or an emission point(s) is added to an existing chemical manufacturing process unit, the added emission point(s) shall be in compliance upon initial start-up of the added chemical manufacturing process unit or emission point(s) or by 3 years after April 22, 1994, whichever is later.

(B) If a deliberate operational process change to an existing chemical manufacturing process unit causes a Group 2 emission point to become a Group 1 emission point, if a surge control vessel or bottoms receiver becomes subject to [§ 63.170](#) of subpart H, or if a compressor becomes subject to [§ 63.164](#) of subpart H, the owner or operator shall be in compliance upon initial start-up or by 3 years after April 22, 1994, whichever is later, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Administrator that achieving compliance will take longer than making the change. If this demonstration is made to the Administrator's satisfaction, the owner or operator shall follow the procedures in [paragraphs \(m\)\(1\) through \(m\)\(3\)](#) of this section to establish a compliance date.

(iii) The owner or operator of a chemical manufacturing process unit or emission point that is added to a plant site and is subject to the requirements for existing sources shall comply with the reporting and recordkeeping requirements of [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) that are applicable to existing sources, including, but not limited to, the reports listed in [paragraphs \(l\)\(4\)\(iii\) \(A\) through \(E\)](#) of this section. A change to an existing chemical manufacturing process unit shall be subject to the reporting requirements for existing sources, including but not limited to, the reports listed in [paragraphs \(l\)\(4\)\(iii\)\(A\) through \(E\)](#) of this section if the change meets the criteria specified in [§ 63.118\(g\), \(h\), \(i\), or \(j\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#) for process vents or the criteria in [§ 63.155\(i\) or \(j\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#). The applicable reports include, but are not limited to:

(A) Reports specified in [§ 63.151\(i\) and \(j\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#), unless the information has been submitted in an operating permit application or amendment;

(B) The Notification of Compliance Status as required by [§ 63.152\(b\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#) for the emission points that were added or changed;

(C) Periodic Reports and other reports as required by [§ 63.152 \(c\) and \(d\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#);

(D) Reports required by [§ 63.182](#) of [subpart H of this part](#); and

(E) Reports and notifications required by sections of [subpart A of this part](#) that are applicable to [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#), as identified in table 3 of this subpart.

(m) If a change that does not meet the criteria in [paragraph \(l\)\(4\)](#) of this section is made to a chemical manufacturing process unit subject to [subparts F and G of this part](#), and the change causes a Group 2 emission point to become a Group 1 emission point (as defined in [§ 63.111 of subpart G of this part](#)), then the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [subpart G of this part](#) for the Group 1 emission point as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 3 years after the emission point becomes Group 1.

(1) The owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator for approval a compliance schedule, along with a justification for the schedule.

(2) The compliance schedule shall be submitted with the report required in [§ 63.151\(i\)\(2\) of subpart G of this part](#) for emission points included in an emissions average or [§ 63.151\(j\)\(1\)](#) or [subpart G of this part](#) for emission points not in an emissions average, unless the compliance schedule has been submitted in an operating permit application or amendment.

(3) The Administrator shall approve the compliance schedule or request changes within 120 calendar days of receipt of the compliance schedule and justification.

(n) **Rules stayed for reconsideration.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart, the effectiveness of subpart F is stayed from October 24, 1994, to April 24, 1995, only as applied to those sources for which the owner or operator makes a representation in writing to the Administrator that the resolution of the area source definition issues could have an effect on the compliance status of the source with respect to subpart F.

(o) **Sections stayed for reconsideration.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart, the effectiveness of [§§ 63.164 and 63.170](#) of subpart H is stayed from October 28, 1994, to April 24, 1995, only as applied to those sources subject to [§ 63.100\(k\)\(3\) \(i\) and \(ii\)](#).

(p) **Compliance dates for chemical manufacturing process units that produce crotonaldehyde or tetrahydrobenzaldehyde.** Notwithstanding the provisions of [paragraph \(k\)](#) of this section, chemical manufacturing process units that meet the criteria in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\), \(b\)\(2\), and \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section shall be in compliance with this subpart and [subparts G and H of this part](#) by the dates specified in [paragraphs \(p\)\(1\) and \(p\)\(2\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(1) If the source consists only of chemical manufacturing process units that produce as a primary product one or more of the chemicals listed in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, new sources shall comply by the date specified in [paragraph \(p\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section and existing sources shall comply by the dates specified in [paragraphs \(p\)\(1\)\(ii\) and \(p\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Upon initial start-up or May 12, 1998, whichever is later.

(ii) This subpart and [subpart G of this part](#) by May 14, 2001, unless an extension has been granted by the Administrator as provided in [§ 63.151\(a\)\(6\)](#) or granted by the permitting authority as provided in [§ 63.6\(i\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#). When April 22, 1994 is referred to in this subpart and [subpart G of this part](#), May 12, 1998 shall be used as the applicable date for that provision. When December 31, 1992 is referred to in this subpart and [subpart G of this part](#), August 22, 1997 shall be used as the applicable date for that provision.

(iii) [Subpart H of this part](#) by May 12, 1999, unless an extension has been granted by the Administrator as provided in [§ 63.151\(a\)\(6\)](#) or granted by the permitting authority as provided in [§ 63.6\(i\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#). When April 22, 1994 is referred to in [subpart H of this part](#), May 12, 1998 shall be used as the applicable date for that provision. When December 31, 1992 is referred to in [subpart H of this part](#), August 22, 1997 shall be used as the applicable date for that provision.

(2) If the source consists of a combination of chemical manufacturing process units that produce as a primary product one or more of the chemicals listed in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, new chemical manufacturing process units that meet the criteria in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section shall comply by the date specified in [paragraph \(p\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section and existing chemical manufacturing process units producing crotonaldehyde and/or tetrahydrobenzaldehyde shall comply by the dates specified in [paragraphs \(p\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(p\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(q) If the owner or operator of a process vent, or of a gas stream transferred subject to [§ 63.113\(i\)](#), is unable to comply with the provisions of [§§ 63.113](#) through [63.118](#) by the applicable compliance date specified in [paragraph \(k\)\(1\)](#), or [\(m\)](#) of this section for the reasons stated in [paragraph \(q\)\(1\)\(3\)](#), or [\(5\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable provisions in [§§ 63.113](#) through [63.118](#) as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than the date approved by the Administrator pursuant to [paragraph \(q\)\(2\)](#), [\(4\)](#), or [\(6\)](#) of this section, respectively. For requests under [paragraph \(q\)\(1\)](#) or [\(3\)](#) of this section, the date approved by the Administrator may be earlier than, and shall not be later than, the later of January 22, 2004 or 3 years after the transferee's refusal to accept the stream for disposal. For requests submitted under [paragraph \(q\)\(5\)](#) of this section, the date approved by the Administrator may be earlier than, and shall not be later than, 3 years after the date of publication of the amendments to this subpart or to [subpart G of this part](#) which created the need for an extension of the compliance.

(1) If the owner or operator has been sending a gas stream for disposal as described in [§ 63.113\(i\)](#) prior to January 22, 2001, and the transferee does not submit a written certification as described in [§ 63.113\(i\)\(2\)](#) and ceases to accept the gas stream for disposal, the owner or operator shall comply with [paragraph \(q\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(2)

(i) An owner or operator directed to comply with [paragraph \(q\)\(2\)](#) of this section shall submit to the Administrator for approval a compliance schedule, along with a justification for the schedule.

(ii) The compliance schedule and justification shall be submitted no later than 90 days after the transferee ceases to accept the gas stream for disposal.

(iii) The Administrator shall approve the compliance schedule or request changes within 120 days of receipt of the compliance schedule and justification.

(3) If the owner or operator has been sending the gas stream for disposal as described in [§ 63.113\(i\)](#) to a transferee who had submitted a written certification as described in [§ 63.113\(i\)\(2\)](#), and the transferee revokes its written certification, the owner or operator shall comply with [paragraph \(q\)\(4\)](#) of this section. During the period between the date when the owner or operator receives notice of revocation of the transferee's written certification and the compliance date established under [paragraph \(q\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall implement, to the extent reasonably available, measures to prevent or minimize excess emissions to the extent practical. For purposes of this [paragraph \(q\)\(3\)](#), the term “excess emissions” means emissions in excess of those that would have occurred if the transferee had continued managing the gas stream in compliance with the requirements in [§§ 63.113 through 63.118](#). The measures to be taken shall be identified in the applicable startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan. If the measures that can be reasonably taken will change over time, so that a more effective measure which could not reasonably be taken initially would be reasonable at a later date, the Administrator may require the more effective measure by a specified date (in addition to or instead of any other measures taken sooner or later than that date) as a condition of approval of the compliance schedule.

(4)

(i) An owner or operator directed to comply with this [paragraph \(q\)\(4\)](#) shall submit to the Administrator for approval the documents specified in [paragraphs \(q\)\(4\)\(i\)\(A\) through \(E\)](#) of this section no later than 90 days after the owner or operator receives notice of revocation of the transferee's written certification.

(A) A request for determination of a compliance date.

(B) A justification for the request for determination of a compliance date.

(C) A compliance schedule.

(D) A justification for the compliance schedule.

(E) A description of the measures that will be taken to minimize excess emissions until the new compliance date, and the date when each measure will first be implemented. The owner or operator shall describe how, and to what extent, each measure will minimize excess emissions, and shall justify any period of time when measures are not in place.

(ii) The Administrator shall approve or disapprove the request for determination of a compliance date and the compliance schedule, or request changes, within 120 days after receipt of the documents specified in [paragraphs \(q\)\(4\)\(i\)\(A\) through \(E\)](#) of this section.

Upon approving the request for determination and compliance schedule, the Administrator shall specify a reasonable compliance date consistent with the introductory text in [paragraph \(q\)](#) of this section.

(5) If the owner's or operator's inability to meet otherwise applicable compliance deadlines is due to amendments of this subpart or of [subpart G of this part](#) published on or after January 22, 2001 and neither condition specified in [paragraph \(q\)\(1\)](#) or [\(3\)](#) of this section is applicable, the owner or operator shall comply with [paragraph \(q\)\(6\)](#) of this section.

(6)

(i) An owner or operator directed to comply with this [paragraph \(6\)\(i\)](#) shall submit to the Administrator for approval, a request for determination of a compliance date, a compliance schedule, a justification for the determination of a compliance date, and a justification for the compliance schedule.

(ii) The documents required to be submitted under [paragraph \(q\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) of this section shall be submitted no later than 120 days after publication of the amendments of this subpart or of [subpart G of this part](#) which necessitate the request for an extension.

(iii) The Administrator shall approve or disapprove the request for a determination of a compliance date, or request changes, within 120 days after receipt of the request for determination of a compliance date, the compliance schedule, and the two justifications. If the request for determination of a compliance date is disapproved, the compliance schedule is disapproved and the owner or operator shall comply by the applicable date specified in [paragraph \(k\), \(l\), or \(m\)](#) of this section. If the request for the determination of a compliance date is approved, the Administrator shall specify, at the time of approval, a reasonable compliance date consistent with the introductory text in [paragraph \(q\)](#) of this section.

[[59 FR 19454](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 53360](#), Oct. 24, 1994; [59 FR 54132](#), Oct. 28, 1994; [60 FR 5321](#), Jan. 27, 1995; [60 FR 18023](#), [18028](#), Apr. 10, 1995; [60 FR 63626](#), Dec. 12, 1995; [61 FR 7718](#), Feb. 29, 1996; [61 FR 64574](#), Dec. 5, 1996; [62 FR 2729](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [63 FR 26081](#), May 12, 1998; [64 FR 20191](#), Apr. 26, 1999; [66 FR 6927](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.101 Definitions.

(a) The following terms as used in [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) shall have the meaning given them in [subpart A of this part](#): Act, actual emissions, Administrator, affected source, approved permit program, commenced, compliance date, construction, continuous monitoring system, continuous parameter monitoring system, effective date, emission standard, emissions averaging, EPA, equivalent emission limitation, existing source, Federally enforceable, fixed capital cost, hazardous air pollutant, lesser quantity, major source, malfunction, new source, owner or operator, performance evaluation, performance test, permit program, permitting authority, reconstruction, relevant standard, responsible official, run, standard conditions, State, and stationary source.

(b) All other terms used in this subpart and [subparts G and H of this part](#) shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in this section. If the same term is defined in [subpart A of this part](#) and in this section, it shall have the meaning given in this section for purposes of [subparts E, G, and H of this part](#).

Air oxidation reactor means a device or vessel in which air, or a combination of air and oxygen, is used as an oxygen source in combination with one or more organic reactants to produce one or more organic compounds. Air oxidation reactor includes the product separator and any associated vacuum pump or steam jet.

Batch operation means a noncontinuous operation in which a discrete quantity or batch of feed is charged into a unit operation within a chemical manufacturing process unit and processed at one time. Batch operation includes noncontinuous operations in which the equipment is fed intermittently or discontinuously. Addition of raw material and withdrawal of product do not occur simultaneously in a batch operation. After each batch operation, the equipment is generally emptied before a fresh batch is started.

Batch process vent means gaseous venting to the atmosphere from a batch operation.

Bottoms receiver means a tank that collects distillation bottoms before the stream is sent for storage or for further downstream processing.

By-product means a chemical that is produced coincidentally during the production of another chemical.

Chemical manufacturing process unit means the equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture an intended product. A chemical manufacturing process unit consists of more than one unit operation. For the purpose of this subpart, chemical manufacturing process unit includes air oxidation reactors and their associated product separators and recovery devices; reactors and their associated product separators and recovery devices; distillation units and their associated distillate receivers and recovery devices; associated unit operations; associated recovery devices; and any feed, intermediate and product storage vessels, product transfer racks, and connected ducts and piping. A chemical manufacturing process unit includes pumps, compressors, agitators, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, and control devices or systems. A chemical manufacturing process unit is identified by its primary product.

Control device means any combustion device, recovery device, or recapture device. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, incinerators, flares, boilers, and process heaters. For process vents (as defined in this section), recapture devices are considered control devices but recovery devices are not considered control devices. For a steam stripper, a primary condenser is not considered a control device.

Co-product means a chemical that is produced during the production of another chemical.

Distillate receiver means overhead receivers, overhead accumulators, reflux drums, and condenser(s) including ejector-condenser(s) associated with a distillation unit.

Distillation unit means a device or vessel in which one or more feed streams are separated into two or more exit streams, each exit stream having component concentrations different from those in the feed stream(s). The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and the vapor phases by vaporization and condensation as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit. Distillation unit includes the distillate receiver, reboiler, and any associated vacuum pump or steam jet.

Emission point means an individual process vent, storage vessel, transfer rack, wastewater stream, or equipment leak.

Equipment leak means emissions of organic hazardous air pollutants from a connector, pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, surge control vessel, bottoms receiver, or instrumentation system in organic hazardous air pollutant service as defined in [§ 63.161](#).

Ethylene process or *ethylene process unit* means a chemical manufacturing process unit in which ethylene and/or propylene are produced by separation from petroleum refining process streams or by subjecting hydrocarbons to high temperatures in the presence of steam. The ethylene process unit includes the separation of ethylene and/or propylene from associated streams such as a C₄ product, pyrolysis gasoline, and pyrolysis fuel oil. The ethylene process does not include the manufacture of SOCOMI chemicals such as the production of butadiene from the C₄ stream and aromatics from pyrolysis gasoline.

Flexible operation unit means a chemical manufacturing process unit that manufactures different chemical products periodically by alternating raw materials or operating conditions. These units are also referred to as campaign plants or blocked operations.

Fuel gas means gases that are combusted to derive useful work or heat.

Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and flow and pressure control system that gathers gaseous stream(s) generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous stream for use as fuel gas in combustion devices or in in-process combustion equipment such as furnaces and gas turbines either singly or in combination.

Heat exchange system means any cooling tower system or once-through cooling water system (e.g., river or pond water). A heat exchange system can include more than one heat exchanger and can include an entire recirculating or once-through cooling system.

Impurity means a substance that is produced coincidentally with the primary product, or is present in a raw material. An impurity does not serve a useful purpose in the production or use of the primary product and is not isolated.

Initial start-up means the first time a new or reconstructed source begins production, or, for equipment added or changed as described in [§ 63.100 \(l\)](#) or [\(m\) of this subpart](#), the first time the equipment is put into operation. Initial start-up does not include operation solely for testing equipment. For purposes of [subpart G of this part](#), initial start-up does not include subsequent start-ups (as defined in this section) of chemical manufacturing process units following malfunctions or shutdowns or following changes in product for flexible operation units or following recharging of equipment in batch operation. For purposes of [subpart H of this part](#), initial start-up does not include subsequent start-ups (as defined in [§ 63.161](#) of [subpart H of this part](#)) of process units (as defined in [§ 63.161](#) of [subpart H of this part](#)) following malfunctions or process unit shutdowns.

Loading rack means a single system used to fill tank trucks and railcars at a single geographic site. Loading equipment and operations that are physically separate (i.e, do not share common piping, valves, and other equipment) are considered to be separate loading racks.

Maintenance wastewater means wastewater generated by the draining of process fluid from components in the chemical manufacturing process unit into an individual drain system prior to or during maintenance activities. Maintenance wastewater can be generated during planned and unplanned shutdowns and during periods not associated with a shutdown. Examples of activities that can generate maintenance wastewaters include descaling of heat exchanger tubing bundles, cleaning of distillation column traps, draining of low legs and high point bleeds, draining of pumps into an individual drain system, and draining of portions of the chemical manufacturing process unit for repair.

On-site or *On site* means, with respect to records required to be maintained by this subpart, that the records are stored at a location within a major source which encompasses the affected source. On-site includes, but is not limited to, storage at the chemical manufacturing process unit to which the records pertain, or storage in central files elsewhere at the major source.

Operating permit means a permit required by [40 CFR part 70](#) or [71](#).

Organic hazardous air pollutant or *organic HAP* means one of the chemicals listed in table 2 of this subpart.

Petroleum refining process, also referred to as a *petroleum refining process unit*, means a process that for the purpose of producing transportation fuels (such as gasoline and diesel fuels), heating fuels (such as fuel gas, distillate, and residual fuel oils), or lubricants separates petroleum or separates, cracks, or reforms unfinished derivatives. Examples of such units include, but are not limited to, alkylation units, catalytic hydrotreating, catalytic hydrorefining, catalytic hydrocracking, catalytic reforming, catalytic cracking, crude distillation, and thermal processes.

Plant site means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common control, including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way. Common control includes properties that are owned, leased, or operated by the same entity, parent entity, subsidiary, or any combination thereof.

Process vent means the point of discharge to the atmosphere (or the point of entry into a control device, if any) of a gas stream if the gas stream has the characteristics specified in [§ 63.107\(b\)](#) through [\(h\)](#), or meets the criteria specified in [§ 63.107\(i\)](#). For purposes of [§§ 63.113](#) through [63.118](#), all references to the characteristics of a process vent (e.g., flow rate, total HAP concentration, or TRE index value) shall mean the characteristics of the gas stream.

Process wastewater means wastewater which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. Examples are product tank drawdown or feed tank drawdown; water formed during a chemical reaction or used as a reactant; water used to wash impurities from organic products or reactants; water used to cool or quench organic vapor streams through direct contact; and condensed steam from jet ejector systems pulling vacuum on vessels containing organics.

Product means a compound or chemical which is manufactured as the intended product of the chemical manufacturing process unit. By-products, isolated intermediates, impurities, wastes, and trace contaminants are not considered products.

Product separator means phase separators, flash drums, knock-out drums, decanters, degassers, and condenser(s) including ejector-condenser(s) associated with a reactor or an air oxidation reactor.

Reactor means a device or vessel in which one or more chemicals or reactants, other than air, are combined or decomposed in such a way that their molecular structures are altered and one or more new organic compounds are formed. Reactor includes the product separator and any associated vacuum pump or steam jet.

Recapture device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and used for the purpose of recovering chemicals, but not normally for use, reuse, or sale. For example, a recapture device may recover chemicals primarily for disposal. Recapture devices include, but are not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, and condensers.

Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units. For purposes of the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of [subpart G of this part](#), recapture devices are considered recovery devices.

Research and development facility means laboratory and pilot plant operations whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, where the operations are under the close supervision of technically trained personnel, and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale, except in a *de minimis* manner.

Shutdown means for purposes including, but not limited to, periodic maintenance, replacement of equipment, or repair, the cessation of operation of a chemical manufacturing process unit or a reactor, air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, waste management unit, equipment required or used to comply with this subpart F, [subparts G](#), or [H of this part](#) or the emptying and degassing of a storage vessel. Shutdown does not include the routine rinsing or washing of equipment in batch operation between batches.

Source means the collection of emission points to which this subpart applies as determined by the criteria in [§ 63.100 of this subpart](#). For purposes of [subparts F](#), [G](#), and [H of this part](#), the term *affected source* as used in [subpart A of this part](#) has the same meaning as the term *source* defined here.

Start-up means the setting into operation of a chemical manufacturing process unit or a reactor, air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, waste management unit, or equipment required or used to comply with this subpart F, [subpart G](#), or [H of this part](#) or a storage vessel after emptying and degassing. Start-up includes initial start-up, operation solely for testing equipment, the recharging of equipment in batch operation, and transitional conditions due to changes in product for flexible operation units.

Start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan means the plan required under [§ 63.6\(e\)\(3\) of subpart A of this part](#). This plan details the procedures for operation and maintenance of the source during periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction.

Storage vessel means a tank or other vessel that is used to store organic liquids that contain one or more of the organic HAP's listed in table 2 of this subpart and that has been assigned, according to the procedures in [§ 63.100\(g\) of this subpart](#), to a chemical manufacturing process unit that is subject to this subpart. Storage vessel does not include:

- (1) Vessels permanently attached to motor vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships;
- (2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals and without emissions to the atmosphere;
- (3) Vessels with capacities smaller than 38 cubic meters;
- (4) Vessels storing organic liquids that contain organic hazardous air pollutants only as impurities;
- (5) Bottoms receiver tanks;
- (6) Surge control vessels; or
- (7) Wastewater storage tanks. Wastewater storage tanks are covered under the wastewater provisions.

Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a chemical manufacturing process unit when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates or volumes is needed to assist in production of a product.

Transfer operation means the loading, into a tank truck or railcar, of organic liquids that contain one or more of the organic hazardous air pollutants listed in table 2 of this subpart from a transfer rack (as defined in this section). Transfer operations do not include loading at an operating pressure greater than 204.9 kilopascals.

Transfer rack means the collection of loading arms and loading hoses, at a single loading rack, that are assigned to a chemical manufacturing process unit subject to this subpart according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.100\(h\) of this subpart](#) and are used to fill tank trucks and/or railcars with organic liquids that contain one or more of the organic hazardous air pollutants listed in table 2 of this subpart. Transfer rack includes the associated pumps, meters, shutoff valves, relief valves, and other piping and valves. Transfer rack does not include:

- (1) Racks, arms, or hoses that only transfer liquids containing organic hazardous air pollutants as impurities;
- (2) Racks, arms, or hoses that vapor balance during all loading operations; or
- (3) Racks transferring organic liquids that contain organic hazardous air pollutants only as impurities.

Unit operation means one or more pieces of process equipment used to make a single change to the physical or chemical characteristics of one or more process streams. Unit operations include, but are not limited to, reactors, distillation units, extraction columns, absorbers, decanters, dryers, condensers, and filtration equipment.

Vapor balancing system means a piping system that is designed to collect organic hazardous air pollutants vapors displaced from tank trucks or railcars during loading; and to route the collected organic hazardous air pollutants vapors to the storage vessel from which the liquid being loaded originated, or to another storage vessel connected by a common header or to compress and route to a process or a fuel gas system the collected organic hazardous air pollutants vapors.

Waste management unit means the equipment, structure(s), and/or device(s) used to convey, store, treat, or dispose of wastewater streams or residuals. Examples of waste management units include: Wastewater tanks, surface impoundments, individual drain systems, and biological wastewater treatment units. Examples of equipment that may be waste management units include containers, air flotation units, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units. If such equipment is used for recovery then it is part of a chemical manufacturing process unit and is not a waste management unit.

Wastewater means water that:

(1) Contains either:

(i) An annual average concentration of Table 9 compounds (as defined in [§ 63.111](#) of [subpart G of this part](#)) of at least 5 parts per million by weight and has an annual average flow rate of 0.02 liter per minute or greater, or

(ii) An annual average concentration of Table 9 compounds (as defined in [§ 63.111](#) of [subpart G](#)) of at least 10,000 parts per million by weight at any flow rate, and that

(2) Is discarded from a chemical manufacturing process unit that meets all of the criteria specified in [§ 63.100 \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(b\)\(3\) of this subpart](#). Wastewater is process wastewater or maintenance wastewater.

[[59 FR 19454](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [60 FR 18024](#), Apr. 10, 1995; [60 FR 63626](#), Dec. 12, 1995; [62 FR 2731](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [65 FR 26497](#), May 8, 2000; [66 FR 6928](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.102 General standards.

(a) Owners and operators of sources subject to this subpart shall comply with the requirements of [subparts G](#) and [H of this part](#).

(1) The provisions set forth in this subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) shall apply at all times except during periods of start-up or shutdown (as defined in [§ 63.101 of this subpart](#)), malfunction, or non-operation of the chemical manufacturing process unit (or specific portion thereof) resulting in cessation of the emissions to which this subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) apply. However, if a start-up, shutdown, malfunction or period of non-operation of one portion of a chemical manufacturing process unit does not affect the ability of a particular emission point to comply with the specific provisions to which it is subject, then that emission point shall still be required to comply with the applicable provisions of this subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) during the start-up, shutdown, malfunction or period of non-operation. For example, if there is an overpressure in the reactor area, a storage vessel in the chemical manufacturing process unit would still be required to be controlled in accordance with [§ 63.119](#) of subpart G of the part. Similarly, the degassing of a storage vessel would not affect the ability of a process vent to meet the requirements of [§ 63.113](#) of [subpart G of this part](#).

(2) The provisions set forth in [subpart H of this part](#) shall apply at all times except during periods of start-up or shutdown, as defined in [§ 63.101\(b\) of this subpart](#), malfunction, process unit shutdown (as defined in [§ 63.161](#) of [subpart H of this part](#)), or non-operation of the chemical manufacturing process unit (or specific portion thereof) in which the lines are drained and depressurized resulting in cessation of the emissions to which [subpart H of this part](#) applies.

(3) The owner or operator shall not shut down items of equipment that are required or utilized for compliance with the provisions of this subpart F, [subpart G](#) or [H of this part](#) during times when emissions (or, where applicable, wastewater streams or residuals) are

being routed to such items of equipment, if the shutdown would contravene requirements of this subpart F, [subpart G](#) or [H of this part](#) applicable to such items of equipment. This paragraph does not apply if the item of equipment is malfunctioning, or if the owner or operator must shut down the equipment to avoid damage due to a contemporaneous start-up, shutdown, or malfunction of the chemical manufacturing process unit or portion thereof.

(4) During start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions when the requirements of this subpart F, subparts G and/or H of this part do not apply pursuant to [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall implement, to the extent reasonably available, measures to prevent or minimize excess emissions to the extent practical. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in [§ 63.6\(e\)\(3\)](#)), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source. The measures to be taken may include, but are not limited to, air pollution control technologies, recovery technologies, work practices, pollution prevention, monitoring, and/or changes in the manner of operation of the source. Back-up control devices are not required, but may be used if available.

(b) If, in the judgment of the Administrator, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in organic HAP emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in organic HAP emissions from that source achieved under any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standards in [subpart G](#) or [H of this part](#), the Administrator will publish in the Federal Register a notice permitting the use of the alternative means for purposes of compliance with that requirement.

(1) The notice may condition the permission on requirements related to the operation and maintenance of the alternative means.

(2) Any notice under [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section shall be published only after public notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

(3) Any person seeking permission to use an alternative means of compliance under this section shall collect, verify, and submit to the Administrator information showing that the alternative means achieves equivalent emission reductions.

(c) Each owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall obtain a permit under [40 CFR part 70](#) or part 71 from the appropriate permitting authority by the date determined by [40 CFR part 70](#) or part 71, as appropriate.

(1) If the EPA has approved a State operating permit program under [40 CFR Part 70](#), the permit shall be obtained from the State authority. If the State operating permit program has not been approved, the source shall apply to the EPA Regional Office.

(2) [Reserved]

(d) The requirements in [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) are Federally enforceable under section 112 of the Act on and after the dates specified in [§ 63.100\(k\) of this subpart](#).

[[59 FR 19454](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [60 FR 63626](#), Dec. 12, 1995; [61 FR 64575](#), Dec. 5, 1996; [62 FR 2732](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [71 FR 20455](#), Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.103 General compliance, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions.

(a) Table 3 of this subpart specifies the provisions of subpart A that apply and those that do not apply to owners and operators of sources subject to [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#).

(b) Initial performance tests and initial compliance determinations shall be required only as specified in [subparts G and H of this part](#).

(1) Performance tests and compliance determinations shall be conducted according to the schedule and procedures in [§ 63.7\(a\) of subpart A of this part](#) and the applicable sections of [subparts G and H of this part](#).

(2) The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator of the intention to conduct a performance test at least 30 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to allow the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present during the test.

(3) Performance tests shall be conducted according to the provisions of [§ 63.7\(e\) of subpart A of this part](#), except that performance tests shall be conducted at maximum representative operating conditions for the process. During the performance test, an owner or operator may operate the control or recovery device at maximum or minimum representative operating conditions for monitored control or recovery device parameters, whichever results in lower emission reduction.

(4) Data shall be reduced in accordance with the EPA-approved methods specified in the applicable subpart or, if other test methods are used, the data and methods shall be validated according to the protocol in Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#).

(5) Performance tests may be waived with approval of the Administrator as specified in [§ 63.7\(h\)\(2\) of subpart A of this part](#). Owners or operators of sources subject to [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) who apply for a waiver of a performance test shall submit the application by the dates specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)\(i\) of this section](#) rather than the dates specified in [§ 63.7\(h\)\(3\) of subpart A of this part](#).

(i) If a request is made for an extension of compliance under [§ 63.151\(a\)\(6\)](#) of subpart G or [§ 63.6\(i\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#), the application for a waiver of an initial performance test shall accompany the information required for the request for an extension of compliance. If no extension of compliance is requested, the application for a waiver of an initial performance test shall be submitted no later than 90 calendar days before the Notification of Compliance Status required in [§ 63.152\(b\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#) is due to be submitted.

(ii) Any application for a waiver of a performance test shall include information justifying the owner or operator's request for a waiver, such as the technical or economic infeasibility, or the impracticality, of the source performing the required test.

(6) The owner or operator of a flexible operation unit shall conduct all required compliance demonstrations during production of the primary product. The owner or operator is not required to conduct compliance demonstrations for operating conditions during production of a product other than the primary product. Except as otherwise provided in this subpart or in subpart G or [subpart H of this part](#), as applicable, the owner or operator shall operate each control device, recovery device, and/or recapture device that is required or used for compliance, and associated monitoring systems, without regard for whether the product that is being produced is the primary product or a different product. Except as otherwise provided in this subpart, subpart G and/or [subpart H of this part](#), as applicable, operation of a control device, recapture device and/or recovery device required or used for compliance such that the daily average of monitored parameter values is outside the parameter range established pursuant to [§ 63.152\(b\)\(2\)](#), or such that the monitoring data show operation inconsistent with the monitoring plan established pursuant to [§ 63.120\(d\)\(2\)](#) or [§ 63.181\(g\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#), shall constitute a violation of the required operating conditions.

(c) Each owner or operator of a source subject to [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) shall keep copies of all applicable reports and records required by [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) for at least 5 years; except that, if subparts G or H require records to be maintained for a time period different than 5 years, those records shall be maintained for the time specified in [subpart G](#) or [H of this part](#). If an owner or operator submits copies of reports to the applicable EPA Regional Office, the owner or operator is not required to maintain copies of reports. If the EPA Regional Office has waived the requirement of [§ 63.10\(a\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) for submittal of copies of reports, the owner or operator is not required to maintain copies of reports.

(1) All applicable records shall be maintained in such a manner that they can be readily accessed. The most recent 6 months of records shall be retained on site or shall be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that provides access within 2 hours after a request. The remaining four and one-half years of records may be retained offsite. Records may be maintained in hard copy or computer-readable form including, but not limited to, on paper, microfilm, computer, floppy disk, magnetic tape, or microfiche.

(2) The owner or operator subject to [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) shall keep the records specified in this paragraph, as well as records specified in subparts G and H.

(i) Records of the occurrence and duration of each start-up, shutdown, and malfunction of operation of process equipment or of air pollution control equipment or continuous monitoring systems used to comply with this subpart F, [subpart G](#), or [H of this part](#) during which excess emissions (as defined in [§ 63.102\(a\)\(4\)](#)) occur.

(ii) For each start-up, shutdown, and malfunction during which excess emissions (as defined in [§ 63.102\(a\)\(4\)](#)) occur, records that the procedures specified in the source's start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan were followed, and documentation of actions taken that are not consistent with the plan. For example, if a start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan includes procedures for routing a control device to a backup control device (e.g., the incinerator for a halogenated stream could be routed to a flare during periods when the primary control device is out of service), records must be kept of whether the plan was followed. These records may take the form of a "checklist," or other form of recordkeeping that confirms conformance with the start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan for the event.

(iii) For continuous monitoring systems used to comply with [subpart G of this part](#), records documenting the completion of calibration checks and maintenance of continuous monitoring systems that are specified in the manufacturer's instructions or other written procedures that provide adequate assurance that the equipment would reasonably be expected to monitor accurately.

(3) Records of start-up, shutdown and malfunction and continuous monitoring system calibration and maintenance are not required if they pertain solely to Group 2 emission points, as defined in [§ 63.111](#) of [subpart G of this part](#), that are not included in an emissions average.

(d) All reports required under [subparts F, G, and H of this part](#) shall be sent to the Administrator at the addresses listed in [§ 63.13](#) of [subpart A of this part](#), except that requests for permission to use an alternative means of compliance as provided for in [§ 63.102\(b\) of this subpart](#) and application for approval of a nominal efficiency as provided for in [§ 63.150 \(i\)\(1\)](#) through [\(i\)\(6\) of subpart G of this part](#) shall be submitted to the Director of the EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards rather than to the Administrator or delegated authority.

(1) Wherever [subpart A of this part](#) specifies "postmark" dates, submittals may be sent by methods other than the U.S. Mail (e.g., by fax or courier). Submittals shall be sent on or before the specified date.

(2) If acceptable to both the Administrator and the owner or operator of a source, reports may be submitted on electronic media.

(e) The owner or operator of a chemical manufacturing process unit which meets the criteria of [§ 63.100\(b\)\(1\)](#) and [§ 63.100\(b\)\(3\)](#), but not the criteria of [§ 63.100\(b\)\(2\)](#), shall comply with the requirements of either [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Retain information, data, and analysis used to determine that the chemical manufacturing process unit does not use as a reactant or manufacture as a product or co-product any organic

hazardous air pollutant. Examples of information that could document this include, but are not limited to, records of chemicals purchased for the process, analyses of process stream composition, engineering calculations, or process knowledge.

(2) When requested by the Administrator, demonstrate that the chemical manufacturing process unit does not use as a reactant or manufacture as a product or co-product any organic hazardous air pollutant.

(f) To qualify for the exemption specified in [§ 63.100\(b\)\(4\) of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall maintain the documentation of the information required pursuant to [§ 63.100\(b\)\(4\)\(i\)](#), and documentation of any update of this information requested by the EPA Regional Office, and shall provide the documentation to the EPA Regional Office upon request. The EPA Regional Office will notify the owner or operator, after reviewing such documentation, if the source does not qualify for the exemption specified in [§ 63.100\(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section. In such cases, compliance with subpart H shall be required no later than 90 days after expiration of the applicable compliance date in [§ 63.100\(k\)\(3\)](#), but in no event earlier than 90 days after the date of such notification by the EPA Regional Office. Compliance with this subpart F and [subpart G of this part](#) shall be no later than April 22, 1997, or as otherwise specified in [§ 63.100\(k\)\(2\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#), unless an extension has been granted by the EPA Regional Office or permitting authority as provided in [§ 63.6\(i\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(g) An owner or operator who elects to use the compliance extension provisions of [§ 63.100\(k\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) shall submit a compliance extension request to the appropriate EPA Regional Office no later than 45 days before the applicable compliance date in [§ 63.100\(k\)\(3\)](#), but in no event is submittal required earlier than May 10, 1995. The request shall contain the information specified in [§ 63.100\(k\)\(5\)\(iv\)](#) and the reason compliance can not reasonably be achieved without a process unit shutdown, as defined in [40 CFR 63.161](#) or without replacement of the compressor or recasting of the distance piece.

(h) An owner or operator who elects to use the compliance extension provisions of [§ 63.100\(k\)\(8\)](#) shall submit to the appropriate EPA Regional Office a brief description of the process change, identify the HAP eliminated, and the expected date of cessation of use or production of HAP. The description shall be submitted no later than May 10, 1995, or with the Notice of Compliance Status as required in [§ 63.182\(c\)](#) of subpart H, whichever is later.

[[59 FR 19454](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48176](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [60 FR 18024](#), Apr. 10, 1995; [62 FR 2733](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [63 FR 26082](#), May 12, 1998]

§ 63.104 Heat exchange system requirements.

(a) Unless one or more of the conditions specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(a\)\(6\)](#) of this section are met, owners and operators of sources subject to this subpart shall monitor each heat exchange system used to cool process equipment in a chemical manufacturing process unit meeting the conditions of [§ 63.100 \(b\)\(1\) through \(b\)\(3\) of this subpart](#), except for chemical manufacturing process units meeting the condition specified in [§ 63.100\(c\) of this subpart](#), according to the provisions in either [paragraph \(b\)](#) or [\(c\)](#) of this section. Whenever a leak is

detected, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section.

(1) The heat exchange system is operated with the minimum pressure on the cooling water side at least 35 kilopascals greater than the maximum pressure on the process side.

(2) There is an intervening cooling fluid, containing less than 5 percent by weight of total hazardous air pollutants listed in table 4 of this subpart, between the process and the cooling water. This intervening fluid serves to isolate the cooling water from the process fluid and the intervening fluid is not sent through a cooling tower or discharged. For purposes of this section, discharge does not include emptying for maintenance purposes.

(3) The once-through heat exchange system is subject to a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit with an allowable discharge limit of 1 part per million or less above influent concentration or 10 percent or less above influent concentration, whichever is greater.

(4) The once-through heat exchange system is subject to an NPDES permit that:

(i) Requires monitoring of a parameter(s) or condition(s) to detect a leak of process fluids into cooling water;

(ii) Specifies or includes the normal range of the parameter or condition;

(iii) Requires monitoring for the parameters selected as leak indicators no less frequently than monthly for the first six months and quarterly thereafter; and

(iv) Requires the owner or operator to report and correct leaks to the cooling water when the parameter or condition exceeds the normal range.

(5) The recirculating heat exchange system is used to cool process fluids that contain less than 5 percent by weight of total hazardous air pollutants listed in table 4 of this subpart.

(6) The once-through heat exchange system is used to cool process fluids that contain less than 5 percent by weight of total hazardous air pollutants listed in table 9 of [subpart G of this part](#).

(b) The owner or operator who elects to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section by monitoring the cooling water for the presence of one or more organic hazardous air pollutants or other representative substances whose presence in cooling water indicates a leak shall comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(b\)\(6\)](#) of this section. The cooling water shall be monitored for total hazardous air pollutants, total volatile organic compounds, total organic carbon, one or more speciated HAP compounds, or other representative substances that would indicate the presence of a leak in the heat exchange system.

(1) The cooling water shall be monitored monthly for the first 6 months and quarterly thereafter to detect leaks.

(2)

(i) For recirculating heat exchange systems (cooling tower systems), the monitoring of speciated hazardous air pollutants or total hazardous air pollutants refers to the hazardous air pollutants listed in table 4 of this subpart.

(ii) For once-through heat exchange systems, the monitoring of speciated hazardous air pollutants or total hazardous air pollutants refers to the hazardous air pollutants listed in table 9 of [subpart G of this part](#).

(3) The concentration of the monitored substance(s) in the cooling water shall be determined using any EPA-approved method listed in [part 136 of this chapter](#) as long as the method is sensitive to concentrations as low as 10 parts per million and the same method is used for both entrance and exit samples. Alternative methods may be used upon approval by the Administrator.

(4) The samples shall be collected either at the entrance and exit of each heat exchange system or at locations where the cooling water enters and exits each heat exchanger or any combination of heat exchangers.

(i) For samples taken at the entrance and exit of recirculating heat exchange systems, the entrance is the point at which the cooling water leaves the cooling tower prior to being returned to the process equipment and the exit is the point at which the cooling water is introduced to the cooling tower after being used to cool the process fluid.

(ii) For samples taken at the entrance and exit of once-through heat exchange systems, the entrance is the point at which the cooling water enters and the exit is the point at which the cooling water exits the plant site or chemical manufacturing process units.

(iii) For samples taken at the entrance and exit of each heat exchanger or any combination of heat exchangers in chemical manufacturing process units, the entrance is the point at which the cooling water enters the individual heat exchanger or group of heat exchangers and the exit is the point at which the cooling water exits the heat exchanger or group of heat exchangers.

(5) A minimum of three sets of samples shall be taken at each entrance and exit as defined in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section. The average entrance and exit concentrations shall then be calculated. The concentration shall be corrected for the addition of any makeup water or for any evaporative losses, as applicable.

(6) A leak is detected if the exit mean concentration is found to be greater than the entrance mean using a one-sided statistical procedure at the 0.05 level of significance and the amount

by which it is greater is at least 1 part per million or 10 percent of the entrance mean, whichever is greater.

(c) The owner or operator who elects to comply with the requirement of [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section by monitoring using a surrogate indicator of heat exchange system leaks shall comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section. Surrogate indicators that could be used to develop an acceptable monitoring program are ion specific electrode monitoring, pH, conductivity or other representative indicators.

(1) The owner or operator shall prepare and implement a monitoring plan that documents the procedures that will be used to detect leaks of process fluids into cooling water. The plan shall require monitoring of one or more surrogate indicators or monitoring of one or more process parameters or other conditions that indicate a leak. Monitoring that is already being conducted for other purposes may be used to satisfy the requirements of this section. The plan shall include the information specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) A description of the parameter or condition to be monitored and an explanation of how the selected parameter or condition will reliably indicate the presence of a leak.

(ii) The parameter level(s) or conditions(s) that shall constitute a leak. This shall be documented by data or calculations showing that the selected levels or conditions will reliably identify leaks. The monitoring must be sufficiently sensitive to determine the range of parameter levels or conditions when the system is not leaking. When the selected parameter level or condition is outside that range, a leak is indicated.

(iii) The monitoring frequency which shall be no less frequent than monthly for the first 6 months and quarterly thereafter to detect leaks.

(iv) The records that will be maintained to document compliance with the requirements of this section.

(2) If a substantial leak is identified by methods other than those described in the monitoring plan and the method(s) specified in the plan could not detect the leak, the owner or operator shall revise the plan and document the basis for the changes. The owner or operator shall complete the revisions to the plan no later than 180 days after discovery of the leak.

(3) The owner or operator shall maintain, at all times, the monitoring plan that is currently in use. The current plan shall be maintained on-site, or shall be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that provides access within 2 hours after a request. If the monitoring plan is superseded, the owner or operator shall retain the most recent superseded plan at least until 5 years from the date of its creation. The superseded plan shall be retained on-site (or accessible from a central location by computer or other means that provides access within two hours after a request) for at least 6 months after its creation.

(d) If a leak is detected according to the criteria of [paragraph \(b\)](#) or [\(c\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) and [\(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section, except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section.

(1) The leak shall be repaired as soon as practical but not later than 45 calendar days after the owner or operator receives results of monitoring tests indicating a leak. The leak shall be repaired unless the owner or operator demonstrates that the results are due to a condition other than a leak.

(2) Once the leak has been repaired, the owner or operator shall confirm that the heat exchange system has been repaired within 7 calendar days of the repair or startup, whichever is later.

(e) Delay of repair of heat exchange systems for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the equipment is isolated from the process. Delay of repair is also allowed if repair is technically infeasible without a shutdown and any one of the conditions in [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section is met. All time periods in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section shall be determined from the date when the owner or operator determines that delay of repair is necessary.

(1) If a shutdown is expected within the next 2 months, a special shutdown before that planned shutdown is not required.

(2) If a shutdown is not expected within the next 2 months, the owner or operator may delay repair as provided in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. Documentation of a decision to delay repair shall state the reasons repair was delayed and shall specify a schedule for completing the repair as soon as practical.

(i) If a shutdown for repair would cause greater emissions than the potential emissions from delaying repair, the owner or operator may delay repair until the next shutdown of the process equipment associated with the leaking heat exchanger. The owner or operator shall document the basis for the determination that a shutdown for repair would cause greater emissions than the emissions likely to result from delaying repair as specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(2\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) and [\(e\)\(2\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) The owner or operator shall calculate the potential emissions from the leaking heat exchanger by multiplying the concentration of total hazardous air pollutants listed in table 4 of this subpart in the cooling water from the leaking heat exchanger by the flowrate of the cooling water from the leaking heat exchanger by the expected duration of the delay. The owner or operator may calculate potential emissions using total organic carbon concentration instead of total hazardous air pollutants listed in table 4 of this subpart.

(B) The owner or operator shall determine emissions from purging and depressurizing the equipment that will result from the unscheduled shutdown for the repair.

(ii) If repair is delayed for reasons other than those specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator may delay repair up to a maximum of 120 calendar days. The owner shall demonstrate that the necessary parts or personnel were not available.

(f)

(1) **Required records.** The owner or operator shall retain the records identified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(f\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) of this section as specified in [§ 63.103\(c\)\(1\)](#).

(i) Monitoring data required by this section indicating a leak and the date when the leak was detected, and if demonstrated not to be a leak, the basis for that determination;

(ii) Records of any leaks detected by procedures subject to [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)](#) of this section and the date the leak was discovered;

(iii) The dates of efforts to repair leaks; and

(iv) The method or procedure used to confirm repair of a leak and the date repair was confirmed.

(2) **Reports.** If an owner or operator invokes the delay of repair provisions for a heat exchange system, the following information shall be submitted in the next semi-annual periodic report required by [§ 63.152\(c\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#). If the leak remains unrepaired, the information shall also be submitted in each subsequent periodic report, until repair of the leak is reported.

(i) The owner or operator shall report the presence of the leak and the date that the leak was detected.

(ii) The owner or operator shall report whether or not the leak has been repaired.

(iii) The owner or operator shall report the reason(s) for delay of repair. If delay of repair is invoked due to the reasons described in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section, documentation of emissions estimates must also be submitted.

(iv) If the leak remains unrepaired, the owner or operator shall report the expected date of repair.

(v) If the leak is repaired, the owner or operator shall report the date the leak was successfully repaired.

[[62 FR 2733](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.105 Maintenance wastewater requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\) through \(e\)](#) of this section for maintenance wastewaters containing those organic HAP's listed in table 9 of [subpart G of this part](#).

(b) The owner or operator shall prepare a description of maintenance procedures for management of wastewaters generated from the emptying and purging of equipment in the process during temporary shutdowns for inspections, maintenance, and repair (i.e., a maintenance-turnaround) and during periods which are not shutdowns (i.e., routine maintenance). The descriptions shall:

(1) Specify the process equipment or maintenance tasks that are anticipated to create wastewater during maintenance activities.

(2) Specify the procedures that will be followed to properly manage the wastewater and control organic HAP emissions to the atmosphere; and

(3) Specify the procedures to be followed when clearing materials from process equipment.

(c) The owner or operator shall modify and update the information required by [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section as needed following each maintenance procedure based on the actions taken and the wastewaters generated in the preceding maintenance procedure.

(d) The owner or operator shall incorporate the procedures described in [paragraphs \(b\) and \(c\)](#) of this section as part of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required under [§ 63.6\(e\)\(3\)](#).

(e) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the information required by [paragraphs \(b\) and \(c\)](#) of this section as part of the start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan required under [§ 63.6\(e\)\(3\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

[[59 FR 19454](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [60 FR 63626](#), Dec. 12, 1995; [71 FR 20456](#), Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.106 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under [subpart E of this part](#), the authorities contained in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to requirements in [§§ 63.100](#), [63.102](#), and [63.104](#). Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under [§ 63.7\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(f\)](#), as defined in [§ 63.90](#), and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under [§ 63.8\(f\)](#), as defined in [§ 63.90](#), and as required in this subpart.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under [§ 63.10\(f\)](#), as defined in [§ 63.90](#), and as required in this subpart.

[[68 FR 37344](#), June 23, 2003]

§ 63.107 Identification of process vents subject to this subpart.

(a) The owner or operator shall use the criteria specified in this [§ 63.107](#) to determine whether there are any process vents associated with an air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, or reactor that is in a source subject to this subpart. A process vent is the point of discharge to the atmosphere (or the point of entry into a control device, if any) of a gas stream if the gas stream has the characteristics specified in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(h\)](#) of this section, or meets the criteria specified in [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.

(b) Some, or all, of the gas stream originates as a continuous flow from an air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, or reactor during operation of the chemical manufacturing process unit.

(c) The discharge to the atmosphere (with or without passing through a control device) meets at least one of the conditions specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Is directly from an air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, or reactor; or

(2) Is from an air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, or reactor after passing solely (i.e., without passing through any other unit operation for a process purpose) through one or more recovery devices within the chemical manufacturing process unit; or

(3) Is from a device recovering only mechanical energy from a gas stream that comes either directly from an air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, or reactor, or from an air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, or reactor after passing solely (i.e., without passing through any

other unit operation for a process purpose) through one or more recovery devices within the chemical manufacturing process unit.

(d) The gas stream contains greater than 0.005 weight percent total organic HAP at the point of discharge to the atmosphere (or at the point of entry into a control device, if any).

(e) The air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, or reactor is part of a chemical manufacturing process unit that meets the criteria of [§ 63.100\(b\)](#).

(f) The gas stream is in the gas phase from the point of origin at the air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, or reactor to the point of discharge to the atmosphere (or to the point of entry into a control device, if any).

(g) The gas stream is discharged to the atmosphere either on-site, off-site, or both.

(h) The gas stream is not any of the items identified in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\) through \(9\)](#) of this section.

(1) A relief valve discharge.

(2) A leak from equipment subject to [subpart H of this part](#).

(3) A gas stream going to a fuel gas system as defined in [§ 63.101](#).

(4) A gas stream exiting a control device used to comply with [§ 63.113](#).

(5) A gas stream transferred to other processes (on-site or off-site) for reaction or other use in another process (i.e., for chemical value as a product, isolated intermediate, byproduct, or coproduct, or for heat value).

(6) A gas stream transferred for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse, or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse.

(7) A storage vessel vent or transfer operation vent subject to [§ 63.119](#) or [§ 63.126](#).

(8) A vent from a waste management unit subject to [§§ 63.132 through 63.137](#).

(9) A gas stream exiting an analyzer.

(i) The gas stream would meet the characteristics specified in [paragraphs \(b\) through \(g\)](#) of this section, but, for purposes of avoiding applicability, has been deliberately interrupted, temporarily liquefied, routed through any item of equipment for no process purpose, or disposed of in a flare that does not meet the criteria in [§ 63.11\(b\)](#), or an incinerator that does not reduce emissions of organic HAP by 98 percent or to a concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent.

[[66 FR 6928](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

Table 1 to Subpart F of Part 63—Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Chemicals

Chemical name ^a	CAS No. ^b	Group
Acenaphthene	83329	V
Acetal	105577	V
Acetaldehyde	75070	II
Acetamide	60355	II
Acetanilide	103844	II
Acetic acid	64197	II
Acetic anhydride	108247	II
Acetoacetanilide	102012	III
Acetone	67641	I
Acetone cyanohydrin	75865	V
Acetonitrile	75058	I
Acetophenone	98862	I
Acrolein	107028	IV
Acrylamide	79061	I
Acrylic acid	79107	IV
Acrylonitrile	107131	I
Adiponitrile	111693	I
Alizarin	72480	V
Alkyl anthraquinones	008	V
Allyl alcohol	107186	I
Allyl chloride	107051	IV
Allyl cyanide	109751	IV
Aminophenol sulfonic acid	0010	V
Aminophenol (p-)	123308	I
Aniline	62533	I
Aniline hydrochloride	142041	III
Anisidine (o-)	90040	II
Anthracene	120127	V
Anthraquinone	84651	III
Azobenzene	103333	I
Benzaldehyde	100527	III
Benzene	71432	I

Chemical name ^a	CAS No. ^b	Group
Benzenedisulfonic acid	98486	I
Benzenesulfonic acid	98113	I
Benzil	134816	III
Benzilic acid	76937	III
Benzoic acid	65850	III
Benzoin	119539	III
Benzonitrile	100470	III
Benzophenone	119619	I
Benzotrichloride	98077	III
Benzoyl chloride	98884	III
Benzyl acetate	140114	III
Benzyl alcohol	100516	III
Benzyl benzoate	120514	III
Benzyl chloride	100447	III
Benzyl dichloride	98873	III
Biphenyl	92524	I
Bisphenol A	80057	III
Bis(Chloromethyl) Ether	542881	I
Bromobenzene	108861	I
Bromoform	75252	V
Bromonaphthalene	27497514	IV
Butadiene (1,3-)	106990	II
Butanediol (1,4-)	110634	I
Butyl acrylate (n-)	141322	V
Butylene glycol (1,3-)	107880	II
Butyrolactone	96480	I
Caprolactam	105602	II
Carbaryl	63252	V
Carbazole	86748	V
Carbon disulfide	75150	IV
Carbon tetrabromide	558134	II
Carbon tetrachloride	56235	I
Carbon tetrafluoride	75730	II
Chloral	75876	II
Chloroacetic acid	79118	II
Chloroacetophenone (2-)	532274	I
Chloroaniline (p-)	106478	II

Chemical name ^a	CAS No. ^b	Group
Chlorobenzene	108907	I
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene (Chloroprene)	126998	II
Chlorodifluoroethane	25497294	V
Chlorodifluoromethane	75456	I
Chloroform	67663	I
Chloronaphthalene	25586430	IV
Chloronitrobenzene (m-).	121733	I
Chloronitrobenzene (o-).	88733	I
Chloronitrobenzene (p-).	100005	I
Chlorophenol (m-)	108430	II
Chlorophenol (o-)	95578	II
Chlorophenol (p-)	106489	II
Chlorotoluene (m-)	108418	III
Chlorotoluene (o-)	95498	III
Chlorotoluene (p-)	106434	III
Chlorotrifluoromethane	75729	II
Chrysene	218019	V
Cresol and cresylic acid (m-)	108394	III
Cresol and cresylic acid (o-)	95487	III
Cresol and cresylic acid (p-)	106445	III
Cresols and cresylic acids (mixed)	1319773	III
Cumene	98828	I
Cumene hydroperoxide	80159	I
Cyanoacetic acid	372098	II
Cyclohexane	110827	I
Cyclohexanol	108930	I
Cyclohexanone	108941	I
Cyclohexylamine	108918	III
Cyclooctadienes	29965977	II
Decahydronaphthalene	91178	IV
Diacetoxy-2-Butene (1,4-)	0012	V
Diaminophenol hydrochloride	137097	V
Dibromomethane	74953	V
Dichloroaniline (mixed isomers)	27134276	I

Chemical name ^a	CAS No. ^b	Group
Dichlorobenzene (p-)	106467	I
Dichlorobenzene (m-)	541731	I
Dichlorobenzene (o-)	95501	I
Dichlorobenzidine (3,3'-).	91941	I
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75718	I
Dichloroethane (1,2-) (Ethylenedichloride) (EDC)	107062	I
Dichloroethyl ether (bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)	111444	I
Dichloroethylene (1,2-)	540590	II
Dichlorophenol (2,4-)	120832	III
Dichloropropene (1,3-)	542756	II
Dichlorotetrafluoro- ethane.	1320372	V
Dichloro-1-butene (3,4-)	760236	II
Dichloro-2-butene (1,4-)	764410	V
Diethanolamine (2,2'-Iminodiethanol)	111422	I
Diethyl sulfate	64675	II
Diethylamine	109897	IV
Diethylaniline (2,6-)	579668	V
Diethylene glycol	111466	I
Diethylene glycol dibutyl ether	112732	I
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether	112367	I
Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether	111966	I
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	124174	I
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	112345	I
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	112152	I
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	111900	I
Diethylene glycol monohexyl ether	112594	V
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	629389	V
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	111773	I
Dihydroxybenzoic acid (Resorcylic acid)	27138574	V
Dimethylbenzidine (3,3'-).	119937	II
Dimethyl ether	115106	IV
Dimethylformamide (N,N-)	68122	II
Dimethylhydrazine (1,1-).	57147	II

Chemical name ^a	CAS No. ^b	Group
Dimethyl sulfate	77781	I
Dimethyl terephthalate	120616	II
Dimethylamine	124403	IV
Dimethylaminoethanol (2-)	108010	I
Dimethylaniline (N,N')	121697	III
Dinitrobenzenes (NOS) ^c	25154545	I
Dinitrophenol (2,4-)	51285	III
Dinitrotoluene (2,4-)	121142	III
Dioxane (1,4-) (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	1239	11I
Dioxolane (1,3-)	646060	I
Diphenyl methane	101815	I
Diphenyl oxide	101848	I
Diphenyl thiourea	102089	III
Diphenylamine	122394	III
Dipropylene glycol	110985	I
Di-o-tolyguanidine	97392	III
Dodecanedioic acid	693232	I
Dodecyl benzene (branched)	123013	V
Dodecyl phenol (branched)	121158585	V
Dodecylaniline	28675174	V
Dodecylbenzene (n-)	121013	I
Dodecylphenol	27193868	III
Epichlorohydrin (1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106898	I
Ethanolamine	141435	I
Ethyl acrylate	140885	II
Ethylbenzene	100414	I
Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	75003	IV
Ethyl chloroacetate	105395	II
Ethylamine	75047	V
Ethylaniline (N-)	103695	III
Ethylaniline (o-)	578541	III
Ethylcellulose	9004573	V
Ethylcyanoacetate	105566	V
Ethylene carbonate	96491	I
Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)	106934	I
Ethylene glycol	107211	I
Ethylene glycol diacetate	111557	I

Chemical name ^a	CAS No. ^b	Group
Ethylene glycol dibutyl ether	112481	V
Ethylene glycol diethyl ether (1,2-diethoxyethane).	629141	I
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	110714	I
Ethylene glycol monoacetate	542596	V
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate.	112072	I
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111762	I
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate.	111159	I
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	110805	I
Ethylene glycol monohexyl ether	112254	V
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	110496	I
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	109864	I
Ethylene glycol monooctyl ether	002	V
Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether	122996	I
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	2807309	I
Ethylene oxide	75218	I
Ethylenediamine	107153	II
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	60004	V
Ethylenimine (Aziridine)	151564	II
Ethylhexyl acrylate (2-isomer)	103117	II
Fluoranthene	206440	V
Formaldehyde	50000	I
Formamide	75127	II
Formic acid	64186	II
Fumaric acid	110178	I
Glutaraldehyde	111308	IV
Glyceraldehyde	367475	V
Glycerol	56815	II
Glycine	56406	II
Glyoxal	107222	II
Hexachlorobenzene	118741	II
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	II
Hexachloroethane	67721	II
Hexadiene (1,4-)	592450	II

Chemical name ^a	CAS No. ^b	Group
Hexamethylene-tetramine.	100970	I
Hexane	110543	V
Hexanetriol (1,2,6-)	106694	IV
Hydroquinone	123319	I
Hydroxyadipaldehyde	141311	V
Isobutyl acrylate	106638	V
Isobutylene	115117	V
Isophorone	78591	IV
Isophorone nitrile	0017	V
Isophthalic acid	121915	III
Isopropylphenol	25168063	III
Linear alkylbenzene	__ d	I
Maleic anhydride	108316	I
Maleic hydrazide	123331	I
Malic acid	6915157	I
Metanilic acid	121471	I
Methacrylic acid	79414	V
Methanol	67561	IV
Methionine	63683	I
Methyl acetate	79209	IV
Methyl acrylate	96333	V
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74839	IV
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	74873	IV
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-butanone)	78933	V
Methyl formate	107313	II
Methyl hydrazine	60344	IV
Methyl isobutyl carbinol	108112	IV
Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	108101	IV
Methyl isocyanate	624839	IV
Methyl mercaptan	74931	IV
Methyl methacrylate	80626	IV
Methyl phenyl carbinol	98851	II
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634044	V
Methylamine	74895	IV
Methylaniline (N-)	100618	III
Methylcyclohexane	108872	III

Chemical name ^a	CAS No. ^b	Group
Methylcyclohexanol	25639423	V
Methylcyclohexanone	1331222	III
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75092	I
Methylene dianiline (4,4'-isomer)	101779	I
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (4,4'-) (MDI)	101688	III
Methylionones (a-)	79696	V
Methylpentynol	77758	V
Methylstyrene (a-)	98839	I
Naphthalene	91203	IV
Naphthalene sulfonic acid (a-)	85472	IV
Naphthalene sulfonic acid (b-)	120183	IV
Naphthol (a-)	90153	IV
Naphthol (b-)	135193	IV
Naphtholsulfonic acid (1-)	567180	V
Naphthylamine sulfonic acid (1,4-)	84866	V
Naphthylamine sulfonic acid (2,1-)	81163	V
Naphthylamine (1-)	134327	V
Naphthylamine (2-)	91598	V
Nitroaniline (m-)	99092	II
Nitroaniline (o-)	88744	I
Nitroanisole (o-)	91236	III
Nitroanisole (p-)	100174	III
Nitrobenzene	98953	I
Nitronaphthalene (1-)	86577	IV
Nitrophenol (p-)	100027	III
Nitrophenol (o-)	88755	III
Nitropropane (2-)	79469	II
Nitrotoluene (all isomers)	1321126	III
Nitrotoluene (o-)	88722	III
Nitrotoluene (m-)	99081	III
Nitrotoluene (p-)	99990	III
Nitroxylyene	25168041	V
Nonylbenzene (branched)	1081772	V
Nonylphenol	25154523	V
Octene-1	111660	I
Octylphenol	27193288	III
Paraformaldehyde	30525894	I

Chemical name ^a	CAS No. ^b	Group
Paraldehyde	123637	II
Pentachlorophenol	87865	III
Pentaerythritol	115775	I
Peracetic acid	79210	II
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	594423	IV
Phenanthrene	85018	V
Phenetidine (p-)	156434	III
Phenol	108952	III
Phenolphthalein	77098	III
Phenolsulfonic acids (all isomers)	1333397	III
Phenyl anthranilic acid (all isomers)	91407	III
Phenylenediamine (p-)	106503	I
Phloroglucinol	108736	III
Phosgene	75445	IV
Phthalic acid	88993	III
Phthalic anhydride	85449	III
Phthalimide	85416	III
Phthalonitrile	91156	III
Picoline (b-)	108996	II
Piperazine	110850	I
Propiolactone (beta-)	57578	I
Propionaldehyde	123386	IV
Propionic acid	79094	I
Propylene carbonate	108327	V
Propylene dichloride (1,2-dichloropropane)	78875	IV
Propylene glycol	57556	I
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	107982	I
Propylene oxide	75569	I
Pyrene	129000	V
Pyridine	110861	II
p-tert-Butyl toluene	98511	III
Quinone	106514	III
Resorcinol	108463	I
Salicylic acid	69727	III
Sodium methoxide	124414	IV
Sodium phenate	139026	III
Stilbene	588590	III

Chemical name ^a	CAS No. ^b	Group
Styrene	100425	I
Succinic acid	110156	I
Succinonitrile	110612	I
Sulfanilic acid	121573	III
Sulfolane	126330	II
Tartaric acid	526830	I
Terephthalic acid	100210	II
Tetrabromophthalic anhydride	632791	III
Tetrachlorobenzene (1,2,4,5-)	95943	I
Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-)	79345	II
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127184	I
Tetrachlorophthalic-anhydride.	117088	III
Tetraethyl lead	78002	IV
Tetraethylene glycol	112607	I
Tetraethylene-pentamine.	112572	V
Tetrahydrofuran	109999	I
Tetrahydronaphthalene	119642	IV
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride	85438	II
Tetramethylene-diamine.	110601	II
Tetramethylethylenediamine	110189	V
Tetramethyllead	75741	V
Toluene	108883	I
Toluene 2,4 diamine	95807	II
Toluene 2,4 diisocyanate	584849	II
Toluene diisocyanates (mixture)	26471625	II
Toluene sulfonic acids	104154	III
Toluenesulfonyl chloride	98599	III
Toluidine (o-)	95534	II
Trichloroaniline-(2,4,6-).	634935	III
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,3-)	87616	V
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)	120821	I
Trichloroethane (1,1,1-)	71556	II

Chemical name ^a	CAS No. ^b	Group
Trichloroethane (1,1,2-) (Vinyl trichloride)	79005	II
Trichloroethylene	79016	I
Trichlorofluoromethane	75694	I
Trichlorophenol (2,4,5-).	95954	I
(1,1,2-) Trichloro (1,2,2-) trifluoroethane.	76131	I
Triethanolamine	102716	I
Triethylamine	121448	IV
Triethylene glycol	112276	I
Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether.	112492	I
Triethylene glycol monoethyl ether	112505	V
Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether	112356	I
Trimethylamine	75503	IV
Trimethylcyclohexanol	933482	IV
Trimethylcyclo- hexanone.	2408379	IV
Trimethylcyclo- hexylamine.	34216347	V
Trimethylolpropane	77996	I
Trimethylpentane (2,2,4-)	540841	V
Tripropylene glycol	24800440	V
Vinyl acetate	108054	II
Vinyl chloride (Chloroethylene)	75014	I
Vinyl toluene	25013154	III
Vinylcyclohexene (4-)	100403	II
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-dichloroethylene).	75354	II
Vinyl(N-)-pyrrolidone(2-)	88120	V
Xanthates	140896	V
Xylene sulfonic acid	25321419	III
Xylenes (NOS) ^c	1330207	I
Xylene (m-)	108383	I
Xylene (o-)	95476	I
Xylene (p-)	106423	I
Xylenols (Mixed)	1300716	V

Chemical name ^a	CAS No. ^b	Group
Xylidene	1300738	III

^a Isomer means all structural arrangements for the same number of atoms of each element and does not mean salts, esters, or derivatives.

^b CAS Number = Chemical Abstract Service number.

^c NOS = not otherwise specified.

^d No CAS number assigned.

[[59 FR 19454](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48176](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [61 FR 31439](#), June 20, 1996; [63 FR 26082](#), May 12, 1998]

Table 2 to Subpart F of Part 63—Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants

Chemical name ^{a b}	CAS No. ^c
Acenaphthene	83329
Acetaldehyde	75070
Acetamide	60355
Acetonitrile	75058
Acetophenone	98862
Acrolein	107028
Acrylamide	79061
Acrylic acid	79107
Acrylonitrile	107131
Alizarin	72480
Allyl chloride	107051
Aniline	62533
Anisidine (o-)	90040
Anthracene	120127
Anthraquinone	84651
Benzene	71432
Benzotrichloride	98077
Benzyl chloride	100447
Biphenyl	92524
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542881
Bromoform	75252

Chemical name ^{a b}	CAS No. ^c
Bromonaphthalene	27497514
Butadiene (1,3-)	106990
Carbon disulfide	75150
Carbon tetrachloride	56235
Chloroacetic acid	79118
Chloroacetophenone (2-)	532274
Chlorobenzene	108907
2-Chloro-,1,3-butadiene (Chloroprene)	126998
Chloroform	67663
Chloronaphthalene	25586430
Chrysene	218019
Cresols and cresylic acids (mixed)	1319773
Cresol and cresylic acid (o-)	95487
Cresol and cresylic acid (m-)	108394
Cresol and cresylic acid (p-)	106445
Cumene	98828
Dichlorobenzene (p-)	106467
Dichlorobenzidine (3,3'-)	91941
Dichloroethane (1,2-) (Ethylene dichloride) (EDC)	107062
Dichloroethylether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)	111444
Dichloropropene (1,3-)	542756
Diethanolamine (2,2'-Iminodiethanol)	111422
Dimethylaniline (N,N-)	121697
Diethyl sulfate	64675
Dimethylbenzidine (3,3'-)	119937
Dimethylformamide (N,N-)	68122
Dimethylhydrazine (1,1-)	58147
Dimethylphthalate	131113
Dimethylsulfate	77781
Dinitrophenol (2,4-)	51285
Dinitrotoluene (2,4-)	121142
Dioxane (1,4-) (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	123911
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667
Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106898
Ethyl acrylate	140885
Ethylbenzene	100414
Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	75003

Chemical name ^{a b}	CAS No. ^c
Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)	106934
Ethylene glycol	107211
Ethylene oxide	75218
Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	75343
Fluoranthene	206440
Formaldehyde	50000
Glycol ethers ^d	
Hexachlorobenzene	118741
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683
Hexachloroethane	67721
Hexane	110543
Hydroquinone	123319
Isophorone	78591
Maleic anhydride	108316
Methanol	67561
Methylbromide (Bromomethane)	74839
Methylchloride (Chloromethane)	74873
Methyl hydrazine	60344
Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	108101
Methyl isocyanate	624839
Methyl methacrylate	80626
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634044
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75092
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (4,4'-) (MDI)	101688
Methylenedianiline (4,4'-)	101779
Naphthalene	91203
Naphthalene sulfonic acid (α)	85472
Naphthalene sulfonic acid (β)	120183
Naphthol (α)	90153
Naphthol (β)	135193
Naphtholsulfonic acid (1-)	567180
Naphthylamine sulfonic acid (1,4-)	84866
Naphthylamine sulfonic acid (2,1-)	81163
Naphthylamine (1-)	134327
Naphthylamine (2-)	91598
Nitronaphthalene (1-)	86577
Nitrobenzene	98953

Chemical name ^{a b}	CAS No. ^c
Nitrophenol (p-)	100027
Nitropropane (2-)	79469
Phenanthrene	85018
Phenol	108952
Phenylenediamine (p-)	106503
Phosgene	75445
Phthalic anhydride	85449
Propiolactone (beta-)	57578
Propionaldehyde	123386
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	78875
Propylene oxide	75569
Pyrene	129000
Quinone	106514
Styrene	100425
Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-)	79345
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127184
Tetrahydronaphthalene	119642
Toluene	108883
Toluene diamine (2,4-)	95807
Toluene diisocyanate (2,4-)	584849
Toluidine (o-)	95534
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)	120821
Trichloroethane (1,1,1-) (Methyl chloroform)	71556
Trichloroethane (1,1,2-) (Vinyl trichloride)	79005
Trichloroethylene	79016
Trichlorophenol (2,4,5-)	95954
Triethylamine	121448
Trimethylpentane (2,2,4-)	540841
Vinyl acetate	108054
Vinyl chloride (Chloroethylene)	75014
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	75354
Xylenes (NOS)	1330207
Xylene (m-)	108383
Xylene (o-)	95476
Xylene (p-)	106423

^a For all Listings above containing the word “Compounds,” the following applies: Unless otherwise specified, these listings are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (i.e., antimony, arsenic) as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

^b Isomer means all structural arrangements for the same number of atoms of each element and does not mean salts, esters, or derivatives.

^c CAS No. = Chemical Abstract Service number.

^d Includes mono- and di- ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol R-(OCH₂ CH_{2n}-OR where:

n = 1, 2, or 3;

R = alkyl or aryl groups; and

R'' = R, H or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure:

R-(OCH₂ CH_{2n}-OH

Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.

[[62 FR 2735](#), Jan. 17, 1997, as amended at [71 FR 76614](#), Dec. 21, 2006]

Table 3 to Subpart F of Part 63—General Provisions Applicability to Subparts F, G, and H^a to Subpart F

Reference	Applies to subparts F, G, and H	Comment
63.1(a)(1)	Yes	Overlap clarified in § 63.101 , § 63.111 , § 63.161 .
63.1(a)(2)	Yes	
63.1(a)(3)	Yes	§ 63.110 and § 63.160(b) of subparts G and H identify which standards are overridden.
63.1(a)(4)	No	Subpart F specifies applicability of each paragraph in subpart A to subparts F, G, and H.
63.1 (a)(5)–(a)(9)	No	
63.1(a)(10)	No	Subparts F, G, and H specify calendar or operating day.
63.1(a)(11)	No	Subpart F § 63.103(d) specifies acceptable methods for submitting reports. ^a
63.1 (a)(12)–(a)(14)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	No	Subpart F specifies applicability.

Reference	Applies to subparts F, G, and H	Comment
63.1(b)(2)	Yes	
63.1(b)(3)	No	
63.1(c)(1)	No	Subpart F specifies applicability.
63.1(c)(2)	No	Area sources are not subject to subparts F, G, and H.
63.1(c)(3)	No	
63.1(c)(4)	Yes	
63.1(c)(5)	No	Subparts G and H specify applicable notification requirements.
63.1(c)(6)	Yes	
63.1(d)	No	
63.1(e)	No	Subparts F, G, and H established before permit program.
63.2	Yes	Subpart F § 63.101(a) specifies those subpart A definitions that apply to the HON. Subpart F definition of “source” is equivalent to subpart A definition of “affected source.”
63.3	No	Units of measure are spelled out in subparts F, G, and H.
63.4 (a)(1)–(a)(3)	Yes	
63.4(a)(4)	No	This is a reserved paragraph in subpart A of part 63.
63.4(a)(5)	Yes	
63.4(b)	Yes	
63.4(c)	Yes	
63.5(a)(1)	Yes	Except the terms “source” and “stationary source” in § 63.5(a)(1) should be interpreted as having the same meaning as “affected source.”
63.5(a)(2)	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Yes	Except § 63.100(l) defines when construction or reconstruction is subject to standards for new sources.
63.5(b)(2)	No	This is a reserved paragraph in subpart A of part 63.
63.5(b)(3)	Yes	
63.5(b)(4)	Yes	Except the cross reference to § 63.9(b) is limited to § 63.9(b)(4) and (5) . Subpart F overrides § 63.9 (b)(1) through (b)(3) .
63.5(b)(5)	Yes	
63.5(b)(6)	Yes	Except § 63.100(l) defines when construction or reconstruction is subject to standards for new sources.
63.5(c)	No	This is a reserved paragraph in subpart A of part 63.
63.5(d)(1)(i)	No	For subpart G, see § 63.151(b) (2)(ii) and (2)(iii) for the applicability and timing of this submittal; for subpart H, see §

Reference	Applies to subparts F, G, and H	Comment
		63.182(b) (2)(ii) and (b)(2)(iii) for applicability and timing of this submittal.
63.5(d)(1)(ii)	Yes	Except § 63.5(d)(1)(ii)(H) does not apply.
63.5(d)(1)(iii)	No	Subpart G requires submittal of the Notification of Compliance Status in § 63.152(b) ; subpart H specifies requirements in § 63.182(c) .
63.5(d)(2)	No	
63.5(d)(3)	Yes— subpart G No—subpart H	Except § 63.5(d)(3)(ii) does not apply to subpart G.
63.5(d)(4)	Yes	
63.5(e)	Yes	
63.5(f)(1)	Yes	
63.5(f)(2)	Yes	Except the cross-reference to § 63.5(d)(1) is changed to § 63.151(b)(2)(ii) of subpart G and to § 63.182(b)(2)(ii) of subpart H. The cross-reference to § 63.5(b)(2) does not apply.
63.6(a)	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)	No	Subparts F and H specify compliance dates for sources subject to subparts F, G, and H.
63.6(b)(2)	No	
63.6(b)(3)	Yes	
63.6(b)(4)	No	May apply when standards are proposed under Section 112(f) of the Clean Air Act.
63.6(b)(5)	No	Subparts G and H include notification requirements.
63.6(b)(6)	No	
63.6(b)(7)	No	
63.6(c)(1)	No	Subpart F specifies the compliance dates for subparts G and H.
63.6(c)(2)	No	
63.6(c)(3)	No	
63.6(c)(4)	No	
63.6(c)(5)	Yes	
63.6(d)	No	
63.6(e)	Yes	Except as otherwise specified for individual paragraphs. Does not apply to Group 2 emission points unless they are included in an emissions average. ^b
63.6(e)(1)(i)	No	This is addressed by § 63.102(a)(4) of subpart F.

Reference	Applies to subparts F, G, and H	Comment
63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Yes	
63.6(e)(1)(iii)	Yes	
63.6(e)(2)	Yes	
63.6(e)(3)(i)	Yes	For subpart H, the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan requirement of § 63.6(e)(3)(i) is limited to control devices subject to the provisions of subpart H and is optional for other equipment subject to subpart H. The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan may include written procedures that identify conditions that justify a delay of repair.
63.6(e)(3)(i)(A)	No	This is addressed by § 63.102(a)(4) .
63.6(e)(3)(i)(B)	Yes	
63.6(e)(3)(i)(C)	Yes	
63.6(e)(3)(ii)	Yes	
63.6(e)(3)(iii)	No	Recordkeeping and reporting are specified in § 63.103(c)(2) of subpart F and § 63.152(d)(1) of subpart G.
63.6(e)(3)(iv)	No	Recordkeeping and reporting are specified in § 63.103(c)(2) of subpart F and § 63.152(d)(1) of subpart G.
63.6(e)(3)(v)	No	Records retention requirements are specified in § 63.103(c) .
63.6(e)(3)(vi)	Yes	
63.6(e)(3)(vii)	Yes	
63.6(e)(3)(vii)(A)	Yes	
63.6(e)(3)(vii)(B)	Yes	Except the plan must provide for operation in compliance with § 63.102(a)(4) .
63.6(e)(3)(vii)(C)	Yes	
63.6(e)(3)(viii)	Yes	
63.6(e)(3)(ix)	Yes	
63.6(f)(1)	No	§ 63.102(a) of subpart F specifies when the standards apply.
63.6(f)(2)(i)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(ii)	Yes— subpart G No—subpart H	§ 63.152(c)(2) of subpart G specifies the use of monitoring data in determining compliance with subpart G.
63.6(f)(2)(iii) (A), (B), and (C)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(iii)(D)	No	
63.6(f)(2)(iv)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(v)	Yes	
63.6(f)(3)	Yes	

Reference	Applies to subparts F, G, and H	Comment
63.6(g)	No	Procedures specified in § 63.102(b) of subpart F.
63.6(h)	No	
63.6(i)(1)	Yes	
63.6(i)(2)	Yes	
63.6(i)(3)	No	For subpart G, § 63.151(a)(6) specifies procedures; for subpart H, § 63.182(a)(6) specifies procedures.
63.6(i)(4)(i)(A)	Yes	
63.6(i)(4)(i)(B)	No	Dates are specified in § 63.151(a)(6)(i) of subpart G and § 63.182(a)(6)(i) of subpart H.
63.6(i)(4)(ii)	No	
63.6(i) (5)–(14)	Yes	
63.6(i)(15)	No	
63.6(i)(16)	Yes	Subparts F, G, and H specify required testing and compliance demonstration procedures.
63.6(j)	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)	No	
63.7(a)(2)	No	
63.7(a)(3)	Yes	For subpart G, test results must be submitted in the Notification of Compliance Status due 150 days after compliance date, as specified in § 63.152(b) ; for subpart H, all test results subject to reporting are reported in periodic reports.
63.7(b)	No	
63.7(c)	No	
63.7(d)	Yes	
63.7(e)(1)	Yes	Subparts F, G, and H specify test methods and procedures.
63.7(e)(2)	Yes	
63.7(e)(3)	No	
63.7(e)(4)	Yes	
63.7(f)	No	Subparts F, G, and H specify applicable methods and provide alternatives.
63.7(g)	No	
63.7(h)(1)	Yes	Performance test reporting specified in § 63.152(b) of subpart G: Not applicable to subpart H because no performance test required by subpart H.
63.7(h)(2)	Yes	

Reference	Applies to subparts F, G, and H	Comment
63.7(h)(3)	No	§ 63.103(b)(5) of subpart F specifies provisions for requests to waive performance tests.
63.7(h)(4)	No	
63.7(h)(5)	Yes	
63.8(a)(1)	Yes	
63.8(a)(2)	No	Subparts G and H specify locations to conduct monitoring.
63.8(a)(3)	No	
63.8(a)(4)	Yes	
63.8(b)(1)	Yes	
63.8(b)(2)	No	For subpart G, submit as part of periodic report required by § 63.152(c) ; for subpart H, retain as required by § 63.181(g)(2)(ii) .
63.8(b)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)(ii)	No	
63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Yes	Subpart G specifies monitoring frequency by kind of emission point and control technology used (e.g., § 63.111 , § 63.120(d)(2) , § 63.143 , and § 63.152(f)); subpart H does not require use of continuous monitoring systems.
63.8(c)(2)	Yes	
63.8(c)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(4)	No	
63.8 (c)(5)–(c)(8)	No	Timeframe for submitting request specified in § 63.151(f) or (g) of subpart G; not applicable to subpart H because subpart H specifies acceptable alternative methods.
63.8(d)	No	
63.8(e)	No	
63.8 (f)(1)–(f)(3)	Yes	
63.8(f)(4)(i)	No	Subparts G and H do not require continuous emission monitoring.
63.8(f)(4)(ii)	Yes	
63.8(f)(4)(iii)	No	
63.8(f)(5)(i)	Yes	
63.8(f)(5)(ii)	No	Subparts G and H do not require continuous emission monitoring.
63.8(f)(5)(iii)	Yes	
63.8(f)(6)	No	

Reference	Applies to subparts F, G, and H	Comment
63.8(g)	No	Data reduction procedures specified in § 63.152(f) and (g) of subpart G; not applicable to subpart H.
63.9(a)	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)	No	Specified in § 63.151(b)(2) of subpart G; specified in § 63.182(b) of subpart H.
63.9(b)(2)	No	Initial Notification provisions are specified in § 63.151(b) of subpart G; in § 63.182(b) of subpart H.
63.9(b)(3)	No	
63.9(b)(4)	Yes	Except that the notification in § 63.9(b)(4)(i) shall be submitted at the time specified in § 63.151(b)(2)(ii) of subpart G; in § 63.182(b)(2) of subpart H.
63.9(b)(5)	Yes	Except that the notification in § 63.9(b)(5) shall be submitted at the time specified in § 63.151(b)(2)(ii) of subpart G; in § 63.182 (b)(2) of subpart H.
63.9(c)	Yes	
63.9(d)	Yes	
63.9(e)	No	
63.9(f)	No	
63.9(g)	No	
63.9(h)	No	§ 63.152(b) of subpart G and § 63.182 (c) of subpart H specify Notification of Compliance Status requirements.
63.9(i)	Yes	
63.9(j)	Yes	Only as related to change to major source status.
63.9(k)	Yes	Only as specified in § 63.9(j) .
63.10(a)	Yes	
63.10(b)(1)	No	§ 63.103(c) of subpart F specifies record retention requirements.
63.10(b)(2)	No	§ 63.103(c) of subpart F specifies required records.
63.10(b)(3)	No	
63.10(c)	No	
63.10(d)(1)	No	
63.10(d)(2)	No	§ 63.152(b) of subpart G specifies performance test reporting; not applicable to subpart H.
63.10(d)(3)	No	
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	Yes	Except that reports required by § 63.10(d)(5) shall be submitted at the time specified in § 63.152(d) of subpart G and in § 63.182(d) of subpart H.

Reference	Applies to subparts F, G, and H	Comment
63.10(e)	No	
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11–63.15	Yes	

^a Wherever subpart A specifies “postmark” dates, submittals may be sent by methods other than the U.S. Mail (e.g., by fax or courier). Submittals shall be sent by the specified dates, but a postmark is not necessarily required.

^b The plan, and any records or reports of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction do not apply to Group 2 emission points unless they are included in an emissions average.

[[62 FR 2737](#), Jan. 17, 1997, as amended at [71 FR 20456](#), Apr. 20, 2006; [85 FR 73887](#), Nov. 19, 2020]

Table 4 to Subpart F of Part 63—Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants Subject to Cooling Tower Monitoring Requirements in [§ 63.104](#)

Chemical name	CAS Number ^a
Acetaldehyde	75070
Acetonitrile	75058
Acetophenone	98862
Acrolein	107028
Acrylonitrile	107131
Allyl chloride	107051
Aniline	62533
Anisidine (o-)	90040
Benzene	71432
Benzyl chloride	100447
Biphenyl	92524
Bromoform	75252
Butadiene (1,3-)	106990
Carbon disulfide	75150
Carbon tetrachloride	56235
Chloroacetophenone (2-)	532274
Chlorobenzene	108907

Chemical name	CAS Number ^a
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene (Chloroprene)	126998
Chloroform	67663
Cresol and cresylic acid (o-)	95487
Cresol and cresylic acid (m-)	108394
Cresol and cresylic acid (p-)	106445
Cumene	98828
Dichlorobenzene (p-)	106467
Dichlorobenzidine (3,3''-)	91941
Dichloroethane (1,2-) (Ethylene dichloride) (EDC)	107062
Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)	111444
Dichloropropene (1,3-)	542756
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether	112367
Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether	111966
Diethyl sulfate	64675
Dimethylaniline (N,N-)	121697
Dimethylhydrazine (1,1-)	57147
Dimethyl phthalate	131113
Dimethyl sulfate	77781
Dinitrophenol (2,4-)	51285
Dinitrotoluene (2,4-)	121142
Dioxane (1,4-) (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	123911
Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106898
Ethyl acrylate	140885
Ethylbenzene	100414
Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	75003
Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)	106934
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	110714
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111762
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	112072
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	111159
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	110805
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	109864
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	110496
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	2807309
Ethylene oxide	75218
Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	75343

Chemical name	CAS Number ^a
Formaldehyde	50000
Hexachlorobenzene	118741
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683
Hexachloroethane	67721
Hexane	110543
Isophorone	78591
Methanol	67561
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74839
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	74873
Methyl hydrazine	60344
Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	108101
Methyl methacrylate	80626
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634044
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75092
Methylenedianiline (4,4''-)	101779
Naphthalene	91203
Nitrobenzene	98953
Nitropropane (2-)	79469
Phenol	108952
Phenylenediamine (p-)	106503
Phosgene	75445
Propionaldehyde	123386
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	78875
Propylene oxide	75569
Quinone	106514
Styrene	100425
Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-)	79345
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127184
Toluene	108883
Toluidine (o-)	95534
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)	120821
Trichloroethane (1,1,1-) (Methyl chloroform)	71556
Trichloroethane (1,1,2-) (Vinyl trichloride)	79005
Trichloroethylene	79016
Trichlorophenol (2,4,5-)	95954
Triethylamine	121448

Chemical name	CAS Number ^a
Trimethylpentane (2,2,4-)	540841
Vinyl acetate	108054
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	75014
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	75354
Xylene (m-)	108383
Xylene (o-)	95476
Xylene (p-)	106423

^a CAS Number = Chemical Abstract Service number.

[[62 FR 2740](#), Jan. 17, 1997, as amended at [71 FR 76614](#), Dec. 21, 2006]

Appendix F

Subpart G

*National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air
Pollutants from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing
Industry for Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer
Operations, and Wastewater*

Subpart G—National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry for Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer Operations, and Wastewater

Source: [59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.110 Applicability.

(a) This subpart applies to all process vents, storage vessels, transfer racks, wastewater streams, and in-process equipment subject to [§ 63.149](#) within a source subject to [subpart F of this part](#).

(b) Overlap with other regulations for storage vessels.

(1) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), a Group 1 or Group 2 storage vessel that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb](#) is required to comply only with the provisions of this subpart.

(2) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), a Group 1 storage vessel that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart Y](#) is required to comply only with the provisions of this subpart.

(3) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), a Group 2 storage vessel that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart Y](#) is required to comply only with the provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart Y](#). The recordkeeping and reporting requirements of [40 CFR part 61, subpart Y](#) will be accepted as compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart.

(c) Overlap with other regulations for transfer racks.

(1) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), a Group 1 transfer rack that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart BB](#) is required to comply only with the provisions of this subpart.

(2) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), a Group 2 transfer rack that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart BB](#) is required to comply with the provisions of either paragraph (c)(2)(i) or (c)(2)(ii) of this subpart.

(i) If the transfer rack is subject to the control requirements specified in [§ 61.302](#) of [40 CFR part 61, subpart BB](#), then the transfer rack is required to comply with the control requirements of [§ 61.302](#) of [40 CFR part 61, subpart BB](#). The owner or operator may elect to comply with either the associated testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of [40 CFR part 61, subpart BB](#) or with the testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements specified in this subpart for Group 1 transfer racks. The owner

or operator shall indicate this decision in either the Notification of Compliance Status specified in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#) or in an operating permit application or amendment.

(ii) If the transfer rack is subject only to reporting and recordkeeping requirements under [40 CFR part 61, subpart BB](#), [then](#) the transfer rack is required to comply only with the reporting and recordkeeping requirements specified in this subpart for Group 2 transfer racks and is exempt from the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in [40 CFR part 61, subpart BB](#).

(d) *Overlap with other regulations for process vents.*

(1) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), a Group 1 process vent that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#) is required to comply only with the provisions of this subpart.

(2) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), the owner or operator of a Group 2 process vent that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#) shall determine requirements according to [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) If the Group 2 process vent has a TRE value less than 1 as determined by the procedures in [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#), [the](#) process vent is required to comply with the provisions in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(i\)\(A\) through \(d\)\(2\)\(i\)\(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) The provisions in both this subpart and in [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#) for applicability determination and the associated recordkeeping and reporting;

(B) The provisions in both this subpart and in [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#) for process changes and recalculation of the TRE index value and the associated recordkeeping and reporting; and

(C) The control requirements in [§ 60.612](#) of [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#). The owner or operator may elect to comply with either the associated testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#) or [with](#) the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements specified in this subpart for Group 1 process vents. The owner or operator shall indicate this decision in either the Notification of Compliance Status specified in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#) or in an operating permit application or amendment.

(ii) If the Group 2 process vent has a TRE value greater than or equal to 1 as determined by the procedures in [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#), [the](#) process vent is required to comply only with the provisions specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(D\)](#) of this section.

(A) The provisions in both this subpart and in [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#) for applicability determination and the associated recordkeeping and reporting;

(B) The provisions in both this subpart and in [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#) for process changes and recalculation of the TRE index value and the associated recordkeeping and reporting;

(C) If the provisions of both this subpart and [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#) require continuous monitoring of recovery device operating parameters, the process vent is required to comply only with the provisions that are specified in this subpart for continuous monitoring of recovery device operating parameters and the associated testing, reporting, and recordkeeping.

(D) If only the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#) require continuous monitoring of recovery device operating parameters, the process vent is required to comply only with the provisions that are specified in [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#) for continuous monitoring of recovery device operating parameters and the associated testing, reporting, and recordkeeping.

(3) After the compliance dates specified in 63.100 of [subpart F of this part](#), if an owner or operator of a process vent subject to this subpart that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#) elects to control the process vent to the levels required in [§ 63.113 \(a\)\(1\) or \(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) without calculating the TRE index value for the vent according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.115\(d\) of this subpart](#) then the owner or operator shall comply with the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions of this subpart and shall be exempt from the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart III](#).

(4) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), a Group 1 process vent that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#) is required to comply only with the provisions of this subpart.

(5) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), the owner or operator of a Group 2 process vent that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#) shall determine requirements according to [paragraphs \(d\)\(5\)\(i\) and \(d\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) If the Group 2 process vent has a TRE value less than 1 as determined by the procedures in [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#), the process vent is required to comply with the provisions in [paragraphs \(d\)\(5\)\(i\)\(A\) through \(d\)\(5\)\(i\)\(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) The provisions in both this subpart and in [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#) for applicability determination and the associated recordkeeping and reporting;

(B) The provisions in both this subpart and in [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#) for process changes and recalculation of the TRE index value and the associated recordkeeping and reporting; and

(C) The control requirements in [§ 60.662](#) of [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#). The owner or operator may elect to comply with either the associated testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#) or with the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements specified in this subpart for Group 1 process vents. The owner or operator shall indicate this decision in either the Notification of Compliance Status specified in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#) or in an operating permit application or amendment.

(ii) If the Group 2 process vent has a TRE value greater than or equal to 1 as determined by the procedures in [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#), the process vent is required to comply only with the provisions specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(5\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(d\)\(5\)\(ii\)\(D\)](#) of this section.

(A) The provisions in both this subpart and in [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#) for applicability determination and the associated recordkeeping and reporting;

(B) The provisions in both this subpart and in [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#) for process changes and recalculation of the TRE index value and the associated recordkeeping and reporting;

(C) If the provisions of both this subpart and [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#) require continuous monitoring of recovery device operating parameters, the process vent is required to comply only with the provisions that are specified in this subpart for continuous monitoring of recovery device operating parameters and the associated testing, reporting, and recordkeeping.

(D) If only the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#) require continuous monitoring of recovery device operating parameters, the process vent is required to comply only with the provisions that are specified in [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#) for continuous monitoring of recovery device operating parameters and the associated testing, reporting, and recordkeeping.

(6) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), if an owner or operator of a process vent subject to this subpart that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#) elects to control the process vent to the levels required in [§ 63.113\(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) without calculating the TRE index value for the vent according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.115\(d\) of this subpart](#) then the owner or operator shall comply with the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions of this subpart and shall be exempt from the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart NNN](#).

(7) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), a Group 1 process vent that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#) is required to comply only with the provisions of this subpart.

(8) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), the owner or operator of a Group 2 process vent that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#) shall determine requirements according to [paragraphs \(d\)\(8\)\(i\) and \(d\)\(8\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) If the Group 2 process vent has a TRE value less than 1 as determined by the procedures in [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#), the process vent is required to comply with the provisions in [paragraphs \(d\)\(8\)\(i\)\(A\) through \(d\)\(8\)\(i\)\(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) The provisions in both this subpart and in [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#) for applicability determination and the associated recordkeeping and reporting;

(B) The provisions in both this subpart and in [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#) for process changes and recalculation of the TRE index value and the associated recordkeeping and reporting; and

(C) The control requirements in [§ 60.702](#) of [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#). The owner or operator may elect to comply with either the associated testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#) or [with](#) the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements specified in this subpart for Group 1 process vents. The owner or operator shall indicate this decision in either the Notification of Compliance Status specified in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#) or in an operating permit application or amendment.

(ii) If the Group 2 process vent has a TRE value greater than or equal to 1 as determined by the procedures in [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#), the process vent is required to comply only with the provisions specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(8\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(d\)\(8\)\(ii\)\(D\)](#) of this section.

(A) The provisions in both this subpart and in [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#) for applicability determination and the associated recordkeeping and reporting;

(B) The provisions in both this subpart and in [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#) for process changes and recalculation of the TRE index value and the associated recordkeeping and reporting;

(C) If the provisions of both this subpart and [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#) require continuous monitoring of recovery device operating parameters, the process vent is required to comply only with the provisions that are specified in this subpart for continuous monitoring of recovery device operating parameters and the associated testing, reporting, and recordkeeping.

(D) If only the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#) require continuous monitoring of recovery device operating parameters, the process vent is required to comply only with the provisions that are specified in [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#) for continuous

monitoring of recovery device operating parameters and the associated testing, reporting, and recordkeeping.

(9) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), if an owner or operator of a process vent subject to this subpart that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#) elects to control the process vent to the levels required in [§ 63.113\(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) without calculating the TRE index value for the vent according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.115\(d\) of this subpart](#) then the owner or operator shall comply with the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions of this subpart and shall be exempt from the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart RRR](#).

(10) As an alternative to the requirements of paragraphs (d)(2), (d)(3), (d)(5), (d)(6), (d)(8), and/or (d)(9) of this section as applicable, if a chemical manufacturing process unit has equipment subject to the provisions of this subpart and equipment subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 60, subpart III, NNN](#), or RRR, the owner or operator may elect to apply this subpart to all such equipment in the chemical manufacturing process unit. If the owner or operator elects this method of compliance, all total organic compounds minus methane and ethane, in such equipment shall be considered for purposes of applicability and compliance with this subpart, as if they were organic hazardous air pollutants. Compliance with the provisions of this subpart, in the manner described in this paragraph, shall be deemed to constitute compliance with [40 CFR part 60, subpart III, NNN](#), or RRR, as applicable.

(e) *Overlap with other regulations for wastewater.*

(1) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), the owner or operator of a Group 1 or Group 2 wastewater stream that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart FF](#) is required to comply with the provisions of both this subpart and [40 CFR part 61, subpart FF](#). Alternatively, the owner or operator may elect to comply with the provisions of [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)\(i\) and \(e\)\(1\)\(ii\) of this section](#), which shall constitute compliance with the provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart FF](#).

(i) Comply with the provisions of this subpart; and

(ii) For any Group 2 wastewater stream or organic stream whose benzene emissions are subject to control through the use of one or more treatment processes or waste management units under the provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart FF](#) on or after December 31, 1992, comply with the requirements of this subpart for Group 1 wastewater streams.

(2) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), the owner or operator of any Group 1 or Group 2 wastewater stream that is also subject to provisions in [40 CFR parts 260 through 272](#) shall comply with the requirements of either [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)\(i\) or \(e\)\(2\)\(ii\) of this section](#).

(i) For each Group 1 or Group 2 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall comply with the more stringent control requirements (e.g., waste management units, numerical

treatment standards, etc.) and the more stringent testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that overlap between the provisions of this subpart and the provisions of [40 CFR parts 260 through 272](#). The owner or operator shall keep a record of the information used to determine which requirements were the most stringent and shall submit this information if requested by the Administrator; or

(ii) The owner or operator shall submit, no later than four months before the applicable compliance date specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), a request for a case-by-case determination of requirements. The request shall include the information specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\) and \(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) Identification of the wastewater streams that are subject to this subpart and to provisions in [40 CFR parts 260 through 272](#), determination of the Group 1/Group 2 status of those streams, determination of whether or not those streams are listed or exhibit a characteristic as specified in [40 CFR part 261](#), and determination of whether the waste management unit is subject to permitting under [40 CFR part 270](#).

(B) Identification of the specific control requirements (e.g., waste management units, numerical treatment standards, etc.) and testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that overlap between the provisions of this subpart and the provisions of [40 CFR parts 260 through 272](#).

(f) *Overlap with the Vinyl Chloride NESHAP.*

(1) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), the owner or operator of any Group 1 process vent that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart F](#) shall comply only with the provisions of this subpart.

(2) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), the owner or operator of any Group 2 process vent that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart F](#) shall comply with the provisions specified in either paragraph (f)(2)(i) or (f)(2)(ii) of this subpart.

(i) If the process vent is already controlled by a combustion device meeting the requirements of [40 CFR part 61, subpart F](#), [then](#) the owner or operator shall comply with either the associated testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions for Group 1 process vents in this subpart or the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart F](#). The owner or operator shall indicate this decision in either the Notification of Compliance Status specified in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#) or in an operating permit application or amendment.

(ii) If the process vent is not already controlled by a combustion device, then the owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of both this subpart and [40 CFR part 61, subpart F](#).

(3) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), if an owner or operator of a process vent subject to this subpart that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart F](#) elects to control the process vent to the levels required in [§ 63.113\(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) without calculating the TRE index value for the vent according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.115\(d\) of this subpart](#) then the owner or operator shall comply with the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions of this subpart and shall be exempt from the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart F](#).

(4) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), the owner or operator of a Group 1 or Group 2 wastewater stream that is also subject to the provisions of [40 CFR part 61, subpart F](#) shall comply with the provisions of either [paragraph \(f\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) or [\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of both this subpart and [40 CFR part 61, subpart F](#) or

(ii) The owner or operator may submit, no later than four months before the applicable compliance date specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), information demonstrating how compliance with [40 CFR Part 61, subpart F](#), will also ensure compliance with this subpart. The information shall include a description of the testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping that will be performed.

(g) **Rules stayed for reconsideration.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart, the effectiveness of subpart G is stayed from October 24, 1994, to April 24, 1995, only as applied to those sources for which the owner or operator makes a representation in writing to the Administrator that the resolution of the area source definition issues could have an effect on the compliance status of the source with respect to subpart G.

(h) **Overlap with other regulations for monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting with respect to combustion devices, recovery devices, or recapture devices.** After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), if any combustion device, recovery device, or recapture device subject to this subpart is also subject to monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in [40 CFR part 264, subpart AA](#) or [CC](#), or is subject to monitoring and recordkeeping requirements in [40 CFR part 265, subpart AA](#) or [CC](#) and [the](#) owner or operator complies with the periodic reporting requirements under [40 CFR part 264, subpart AA](#) or [CC](#) that would apply to the device if the facility had final-permitted status, the owner or operator may elect to comply either with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart, or with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in [40 CFR parts 264](#) and/or 265, as described in this paragraph, which shall constitute compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart. The owner or operator shall identify which option has been selected in the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\)](#).

(i) **Alternative means of compliance** —

(1) **Option to comply with part 65.** Owners or operators of CMPU that are subject to [§ 63.100](#) may choose to comply with the provisions of [40 CFR part 65](#) for all Group 1 and Group 2 process vents, Group 1 storage vessels, Group 1 transfer operations, and equipment that are subject to [§ 63.100](#), that are part of the CMPU. Other provisions applying to owners or operators who choose to comply with [40 CFR part 65](#) are provided in [40 CFR 65.1](#). Group 1 and Group 2 wastewater streams, Group 2 transfer operations, Group 2 storage vessels, and in-process streams are not eligible to comply with [40 CFR part 65](#) and must continue to comply with the requirements of this subpart and [subpart F of this part](#).

(i) For Group 1 and Group 2 process vents, [40 CFR part 65, subpart D](#), satisfies the requirements of [§§ 63.102, 63.103, 63.112](#) through [63.118, 63.148, 63.151, and 63.152](#).

(ii) For Group 1 storage vessels, [40 CFR part 65, subpart C](#), satisfies the requirements of [§§ 63.102, 63.103, 63.112, 63.119](#) through [63.123, 63.148, 63.151, and 63.152](#).

(iii) For Group 1 transfer racks, [40 CFR part 65, subpart E](#), satisfies the requirements of [§§ 63.102, 63.103, 63.112, 63.126](#) through [63.130, 63.148, 63.151, and 63.152](#).

(iv) For equipment, comply with [§ 65.160\(g\)](#).

(2) **Part 63, subpart A.** Owners or operators who choose to comply with [40 CFR part 65](#) must also comply with the applicable general provisions of this part 63 listed in table 1A of this subpart. All sections and paragraphs of [subpart A of this part](#) that are not mentioned in table 1A of this subpart do not apply to owners or operators who choose to comply with [40 CFR part 65](#), except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing [40 CFR part 65](#) still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with a subpart of [40 CFR part 65](#) must comply with [40 CFR part 65, subpart A](#).

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 53360](#), Oct. 24, 1994; [60 FR 5321](#), Jan. 27, 1995; [61 FR 64575](#), Dec. 5, 1996; [62 FR 2742](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [65 FR 78284](#), Dec. 14, 2000; [66 FR 6929](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.111 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given them in the Act, in [subpart F of this part](#), and in this section, as follows.

Air oxidation reactor means a device or vessel in which air, or a combination of air and oxygen, is used as an oxygen source in combination with one or more organic reactants to produce one or more organic compounds. Air oxidation reactor includes the product separator and any associated vacuum pump or steam jet.

Annual average concentration, as used in the wastewater provisions, means the flow-weighted annual average concentration, as determined according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.144\(b\) of this subpart](#).

Annual average flow rate, as used in the wastewater provisions, means the annual average flow rate, as determined according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.144\(c\)](#).

Automated monitoring and recording system means any means of measuring values of monitored parameters and creating a hard copy or computer record of the measured values that does not require manual reading of monitoring instruments and manual transcription of data values. Automated monitoring and recording systems include, but are not limited to, computerized systems and strip charts.

Batch operation means a noncontinuous operation in which a discrete quantity or batch of feed is charged into a unit operation within a chemical manufacturing process unit and distilled or reacted at one time. Batch operation includes noncontinuous operations in which the equipment is fed intermittently or discontinuously. Addition of raw material and withdrawal of product do not occur simultaneously in a batch operation. After each batch operation, the equipment is generally emptied before a fresh batch is started.

Boiler means any enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam and is not an incinerator. Boiler also means any industrial furnace as defined in [40 CFR 260.10](#).

By compound means by individual stream components, not carbon equivalents.

Car-seal means a seal that is placed on a device that is used to change the position of a valve (e.g., from opened to closed) in such a way that the position of the valve cannot be changed without breaking the seal.

Chemical manufacturing process unit means the equipment assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to manufacture an intended product. A chemical manufacturing process unit consists of more than one unit operation. For the purpose of this subpart, chemical manufacturing process unit includes air oxidation reactors and their associated product separators and recovery devices; reactors and their associated product separators and recovery devices; distillation units and their associated distillate receivers and recovery devices; associated unit operations; associated recovery devices; and any feed, intermediate and product storage vessels, product transfer racks, and connected ducts and piping. A chemical manufacturing process unit includes pumps, compressors, agitators, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, and control devices or systems. A chemical manufacturing process unit is identified by its primary product.

Closed biological treatment process means a tank or surface impoundment where biological treatment occurs and air emissions from the treatment process are routed to either a control device by means of a closed vent system or to a fuel gas system by means of hard-piping. The tank or surface impoundment has a fixed roof, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), or a floating flexible membrane cover that meets the requirements specified in [§ 63.134 of this subpart](#).

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, flow inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from an emission point to a control device.

Combustion device means an individual unit of equipment, such as a flare, incinerator, process heater, or boiler, used for the combustion of organic hazardous air pollutant emissions.

Container, as used in the wastewater provisions, means any portable waste management unit that has a capacity greater than or equal to 0.1 m³ in which a material is stored, transported, treated, or otherwise handled. Examples of containers are drums, barrels, tank trucks, barges, dumpsters, tank cars, dump trucks, and ships.

Continuous record means documentation, either in hard copy or computer readable form, of data values measured at least once every 15 minutes and recorded at the frequency specified in [§ 63.152\(f\)](#) or [§ 63.152\(g\) of this subpart](#).

Continuous recorder means a data recording device that either records an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes or records 15-minute or more frequent block average values.

Continuous seal means a seal that forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the floating roof. A continuous seal may be a vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or metallic shoe seal. A continuous seal may be constructed of fastened segments so as to form a continuous seal.

Continuous vapor processing system means a vapor processing system that treats total organic compound vapors collected from tank trucks or railcars on a demand basis without intermediate accumulation in a vapor holder.

Control device means any combustion device, recovery device, or recapture device. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, incinerators, flares, boilers, and process heaters. For process vents, recapture devices are considered control devices but recovery devices are not considered control devices, and for a steam stripper, a primary condenser is not considered a control device.

Cover, as used in the wastewater provisions, means a device or system which is placed on or over a waste management unit containing wastewater or residuals so that the entire surface area is enclosed to minimize air emissions. A cover may have openings necessary for operation, inspection, and maintenance of the waste management unit such as access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells provided that each opening is closed when not in use. Examples of covers include a fixed roof installed on a wastewater tank, a lid installed on a container, and an air-supported enclosure installed over a waste management unit.

Distillate receiver means overhead receivers, overhead accumulators, reflux drums, and condenser(s) including ejector-condenser(s) associated with a distillation unit.

Distillation unit means a device or vessel in which one or more feed streams are separated into two or more exit streams, each exit stream having component concentrations different from those in the feed stream(s). The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and the vapor phases by vaporization and condensation as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit. Distillation unit includes the distillate receiver, reboiler, and any associated vacuum pump or steam jet.

Duct work means a conveyance system such as those commonly used for heating and ventilation systems. It is often made of sheet metal and often has sections connected by screws or crimping. Hard-piping is not ductwork.

Enhanced biological treatment system or enhanced biological treatment process means an aerated, thoroughly mixed treatment unit(s) that contains biomass suspended in water followed by a clarifier that removes biomass from the treated water and recycles recovered biomass to the aeration unit. The mixed liquor volatile suspended solids (biomass) is greater than 1 kilogram per cubic meter throughout each aeration unit. The biomass is suspended and aerated in the water of the aeration unit(s) by either submerged air flow or mechanical agitation. A thoroughly mixed treatment unit is a unit that is designed and operated to approach or achieve uniform biomass distribution and organic compound concentration throughout the aeration unit by quickly dispersing the recycled biomass and the wastewater entering the unit.

External floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck-type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a storage vessel or waste management unit with no fixed roof.

Fill or filling means the introduction of organic hazardous air pollutant into a storage vessel or the introduction of a wastewater stream or residual into a waste management unit, but not necessarily to complete capacity.

First attempt at repair means to take action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere.

Fixed roof means a cover that is mounted on a waste management unit or storage vessel in a stationary manner and that does not move with fluctuations in liquid level.

Flame zone means the portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler or process heater occupied by the flame envelope.

Floating roof means a cover consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, internal floating cover or covered floating roof, which rests upon and is supported by the liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and waste management unit or storage vessel wall.

Flow indicator means a device which indicates whether gas flow is, or whether the valve position would allow gas flow to be, present in a line.

Fuel gas means gases that are combusted to derive useful work or heat.

Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and control system that gathers gaseous stream(s) generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous stream for use as fuel gas in combustion devices, or in-process combustion equipment such as furnaces and gas turbines, either singly or in combination.

Group 1 process vent means a process vent for which the vent stream flow rate is greater than or equal to 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute, the total organic HAP concentration is greater than or equal to 50 parts per million by volume, and the total resource effectiveness index value, calculated according to [§ 63.115](#), is less than or equal to 1.0.

Group 2 process vent means a process vent for which the vent stream flow rate is less than 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute, the total organic HAP concentration is less than 50 parts per million by volume or the total resource effectiveness index value, calculated according to [§ 63.115](#), is greater than 1.0.

Group 1 storage vessel means a storage vessel that meets the criteria for design storage capacity and stored-liquid maximum true vapor pressure specified in table 5 of this subpart for storage vessels at existing sources, and in table 6 of this subpart for storage vessels at new sources.

Group 2 storage vessel means a storage vessel that does not meet the definition of a Group 1 storage vessel.

Group 1 transfer rack means a transfer rack that annually loads greater than or equal to 0.65 million liter of liquid products that contain organic hazardous air pollutants with a rack weighted average vapor pressure greater than or equal to 10.3 kilopascals.

Group 2 transfer rack means a transfer rack that does not meet the definition of Group 1 transfer rack.

Group 1 wastewater stream means a wastewater stream consisting of process wastewater as defined in [§ 63.101](#) of subpart F at an existing or new source that meets the criteria for Group 1 status in [§ 63.132\(c\) of this subpart](#) for Table 9 compounds and/or a wastewater stream consisting of process wastewater at a new source that meets the criteria for Group 1 status in [§ 63.132\(d\) of this subpart](#) for Table 8 compounds.

Group 2 wastewater stream means any process wastewater stream that does not meet the definition of a Group 1 wastewater stream.

Halogenated vent stream or halogenated stream means a vent stream from a process vent or transfer operation determined to have a mass emission rate of halogen atoms contained in organic compounds of 0.45 kilograms per hour or greater determined by the procedures presented in [§ 63.115\(d\)\(2\)\(v\) of this subpart](#).

Halogens and hydrogen halides means hydrogen chloride (HCl), chlorine (Cl₂), hydrogen bromide (HBr), bromine (Br₂), and hydrogen fluoride (HF).

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed using good engineering judgment and standards such as American National Standards Institute (ANSI) B31–3.

Incinerator means an enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds. Auxiliary fuel may be used to heat waste gas to combustion temperatures. Any energy recovery section present is not physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit with the combustion section; rather, the energy recovery section is a separate section following the combustion section and the two are joined by ducts or connections carrying flue gas. The above energy recovery section limitation does not apply to an energy recovery section used solely to preheat the incoming vent stream or combustion air.

Individual drain system means the stationary system used to convey wastewater streams or residuals to a waste management unit or to discharge or disposal. The term includes hard-piping, all process drains and junction boxes, together with their associated sewer lines and other junction boxes, manholes, sumps, and lift stations, conveying wastewater streams or residuals. A segregated stormwater sewer system, which is a drain and collection system designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall runoff at a facility, and which is segregated from all other individual drain systems, is excluded from this definition.

Intermittent vapor processing system means a vapor processing system that employs an intermediate vapor holder to accumulate total organic compound vapors collected from tank trucks or railcars, and treats the accumulated vapors only during automatically controlled cycles.

Internal floating roof means a cover that rests or floats on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel or waste management unit that has a permanently affixed roof.

Junction box means a manhole or access point to a wastewater sewer line or a lift station.

Liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel or waste management unit and the floating roof. The seal is mounted continuously around the circumference of the vessel or unit.

Loading cycle means the time period from the beginning of filling a tank truck or railcar until flow to the control device ceases, as measured by the flow indicator.

Loading rack means a single system used to fill tank trucks and railcars at a single geographic site. Loading equipment and operations that are physically separate (i.e., do not share common piping, valves, and other equipment) are considered to be separate loading racks.

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the total organic HAP's in the stored or transferred liquid at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the liquid storage or transfer temperature for liquids stored or transferred above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average

temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for liquids stored or transferred at the ambient temperature, as determined:

- (1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Publication 2517, Evaporative Loss From External Floating-Roof Tanks (incorporated by reference as specified in [§ 63.14](#) of [subpart A of this part](#)); or
- (2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or
- (3) As determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Method D2879–83 or 96 (incorporated by reference as specified in [§ 63.14](#) of [subpart A of this part](#)); or
- (4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

Metallic shoe seal or mechanical shoe seal means metal sheets that are held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and connected to the floating roof by braces or other means. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

Non-automated monitoring and recording system means manual reading of values measured by monitoring instruments and manual transcription of those values to create a record. Non-automated systems do not include strip charts.

Oil-water separator or organic-water separator means a waste management unit, generally a tank used to separate oil or organics from water. An oil-water or organic-water separator consists of not only the separation unit but also the forebay and other separator basins, skimmers, weirs, grit chambers, sludge hoppers, and bar screens that are located directly after the individual drain system and prior to additional treatment units such as an air flotation unit, clarifier, or biological treatment unit. Examples of an oil-water or organic-water separator include, but are not limited to, an American Petroleum Institute separator, parallel-plate interceptor, and corrugated-plate interceptor with the associated ancillary equipment.

Open biological treatment process means a biological treatment process that is not a closed biological treatment process as defined in this section.

Operating permit means a permit required by [40 CFR part 70](#) or part 71.

Organic hazardous air pollutant or organic HAP means any of the chemicals listed in table 2 of [subpart F of this part](#).

Organic monitoring device means a unit of equipment used to indicate the concentration level of organic compounds exiting a recovery device based on a detection principle such as infra-red, photoionization, or thermal conductivity.

Point of determination means each point where process wastewater exits the chemical manufacturing process unit.

Note to definition for point of determination:

The regulation allows determination of the characteristics of a wastewater stream (1) at the point of determination or (2) downstream of the point of determination if corrections are made for changes in flow rate and annual average concentration of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds as determined in [§ 63.144 of this subpart](#). Such changes include losses by air emissions; reduction of annual average concentration or changes in flow rate by mixing with other water or wastewater streams; and reduction in flow rate or annual average concentration by treating or otherwise handling the wastewater stream to remove or destroy hazardous air pollutants.

Point of transfer means:

- (1) If the transfer is to an off-site location for control, the point where the conveyance crosses the property line; or
- (2) If the transfer is to an on-site location not owned or operated by the owner or operator of the source, the point where the conveyance enters the operation or equipment of the transferee.

Primary fuel means the fuel that provides the principal heat input to the device. To be considered primary, the fuel must be able to sustain operation without the addition of other fuels.

Process heater means a device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel directly to process streams or to heat transfer liquids other than water.

Process unit has the same meaning as *chemical manufacturing process unit* as defined in this section.

Process wastewater stream means a stream that contains process wastewater as defined in [§ 63.101 of subpart F of this part](#).

Product separator means phase separators, flash drums, knock-out drums, decanters, degassers, and condenser(s) including ejector-condenser(s) associated with a reactor or an air oxidation reactor.

Product tank, as used in the wastewater provisions, means a stationary unit that is designed to contain an accumulation of materials that are fed to or produced by a process unit, and is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support. This term has the same meaning as a product storage vessel.

Product tank drawdown means any material or mixture of materials discharged from a product tank for the purpose of removing water or other contaminants from the product tank.

Rack-weighted average partial pressure means the throughput weighted average of the average maximum true vapor pressure of liquids containing organic HAP transferred at a transfer rack. The rack-weighted average partial pressure shall be calculated using the equation below:

Where:

P = Rack-weighted average partial pressure, kilopascals.

$$P = \frac{\sum P_i G_i}{\sum G_i}$$

P_i = Individual HAP maximum true vapor pressure, kilopascals, = X_i*P, where X_i is the mole fraction of compound i in the liquid.

G_i = Yearly volume of each liquid that contains organic HAP that is transferred at the rack, liters.

i = Each liquid that contains HAP that is transferred at the rack.

Reactor means a device or vessel in which one or more chemicals or reactants, other than air, are combined or decomposed in such a way that their molecular structures are altered and one or more new organic compounds are formed. Reactor includes the product separator and any associated vacuum pump or steam jet.

Recapture device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and used for the purpose of recovering chemicals, but not normally for use, reuse, or sale. For example, a recapture device may recover chemicals primarily for disposal. Recapture devices include, but are not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, and condensers.

Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units. For purposes of the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart, recapture devices are considered recovery devices.

Relief valve means a valve used only to release an unplanned, nonroutine discharge. A relief valve discharge can result from an operator error, a malfunction such as a power failure or equipment failure, or other unexpected cause that requires immediate venting of gas from process equipment in order to avoid safety hazards or equipment damage.

Reference control technology for process vents means a combustion device or recapture device used to reduce organic hazardous air pollutant emissions by 98 percent, or to an outlet concentration of 20 parts per million by volume.

Reference control technology for storage vessels means an internal floating roof meeting the specifications of [§ 63.119\(b\) of this subpart](#), an external floating roof meeting the specifications of [§ 63.119\(c\) of this subpart](#), an external floating roof converted to an internal floating roof meeting the specifications of [§ 63.119\(d\) of this subpart](#), or a closed-vent system to a control device achieving 95-percent reduction in organic HAP emissions. For purposes of emissions averaging, these four technologies are considered equivalent.

Reference control technology for transfer racks means a combustion device, recapture device, or recovery device used to reduce organic hazardous air pollutants emissions by 98 percent, or to an outlet concentration of 20 parts per million by volume; or a vapor balancing system.

Reference control technology for wastewater means the use of:

- (1) Controls specified in [§ 63.133](#) through [§ 63.137](#);
- (2) A steam stripper meeting the specifications of [§ 63.138\(d\) of this subpart](#) or any of the other alternative control measures specified in [§ 63.138\(b\)](#), [\(c\)](#), [\(e\)](#), [\(f\)](#), [\(g\)](#), or [\(h\) of this subpart](#); and
- (3) A control device to reduce by 95 percent (or to an outlet concentration of 20 parts per million by volume for combustion devices or for noncombustion devices controlling air emissions from waste management units other than surface impoundments or containers) the organic hazardous air pollutants emissions in the vapor streams vented from wastewater tanks, oil-water separators, containers, surface impoundments, individual drain systems, and treatment processes (including the design steam stripper) managing wastewater.

Residual means any liquid or solid material containing Table 9 compounds that is removed from a wastewater stream by a waste management unit or treatment process that does not destroy organics (nondestructive unit). Examples of residuals from nondestructive wastewater management units are: the organic layer and bottom residue removed by a decanter or organic-water separator and the overheads from a steam stripper or air stripper. Examples of materials which are not residuals are: silt; mud; leaves; bottoms from a steam stripper or air stripper; and sludges, ash, or other materials removed from wastewater being treated by destructive devices such as biological treatment units and incinerators.

Secondary fuel means a fuel fired through a burner other than the primary fuel burner that provides supplementary heat in addition to the heat provided by the primary fuel.

Sewer line means a lateral, trunk line, branch line, or other conduit including, but not limited to, grates, trenches, etc., used to convey wastewater streams or residuals to a downstream waste management unit.

Simultaneous loading means, for a shared control device, loading of organic HAP materials from more than one transfer arm at the same time such that the beginning and ending times of loading cycles coincide or overlap and there is no interruption in vapor flow to the shared control device.

Single-seal system means a floating roof having one continuous seal that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the floating roof. This seal may be a vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or metallic shoe seal.

Specific gravity monitoring device means a unit of equipment used to monitor specific gravity and having a minimum accuracy of ± 0.02 specific gravity units.

Steam jet ejector means a steam nozzle which discharges a high-velocity jet across a suction chamber that is connected to the equipment to be evacuated.

Surface impoundment means a waste management unit which is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with manmade materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or waste containing free liquids. A surface impoundment is used for the purpose of treating, storing, or disposing of wastewater or residuals, and is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are equalization, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a chemical manufacturing process unit when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates or volumes is needed to assist in production of a product.

Table 8 compound means a compound listed in table 8 of this subpart.

Table 9 compound means a compound listed in table 9 of this subpart.

Temperature monitoring device means a unit of equipment used to monitor temperature and having a minimum accuracy of

(a) ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) or

(b) ± 0.5 degrees ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), whichever is greater.

The 33/50 program means a voluntary pollution prevention initiative established and administered by the EPA to encourage emissions reductions of 17 chemicals emitted in large volumes by industrial facilities. The EPA Document Number 741-K-92-001 provides more information about the 33/50 program.

Total organic compounds or *TOC*, as used in the process vents provisions, means those compounds measured according to the procedures of Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).

Total resource effectiveness index value or *TRE index value* means a measure of the supplemental total resource requirement per unit reduction of organic HAP associated with a process vent stream, based on vent stream flow rate, emission rate of organic HAP, net heating

value, and corrosion properties (whether or not the vent stream contains halogenated compounds), as quantified by the equations given under [§ 63.115 of this subpart](#).

Treatment process means a specific technique that removes or destroys the organics in a wastewater or residual stream such as a steam stripping unit, thin-film evaporation unit, waste incinerator, biological treatment unit, or any other process applied to wastewater streams or residuals to comply with [§ 63.138 of this subpart](#). Most treatment processes are conducted in tanks. Treatment processes are a subset of waste management units.

Vapor collection system, as used in the transfer provisions, means the equipment used to collect and transport organic HAP vapors displaced during the loading of tank trucks or railcars. This does not include the vapor collection system that is part of any tank truck or railcar vapor collection manifold system.

Vapor-mounted seal means a continuous seal that completely covers the annular space between the wall of the storage vessel or waste management unit and the edge of the floating roof and is mounted such that there is a vapor space between the stored liquid and the bottom of the seal.

Vent stream, as used in the process vent provisions, means the gas stream flowing through the process vent.

Waste management unit means the equipment, structure(s), and/or device(s) used to convey, store, treat, or dispose of wastewater streams or residuals. Examples of waste management units include: Wastewater tanks, surface impoundments, individual drain systems, and biological wastewater treatment units. Examples of equipment that may be waste management units include containers, air flotation units, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units. If such equipment is used for recovery, then it is part of a chemical manufacturing process unit and is not a waste management unit.

Wastewater stream means a stream that contains only wastewater as defined in [§ 63.101 of subpart F of this part](#).

Wastewater tank means a stationary waste management unit that is designed to contain an accumulation of wastewater or residuals and is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support. Wastewater tanks used for flow equalization are included in this definition.

Water seal controls means a seal pot, p-leg trap, or other type of trap filled with water (e.g., flooded sewers that maintain water levels adequate to prevent air flow through the system) that creates a water barrier between the sewer line and the atmosphere. The water level of the seal must be maintained in the vertical leg of a drain in order to be considered a water seal.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [60 FR 18024](#), [18029](#), Apr. 10, 1995; [60 FR 63626](#), Dec. 12, 1995; [62 FR 2742](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [63 FR 67792](#), Dec. 9, 1998; [65 FR 62215](#), Oct. 17, 2000; [66 FR 6929](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.112 Emission standard.

(a) The owner or operator of an existing source subject to the requirements of this subpart shall control emissions of organic HAP's to the level represented by the following equation:

$$E_A = 0.02\sum EPV_1 + \sum EPV_2 + 0.05\sum ES_1 + \sum ES_2 + 0.02\sum ETR_1 + \sum ETR_2 + \sum EWW_{1C} + \sum EWW_2$$

where:

E_A = Emission rate, megagrams per year, allowed for the source.

$0.02\sum EPV_1$ = Sum of the residual emissions, megagrams per year, from all Group 1 process vents, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

$\sum EPV_2$ = Sum of the emissions, megagrams per year, from all Group 2 process vents as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

$0.05\sum ES_1$ = Sum of the residual emissions, megagrams per year, from all Group 1 storage vessels, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

$\sum ES_2$ = Sum of the emissions, megagrams per year, from all Group 2 storage vessels, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

$0.02\sum ETR_1$ = Sum of the residual emissions, megagrams per year, from all Group 1 transfer racks, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

$\sum ETR_2$ = Sum of the emissions, megagrams per year, from all Group 2 transfer racks, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

$\sum EWW_{1C}$ = Sum of the residual emissions from all Group 1 wastewater streams, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#). This term is calculated for each Group 1 stream according to the equation for EWW_{1C} in [§ 63.150\(g\)\(5\)\(i\) of this subpart](#).

$\sum EWW_2$ = Sum of emissions from all Group 2 wastewater streams, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

The emissions level represented by this equation is dependent on the collection of emission points in the source. The level is not fixed and can change as the emissions from each emission point change or as the number of emission points in the source changes.

(b) The owner or operator of a new source subject to the requirements of this subpart shall control emissions of organic HAP's to the level represented by the equation in [paragraph \(a\) of this section](#).

(c) The owner or operator of an existing source shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standard in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section by following the procedures specified in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section for all emission points, or by following the emissions averaging compliance approach specified in [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section for some emission points and the procedures specified in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section for all other emission points within the source.

(d) The owner or operator of a new source shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standard in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section only by following the procedures in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator of a new source may not use the emissions averaging compliance approach.

(e) The owner or operator of an existing or new source may comply with the process vent provisions in [§§ 63.113 through 63.118 of this subpart](#), the storage vessel provisions in [§§ 63.119 through 63.123 of this subpart](#), the transfer operation provisions in [§§ 63.126 through 63.130 of this subpart](#), the wastewater provisions in [§§ 63.131 through 63.147 of this subpart](#), the leak inspection provisions in [§ 63.148](#), and the provisions in [§ 63.149 of this subpart](#).

(1) The owner or operator using this compliance approach shall also comply with the requirements of [§ 63.151](#) and [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#), as applicable.

(2) The owner or operator using this compliance approach is not required to calculate the annual emission rate specified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section.

(3) When emissions of different kinds (e.g., emissions from process vents, transfer operations, storage vessels, process wastewater, and/or in-process equipment subject to [§ 63.149 of this subpart](#)) are combined, and at least one of the emission streams would be classified as Group 1 in the absence of combination with other emission streams, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of either paragraph (e)(3)(i) or [paragraph \(e\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Comply with the applicable requirements of this subpart for each kind of emissions in the stream (e.g., the requirements in [§§ 63.113 through 63.118 of this subpart](#) for process vents, and the requirements of [§§ 63.126 through 63.130](#) for transfer operations); or

(ii) Comply with the first set of requirements identified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(e\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(E\)](#) of this section which applies to any individual emission stream that is included in the combined stream, where either that emission stream would be classified as Group 1 in the absence of combination with other emission streams, or the owner chooses to consider that emission stream to be Group 1 for purposes of this paragraph. Compliance with the first applicable set of requirements identified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(e\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(E\)](#) of this section constitutes compliance with all other requirements in [paragraphs \(e\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(e\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(E\)](#) of this section applicable to other types of emissions in the combined stream.

- (A) The requirements of this subpart for Group 1 process vents, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting;
- (B) The requirements of this subpart for Group 1 transfer racks, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting;
- (C) The requirements of [§ 63.119\(e\)](#) for control of emissions from Group 1 storage vessels, including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting;
- (D) The requirements of [§ 63.139](#) for control devices used to control emissions from waste management units, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting;
or
- (E) The requirements of [§ 63.139](#) for closed vent systems for control of emissions from in-process equipment subject to [§ 63.149](#), including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.

(f) The owner or operator of an existing source may elect to control some of the emission points within the source to different levels than specified under [§§ 63.113](#) through [63.148 of this subpart](#) by using an emissions averaging compliance approach as long as the overall emissions for the source do not exceed the emission level specified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator using emissions averaging must meet the requirements in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)](#) and [\(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Calculate emission debits and credits for those emission points involved in the emissions average as specified in [§ 63.150 of this subpart](#); and

(2) Comply with the requirements of [§ 63.151](#) and [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#), as applicable.

(g) A State may restrict the owner or operator of an existing source to using only the procedures in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section to comply with the emission standard in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section.

(h) Where the provisions of this subpart require a performance test, waiver of that requirement shall be addressed only as provided in [§ 63.103\(b\)\(5\)](#) of [subpart F of this part](#).

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [62 FR 2744](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.113 Process vent provisions—reference control technology.

(a) The owner or operator of a Group 1 process vent as defined in this subpart shall comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#), [\(2\)](#), or [\(3\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator who transfers a gas stream that has the characteristics specified in [§ 63.107 \(b\)](#) through [\(h\)](#) or meets the criteria specified in [§ 63.107\(i\)](#) to an off-site location or an on-site location not

owned or operated by the owner or operator of the source for disposal shall comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.

(1) Reduce emissions of organic HAP using a flare.

(i) The flare shall comply with the requirements of [§ 63.11\(b\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(ii) Halogenated vent streams, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), shall not be vented to a flare.

(2) Reduce emissions of total organic hazardous air pollutants by 98 weight-percent or to a concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent. For combustion devices, the emission reduction or concentration shall be calculated on a dry basis, corrected to 3-percent oxygen, and compliance can be determined by measuring either organic hazardous air pollutants or total organic carbon using the procedures in [§ 63.116 of this subpart](#).

(i) Compliance with [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section may be achieved by using any combination of combustion, recovery, and/or recapture devices, except that a recovery device may not be used to comply with [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section by reducing emissions of total organic hazardous air pollutants by 98 weight-percent, except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(ii) An owner or operator may use a recovery device, alone or in combination with one or more combustion or recapture devices, to reduce emissions of total organic hazardous air pollutants by 98 weight-percent if all the conditions of [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(D\)](#) of this section are met.

(A) The recovery device (and any combustion device or recapture device which operates in combination with the recovery device to reduce emissions of total organic hazardous air pollutants by 98 weight-percent) was installed before the date of proposal of the subpart of this part 63 that makes this subpart G applicable to process vents in the chemical manufacturing process unit.

(B) The recovery device that will be used to reduce emissions of total organic hazardous air pollutants by 98 weight-percent is the last recovery device before emission to the atmosphere.

(C) The recovery device, alone or in combination with one or more combustion or recapture devices, is capable of reducing emissions of total organic hazardous air pollutants by 98 weight-percent, but is not capable of reliably reducing emissions of total organic hazardous air pollutants to a concentration of 20 parts per million by volume.

(D) If the owner or operator disposed of the recovered material, the recovery device would comply with the requirements of this subpart for recapture devices.

(3) Achieve and maintain a TRE index value greater than 1.0 at the outlet of the final recovery device, or prior to release of the vent stream to the atmosphere if no recovery device is present. If the TRE index value is greater than 1.0, the process vent shall comply with the provisions for a Group 2 process vent specified in either [paragraph \(d\)](#) or [\(e\)](#) of this section, whichever is applicable.

(b) If a boiler or process heater is used to comply with the percent reduction requirement or concentration limit specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section, then the vent stream shall be introduced into the flame zone of such a device.

(c) Halogenated vent streams from Group 1 process vents that are combusted shall be controlled according to [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) If a combustion device is used to comply with [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section for a halogenated vent stream, then the gas stream exiting the combustion device shall be conveyed to a halogen reduction device, such as a scrubber, before it is discharged to the atmosphere.

(i) Except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, the halogen reduction device shall reduce overall emissions of hydrogen halides and halogens, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), by 99 percent or shall reduce the outlet mass of total hydrogen halides and halogens to less than 0.45 kilogram per hour, whichever is less stringent.

(ii) If a scrubber or other halogen reduction device was installed prior to December 31, 1992, the device shall reduce overall emissions of hydrogen halides and halogens, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), by 95 percent or shall reduce the outlet mass of total hydrogen halides and halogens to less than 0.45 kilograms per hour, whichever is less stringent.

(2) A halogen reduction device, such as a scrubber or other technique, may be used to reduce the vent stream halogen atom mass emission rate to less than 0.45 kilogram per hour prior to any combustion control device, and thus make the vent stream nonhalogenated; the vent stream must comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(d) The owner or operator of a Group 2 process vent having a flow rate greater than or equal to 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute, a HAP concentration greater than or equal to 50 parts per million by volume, and a TRE index value greater than 1.0 but less than or equal to 4.0 shall maintain a TRE index value greater than 1.0 and shall comply with the monitoring of recovery device parameters in [§ 63.114\(b\)](#) or [\(c\) of this subpart](#), the TRE index calculations of [§ 63.115 of this subpart](#), and the applicable reporting and recordkeeping provisions of [§§ 63.117 and 63.118 of this subpart](#). Such owner or operator is not subject to any other provisions of [§§ 63.114 through 63.118 of this subpart](#).

(e) The owner or operator of a Group 2 process vent with a TRE index value greater than 4.0 shall maintain a TRE index value greater than 4.0, comply with the provisions for calculation of a TRE index value in [§ 63.115](#) and the reporting and recordkeeping provisions in [§§](#)

[63.117\(b\)](#) and [63.118\(c\)](#) and [\(h\)](#), and is not subject to monitoring or any other provisions of [§§ 63.114 through 63.118](#).

(f) The owner or operator of a Group 2 process vent with a flow rate less than 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute shall maintain a flow rate less than 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute; comply with the Group determination procedures in [§ 63.115 \(a\), \(b\), and \(e\) of this subpart](#); and the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in [§ 63.117\(c\) of this subpart](#), [§ 63.118\(d\) of this subpart](#), and [§ 63.118\(i\) of this subpart](#); and is not subject to monitoring or any other provisions of [§§ 63.114 through 63.118 of this subpart](#).

(g) The owner or operator of a Group 2 process vent with a total organic HAP concentration less than 50 parts per million by volume shall maintain a total organic HAP concentration less than 50 parts per million by volume; comply with the Group determination procedures in [§ 63.115\(a\), \(c\), and \(e\)](#); the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in [§§ 63.117\(d\) and 63.118\(e\) and \(j\)](#); and is not subject to monitoring or any other provisions of [§§ 63.114 through 63.118](#).

(h) The owner or operator of a process vent complying with [paragraph \(a\)\(1\) or \(a\)\(2\) of this section](#) is not required to perform the group determination described in [§ 63.115 of this subpart](#).

(i) ***Off-site control or on-site control not owned or operated by the source.*** This [paragraph \(i\)](#) applies to gas streams that have the characteristics specified in [§ 63.107\(b\) through \(h\)](#) or meet the criteria specified in [§ 63.107\(i\)](#); that are transferred for disposal to an on-site control device (or other compliance equipment) not owned or operated by the owner or operator of the source generating the gas stream, or to an off-site control device or other compliance equipment; and that have the characteristics (e.g., flow rate, total organic HAP concentration, or TRE index value) of a Group 1 process vent, determined at the point of transfer.

(1) The owner or operator transferring the gas stream shall:

(i) Comply with the provisions specified in [§ 63.114\(d\)](#) for each gas stream prior to transfer.

(ii) Notify the transferee that the gas stream contains organic hazardous air pollutants that are to be treated in accordance with the provisions of this subpart. The notice shall be submitted to the transferee initially and whenever there is a change in the required control.

(2) The owner or operator may not transfer the gas stream unless the transferee has submitted to the EPA a written certification that the transferee will manage and treat any gas stream transferred under this [paragraph \(i\)](#) and received from a source subject to the requirements of this subpart in accordance with the requirements of either [§§ 63.113 through 63.118](#), or [§ 63.102\(b\)](#), or [subpart D of this part](#) if alternative emission limitations have been granted the transferor in accordance with those provisions. The certifying entity may revoke the written certification by sending a written statement to EPA and the owner or operator giving at least 90 days notice that the certifying entity is rescinding acceptance of responsibility for

compliance with the regulatory provisions listed in this [paragraph \(i\)](#). Upon expiration of the notice period, the owner or operator may not transfer the gas stream to the transferee. Records retained by the transferee shall be retained in accordance with [§ 63.103\(c\)](#).

(3) By providing this written certification to EPA, the certifying entity accepts responsibility for compliance with the regulatory provisions listed in [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)](#) of this section with respect to any transfer covered by the written certification. Failure to abide by any of those provisions with respect to such transfers may result in enforcement action by EPA against the certifying entity in accordance with the enforcement provisions applicable to violations of these provisions by owners or operators of sources.

(4) Written certifications and revocation statements to EPA from the transferees of such gas streams shall be signed by a responsible official of the certifying entity, provide the name and address of the certifying entity, and be sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office at the addresses listed in [§ 63.13](#). Such written certifications are not transferable by the transferee.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [62 FR 2745](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [66 FR 6929](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.114 Process vent provisions—monitoring requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a process vent that uses a combustion device to comply with the requirements in [§ 63.113 \(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), or that uses a recovery device or recapture device to comply with the requirements in [§ 63.113\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), shall install monitoring equipment specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#), [\(a\)\(2\)](#), [\(a\)\(3\)](#), [\(a\)\(4\)](#), or [\(a\)\(5\)](#) of this section, depending on the type of device used. All monitoring equipment shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to manufacturer's specifications or other written procedures that provide adequate assurance that the equipment would reasonably be expected to monitor accurately.

(1) Where an incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder is required.

(i) Where an incinerator other than a catalytic incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(ii) Where a catalytic incinerator is used, temperature monitoring devices shall be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

(2) Where a flare is used, the following monitoring equipment is required: A device (including but not limited to a thermocouple, ultra-violet beam sensor, or infrared sensor) capable of continuously detecting the presence of a pilot flame.

(3) Where a boiler or process heater of less than 44 megawatts design heat input capacity is used, the following monitoring equipment is required: a temperature monitoring device in the

firebox equipped with a continuous recorder. This requirement does not apply to gas streams that are introduced with primary fuel or are used as the primary fuel.

(4) Where a scrubber is used with an incinerator, boiler, or process heater in the case of halogenated vent streams, the following monitoring equipment is required for the scrubber.

(i) A pH monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder shall be installed to monitor the pH of the scrubber effluent.

(ii) A flow meter equipped with a continuous recorder shall be located at the scrubber influent for liquid flow. Gas flow rate shall be determined using one of the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(4\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) The owner or operator may determine gas flow rate using the design blower capacity, with appropriate adjustments for pressure drop.

(B) If the scrubber is subject to rules in [40 CFR parts 264 through 266](#) that have required a determination of the liquid to gas (L/G) ratio prior to the applicable compliance date for this subpart specified in [§ 63.100\(k\)](#), the owner or operator may determine gas flow rate by the method that had been utilized to comply with those rules. A determination that was conducted prior to the compliance date for this subpart may be utilized to comply with this subpart if it is still representative.

(C) The owner or operator may prepare and implement a gas flow rate determination plan that documents an appropriate method which will be used to determine the gas flow rate. The plan shall require determination of gas flow rate by a method which will at least provide a value for either a representative or the highest gas flow rate anticipated in the scrubber during representative operating conditions other than startups, shutdowns, or malfunctions. The plan shall include a description of the methodology to be followed and an explanation of how the selected methodology will reliably determine the gas flow rate, and a description of the records that will be maintained to document the determination of gas flow rate. The owner or operator shall maintain the plan as specified in [§ 63.103\(c\)](#).

(5) Where a recovery device or recapture device is used to comply with the requirements of [§ 63.113\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall utilize the appropriate monitoring device identified in [paragraph \(b\), \(b\)\(1\), \(b\)\(2\), or \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(b) Each owner or operator of a process vent with a TRE index value greater than 1.0 as specified under [§§ 63.113\(a\)\(3\) or 63.113\(d\) of this subpart](#) that uses one or more recovery devices shall install either an organic monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder or the monitoring equipment specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\), \(b\)\(2\), or \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section, depending on the type of recovery device used. All monitoring equipment shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications or other written procedures that provide adequate assurance that the equipment would reasonably be expected to monitor accurately. Monitoring is not required for process vents with TRE index values greater than 4.0 as specified in [§ 63.113\(e\) of this subpart](#).

(1) Where an absorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system, a scrubbing liquid temperature monitoring device and a specific gravity monitoring device, each equipped with a continuous recorder shall be used;

(2) Where a condenser is the final recovery device in the recovery system, a condenser exit (product side) temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder shall be used;

(3) Where a carbon adsorber is the final recovery device in the recovery system, an integrating regeneration stream flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ± 10 percent or better, capable of recording the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow for each regeneration cycle; and a carbon bed temperature monitoring device, capable of recording the carbon bed temperature after each regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle shall be used.

(c) An owner or operator of a process vent may request approval to monitor parameters other than those listed in [paragraph \(a\)](#) or [\(b\)](#) of this section. The request shall be submitted according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.151\(f\)](#) or [§ 63.152\(e\) of this subpart](#). Approval shall be requested if the owner or operator:

(1) Uses a combustion device other than an incinerator, boiler, process heater, or flare; or

(2) Maintains a TRE greater than 1.0 but less than or equal to 4.0 without a recovery device or with a recovery device other than the recovery devices listed in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section; or

(3) Uses one of the combustion or recovery or recapture devices listed in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section, but seeks to monitor a parameter other than those specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section.

(d) The owner or operator of a process vent shall comply with [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section for any bypass line between the origin of the gas stream (i.e., at an air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, or reactor as identified in [§ 63.107\(b\)](#)) and the point where the gas stream reaches the process vent, as described in [§ 63.107](#), that could divert the gas stream directly to the atmosphere. Equipment such as low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, open-ended valves or lines, and pressure relief valves needed for safety purposes are not subject to this [paragraph \(d\)](#).

(1) Properly install, maintain, and operate a flow indicator that takes a reading at least once every 15 minutes. Records shall be generated as specified in [§ 63.118\(a\)\(3\)](#). The flow indicator shall be installed at the entrance to any bypass line that could divert the gas stream to the atmosphere; or

(2) Secure the bypass line valve in the non-diverting position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism shall be

performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the non-diverting position and the gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(e) The owner or operator shall establish a range that indicates proper operation of the control or recovery device for each parameter monitored under [paragraphs \(a\), \(b\), and \(c\)](#) of this section. In order to establish the range, the information required in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#) shall be submitted in the Notification of Compliance Status or the operating permit application or amendment. The range may be based upon a prior performance test conducted for determining compliance with a regulation promulgated by the EPA, and the owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test under [§ 63.116 of this subpart](#), if the prior performance test was conducted using the same methods specified in [§ 63.116](#) and either no process changes have been made since the test, or the owner or operator can demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process changes.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [62 FR 2745](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [66 FR 6930](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.115 Process vent provisions—methods and procedures for process vent group determination.

(a) For purposes of determining vent stream flow rate, total organic HAP or total organic carbon concentration or TRE index value, as specified under [paragraph \(b\), \(c\), or \(d\)](#) of this section, the sampling site shall be after the last recovery device (if any recovery devices are present) but prior to the inlet of any control device that is present and prior to release to the atmosphere.

(1) Method 1 or 1A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), as appropriate, shall be used for selection of the sampling site.

(2) No traverse site selection method is needed for vents smaller than 0.10 meter in diameter.

(b) To demonstrate that a vent stream flow rate is less than 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute in accordance with the Group 2 process vent definition of this subpart, the owner or operator shall measure flow rate by the following procedures:

(1) The sampling site shall be selected as specified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section.

(2) The gas volumetric flow rate shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), as appropriate.

(c) Each owner or operator seeking to demonstrate that a vent stream has an organic HAP concentration below 50 parts per million by volume in accordance with the Group 2 process vent definition of this subpart shall measure either total organic HAP or TOC concentration using the following procedures:

- (1) The sampling site shall be selected as specified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section.
- (2) Method 18 or Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) shall be used to measure concentration; alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to the protocol in Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#) may be used.
- (3) Where Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) is used, the following procedures shall be used to calculate parts per million by volume concentration:
- (i) The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15 minute intervals during the run.
 - (ii) The concentration of either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or organic HAP shall be calculated according to [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) or [\(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section as applicable.
- (A) The TOC concentration (C_{TOC}) is the sum of the concentrations of the individual components and shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$C_{\text{TOC}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^x \left(\sum_{j=1}^n C_{ji} \right)}{X}$$

where:

C_{TOC} = Concentration of TOC (minus methane and ethane), dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_{ji} = Concentration of sample component j of the sample i , dry basis, parts per million by volume.

n = Number of components in the sample.

x = Number of samples in the sample run.

(B) The total organic HAP concentration (C_{HAP}) shall be computed according to the equation in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section except that only the organic HAP species shall be summed. The list of organic HAP's is provided in table 2 of [subpart F of this part](#).

- (4) Where Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) is used, the following procedures shall be used to calculate parts per million by volume TOC concentration:

- (i) Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), shall be used only if a single organic HAP compound is greater than 50 percent of total organic HAP, by volume, in the vent stream.
 - (ii) The vent stream composition may be determined by either process knowledge, test data collected using an appropriate EPA method, or a method or data validated according to the protocol in Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#). Examples of information that could constitute process knowledge include calculations based on material balances, process stoichiometry, or previous test results provided the results are still relevant to the current vent stream conditions.
 - (iii) The organic HAP used as the calibration gas for Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) shall be the single organic HAP compound present at greater than 50 percent of the total organic HAP by volume.
 - (iv) The span value for Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) shall be 50 parts per million by volume.
 - (v) Use of Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) is acceptable if the response from the high-level calibration gas is at least 20 times the standard deviation of the response from the zero calibration gas when the instrument is zeroed on the most sensitive scale.
 - (vi) The owner or operator shall demonstrate that the concentration of TOC including methane and ethane measured by Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) is below 25 parts per million by volume to be considered a Group 2 vent with an organic HAP concentration below 50 parts per million by volume and to qualify for the low concentration exclusion in [§ 63.113\(g\) of this subpart](#).
- (d) To determine the TRE index value, the owner or operator shall conduct a TRE determination and calculate the TRE index value according to the procedures in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) or [\(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section and the TRE equation in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section.
- (1) Engineering assessment may be used to determine vent stream flow rate, net heating value, TOC emission rate, and total organic HAP emission rate for the representative operating condition expected to yield the lowest TRE index value.
- (i) If the TRE value calculated using such engineering assessment and the TRE equation in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section is greater than 4.0, then the owner or operator is not required to perform the measurements specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section.
 - (ii) If the TRE value calculated using such engineering assessment and the TRE equation in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section is less than or equal to 4.0, then the owner or operator is required to perform the measurements specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section for group determination or consider the process vent a Group 1 vent and comply with the emission reduction specified in [§ 63.113\(a\) of this subpart](#).
 - (iii) Engineering assessment includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(A) Previous test results provided the tests are representative of current operating practices at the process unit.

(B) Bench-scale or pilot-scale test data representative of the process under representative operating conditions.

(C) Maximum flow rate, TOC emission rate, organic HAP emission rate, or net heating value limit specified or implied within a permit limit applicable to the process vent.

(D) Design analysis based on accepted chemical engineering principles, measurable process parameters, or physical or chemical laws or properties. Examples of analytical methods include, but are not limited to:

(1) Use of material balances based on process stoichiometry to estimate maximum organic HAP concentrations,

(2) Estimation of maximum flow rate based on physical equipment design such as pump or blower capacities,

(3) Estimation of TOC or organic HAP concentrations based on saturation conditions,

(4) Estimation of maximum expected net heating value based on the vent stream concentration of each organic compound or, alternatively, as if all TOC in the vent stream were the compound with the highest heating value.

(E) All data, assumptions, and procedures used in the engineering assessment shall be documented.

(2) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section, vent stream flow rate, net heating value, TOC emission rate, and total organic HAP emission rate shall be measured and calculated according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(v\)](#) of this section and used as input to the TRE index value calculation in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(i) The vent stream volumetric flow rate (Q_s), in standard cubic meters per minute at 20 degrees Celcius, shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), as appropriate. If the vent stream tested passes through a final steam jet ejector and is not condensed, the vent stream volumetric flow shall be corrected to 2.3 percent moisture.

(ii) The molar composition of the vent stream, which is used to calculate net heating value, shall be determined using the following methods:

(A) Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) to measure the concentration of each organic compound.

(B) American Society for Testing and Materials D1946–77 to measure the concentration of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.

(C) Method 4 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), to measure the moisture content of the vent stream.

(iii) The net heating value of the vent stream shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_T = K_1 \left(\sum_{j=1}^R C_j H_j \right) (1 - B_{ws})$$

where:

H_T = Net heating value of the sample, megaJoule per standard cubic meter, where the net enthalpy per mole of vent stream is based on combustion at 25 °C and 760 millimeters of mercury, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20 °C, as in the definition of Q_s (vent stream flow rate).

K_1 = Constant, 1.740×10^{-7} (parts per million)⁻¹ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (megaJoule per kilocalorie), where standard temperature for (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C.

B_{ws} = Water vapor content of the vent stream, proportion by volume; except that if the vent stream passes through a final steam jet and is not condensed, it shall be assumed that $B_{ws} = 0.023$ in order to correct to 2.3 percent moisture.

C_j = Concentration on a dry basis of compound j in parts per million, as measured for all organic compounds by Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) and measured for hydrogen and carbon monoxide by American Society for Testing and Materials D1946–77 as indicated in [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

H_j = Net heat of combustion of compound j , kilocalorie per gram-mole, based on combustion at 25 °C and 760 millimeters mercury. The heats of combustion of vent stream components shall be determined using American Society for Testing and Materials D2382–76 if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

(iv) The emission rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) (E_{TOC}) and the emission rate of total organic HAP (E_{HAP}) in the vent stream shall both be calculated using the following equation:

$$E = K_2 \left[\sum_{j=1}^n C_j M_j \right] Q_s$$

where:

E = Emission rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or emission rate of total organic HAP in the sample, kilograms per hour.

K_2 = Constant, 2.494×10^{-6} (parts per million)⁻¹ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (minutes/hour), where standard temperature for (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C.

C_j = Concentration on a dry basis of organic compound j in parts per million as measured by Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) as indicated in [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. If the TOC emission rate is being calculated, C_j includes all organic compounds measured minus methane and ethane; if the total organic HAP emission rate is being calculated, only organic HAP compounds listed in table 2 in [subpart F of this part](#) are included.

M_j = Molecular weight of organic compound j, gram/gram-mole.

Q_s = Vent stream flow rate, dry standard cubic meter per minute, at a temperature of 20 °C.

(v) In order to determine whether a vent stream is halogenated, the mass emission rate of halogen atoms contained in organic compounds shall be calculated.

(A) The vent stream concentration of each organic compound containing halogen atoms (parts per million by volume, by compound) shall be determined based on the following procedures:

(1) Process knowledge that no halogen or hydrogen halides are present in the process, or

(2) Applicable engineering assessment as discussed in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, or

(3) Concentration of organic compounds containing halogens measured by Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), or

(4) Any other method or data that has been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#).

(B) The following equation shall be used to calculate the mass emission rate of halogen atoms:

$$E = K_2 Q \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m C_j * L_{j,i} * M_{j,i} \right)$$

where:

E = mass of halogen atoms, dry basis, kilogram per hour.

K₂ = Constant, 2.494×10^{-6} (parts per million)⁻¹ (kilogram-mole per standard cubic meter) (minute/hour), where standard temperature is 20 °C.

C_j = Concentration of halogenated compound j in the gas stream, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

M_{ji} = Molecular weight of halogen atom i in compound j of the gas stream, kilogram per kilogram-mole.

L_{ji} = Number of atoms of halogen i in compound j of the gas stream.

Q = Flow rate of gas stream, dry standard cubic meters per minute, determined according to [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) or [\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

j = Halogenated compound j in the gas stream.

i = Halogen atom i in compound j of the gas stream.

n = Number of halogenated compounds j in the gas stream.

m = Number of different halogens i in each compound j of the gas stream.

(3) The owner or operator shall calculate the TRE index value of the vent stream using the equations and procedures in this paragraph.

(i) The equation for calculating the TRE index for a vent stream controlled by a flare or incinerator is as follows:

$$TRE = \frac{1}{E_{TAP}} [a + b(Q_v) + c(H_T) + d(E_{Toc})]$$

where:

TRE = TRE index value.

E_{HAP} = Hourly emission rate of total organic HAP, kilograms per hour, as calculated in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) or [\(d\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

Q_s = Vent stream flow rate, standard cubic meters per minute, at a standard temperature of 20 °C, as calculated in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) or [\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

H_T = Vent stream net heating value, megaJoules per standard cubic meter, as calculated in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) or [\(d\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

E_{TOC} = Emission rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane), kilograms per hour, as calculated in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) or [\(d\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

a,b,c,d = Coefficients presented in table 1 of this subpart, selected in accordance with [paragraphs \(d\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator of a nonhalogenated vent stream shall calculate the TRE index value based on the use of a flare, a thermal incinerator with 0 percent heat recovery, and a thermal incinerator with 70 percent heat recovery and shall select the lowest TRE index value. The owner or operator shall use the applicable coefficients in table 1 of this subpart for nonhalogenated vent streams located within existing sources and the applicable coefficients in table 2 of this subpart for nonhalogenated vent streams located within new sources.

(iii) The owner or operator of a halogenated vent stream shall calculate the TRE index value based on the use of a thermal incinerator with 0 percent heat recovery, and a scrubber. The owner or operator shall use the applicable coefficients in table 1 of this subpart for halogenated vent streams located within existing sources and the applicable coefficients in table 2 of this subpart for halogenated vent streams located within new sources.

(e) The owner or operator of a Group 2 process vent shall recalculate the TRE index value, flow, or organic hazardous air pollutants concentration for each process vent, as necessary to determine whether the vent is Group 1 or Group 2, whenever process changes are made that could reasonably be expected to change the vent to a Group 1 vent. Examples of process changes include, but are not limited to, changes in production capacity, production rate, feedstock type, or catalyst type, or whenever there is replacement, removal, or addition of recovery equipment. For purposes of this paragraph, process changes do not include: Process upsets; unintentional, temporary process changes; and changes that are within the range on which the original TRE calculation was based.

(1) The TRE index value, flow rate, or organic HAP concentration shall be recalculated based on measurements of vent stream flow rate, TOC, and organic HAP concentrations, and heating values as specified in [§ 63.115 \(a\), \(b\), \(c\), and \(d\) of this subpart](#), as applicable, or on best engineering assessment of the effects of the change. Engineering assessments shall meet the specifications in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(2) Where the recalculated TRE index value is less than or equal to 1.0, or less than or equal to 4.0 but greater than 1.0, the recalculated flow rate is greater than or equal to 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute, or the recalculated concentration is greater than or equal to 50 parts per million by volume, the owner or operator shall submit a report as specified in [§ 63.118 \(g\), \(h\), \(i\), or \(j\) of this subpart](#) and shall comply with the appropriate provisions in [§ 63.113 of this subpart](#) by the dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#).

(f) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subpart, in any case where a process vent includes one or more gas streams that are not from a source subject to this subpart (hereafter called “non-HON streams” for purposes of this paragraph), and one or more gas streams that meet the criteria in [§ 63.107\(b\)](#) through [\(h\)](#) or the criteria in [§ 63.107\(i\)](#) (hereafter called “HON streams” for purposes of this paragraph), the owner or operator may elect to comply with [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator may determine the characteristics (flow rate, total organic HAP concentration, and TRE index value) for each HON stream, or combination of HON streams, at a representative point as near as practical to, but before, the point at which it is combined with one or more non-HON streams.

(2) If one or more of the HON streams, or combinations of HON streams, has the characteristics (determined at the location specified in [paragraph \(f\)\(1\)](#) of this section) associated with a Group 1 process vent, the combined vent stream is a Group 1 process vent. Except as specified in [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section, if none of the HON streams, or combinations of HON streams, when determined at the location specified in [paragraph \(f\)\(1\)](#) of this section, has the characteristics associated with a Group 1 process vent, the combined vent stream is a Group 2 process vent regardless of the TRE index value determined at the location specified in [§ 63.115\(a\)](#). If the combined vent stream is a Group 2 process vent as determined by the previous sentence, but one or more of the HON streams, or combinations of HON streams, has a TRE index value greater than 1 but less than or equal to 4, the combined vent stream is a process vent with a TRE index value greater than 1 but less than or equal to 4. In this case, the owner or operator shall monitor the combined vent stream as required by [§ 63.114\(b\)](#).

(3) [Paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) and \(2\)](#) of this section are not intended to apply instead of any other subpart of this part. If another subpart of this part applies to one or more of the non-HON streams contributing to the combined vent stream, that subpart may impose emission control requirements such as, but not limited to, requiring the combined vent stream to be classified and controlled as a Group 1 process vent.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [62 FR 2746](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [66 FR 6931](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.116 Process vent provisions—performance test methods and procedures to determine compliance.

(a) When a flare is used to comply with [§ 63.113\(a\)\(1\)](#), the owner or operator shall comply with [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test to determine percent emission reduction or outlet organic HAP or TOC concentration.

(1) Conduct a visible emission test using the techniques specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)\(4\)](#).

(2) Determine the net heating value of the gas being combusted using the techniques specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)\(6\)](#).

(3) Determine the exit velocity using the techniques specified in either [§ 63.11\(b\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) (and [§ 63.11\(b\)\(7\)\(iii\)](#), where applicable) or [§ 63.11\(b\)\(8\)](#), as appropriate.

(b) An owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test when any control device specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(b\)\(5\)](#) of this section is used.

(1) A boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater.

(2) A boiler or process heater into which the gas stream is introduced with the primary fuel or is used as the primary fuel.

(3) A control device for which a performance test was conducted for determining compliance with a regulation promulgated by the EPA and the test was conducted using the same methods specified in this section and either no process changes have been made since the test, or the owner or operator can demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process changes.

(4) A boiler or process heater burning hazardous waste for which the owner or operator:

(i) Has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 266, subpart H](#), or

(ii) Has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of [40 CFR part 266, subpart H](#).

(5) A hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 264, subpart O](#), or has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of [40 CFR part 265, subpart O](#).

(c) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(a\) and \(b\)](#) of this section, an owner or operator using a control device to comply with the organic HAP concentration limit or percent reduction efficiency requirements in [§ 63.113\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) shall conduct a performance test using the procedures in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(c\)\(4\)](#) of this section. The organic HAP concentration and percent reduction may be measured as either total organic HAP or as TOC minus methane and ethane according to the procedures specified.

(1) Method 1 or 1A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), as appropriate, shall be used for selection of the sampling sites.

(i) For determination of compliance with the 98 percent reduction of total organic HAP requirement of [§ 63.113\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), sampling sites shall be located at the inlet of the control device as specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\) and \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section, and at the outlet of the control device.

(A) The control device inlet sampling site shall be located after the final product recovery device.

(B) If a vent stream is introduced with the combustion air or as a secondary fuel into a boiler or process heater with a design capacity less than 44 megawatts, selection of the location of the inlet sampling sites shall ensure the measurement of total organic HAP or TOC (minus methane and ethane) concentrations in all vent streams and primary and secondary fuels introduced into the boiler or process heater.

(ii) For determination of compliance with the 20 parts per million by volume total organic HAP limit in [§ 63.113\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the control device.

(2) The gas volumetric flow rate shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), as appropriate.

(3) To determine compliance with the 20 parts per million by volume total organic HAP limit in [§ 63.113\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall use Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) to measure either TOC minus methane and ethane or total organic HAP. Alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#), may be used. The following procedures shall be used to calculate parts per million by volume concentration, corrected to 3 percent oxygen:

(i) The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or a minimum of four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15 minute intervals during the run.

(ii) The concentration of either TOC (minus methane or ethane) or total organic HAP shall be calculated according to [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) or [\(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) The TOC concentration (C_{TOC}) is the sum of the concentrations of the individual components and shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$C_{\text{TOC}} = \sum_{i=1}^x \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^n C_{ji} \right)}{X}$$

where:

C_{TOC} = Concentration of TOC (minus methane and ethane), dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_{ji} = Concentration of sample components j of sample i , dry basis, parts per million by volume.

n = Number of components in the sample.

x = Number of samples in the sample run.

(B) The total organic HAP concentration (C_{HAP}) shall be computed according to the equation in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section except that only the organic HAP species shall be summed. The list of organic HAP's is provided in table 2 of [subpart F of this part](#).

(iii) The concentration of TOC or total organic HAP shall be corrected to 3 percent oxygen if a combustion device is the control device.

(A) The emission rate correction factor or excess air, integrated sampling and analysis procedures of Method 3B of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration ($\%O_{2d}$). The samples shall be taken during the same time that the TOC (minus methane or ethane) or total organic HAP samples are taken.

(B) The concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen (C_c) shall be computed using the following equation:

$$C_c = C_m \left(\frac{17.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d}} \right)$$

Where:

C_c = Concentration of TOC or organic HAP corrected to 3 percent oxygen, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_m = Concentration of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or organic HAP, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

%O_{2d} = Concentration of oxygen, dry basis, percent by volume.

(4) To determine compliance with the 98 percent reduction requirement of [§ 63.113\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall use Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#); alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#) may be used. The following procedures shall be used to calculate percent reduction efficiency:

(i) The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or a minimum of four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time such as 15 minute intervals during the run.

(ii) The mass rate of either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP (E_i , E_o) shall be computed.

(A) The following equations shall be used:

$$E_i = K_2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^n C_{ij} M_{ij} \right) Q_i \quad E_o = K_2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^n C_{oj} M_{oj} \right) Q_o$$

where:

C_{ij} , C_{oj} = Concentration of sample component j of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

E_i , E_o = Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, kilogram per hour.

M_{ij} , M_{oj} = Molecular weight of sample component j of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, gram/gram-mole.

Q_i , Q_o = Flow rate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry standard cubic meter per minute.

K_2 = Constant, 2.494×10^{-6} (parts per million)⁻¹ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (minute/hour), where standard temperature (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C.

(B) Where the mass rate of TOC is being calculated, all organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) measured by Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) are summed using the equation in [paragraph \(c\)\(4\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section.

(C) Where the mass rate of total organic HAP is being calculated, only the organic HAP species shall be summed using the equation in [paragraph \(c\)\(4\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section. The list of organic HAP's is provided in table 2 of [subpart F of this part](#).

(iii) The percent reduction in TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP shall be calculated as follows:

$$R = \frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} (100)$$

where:

R = Control efficiency of control device, percent.

E_i = Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP at the inlet to the control device as calculated under [paragraph \(c\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, kilograms TOC per hour or kilograms organic HAP per hour.

E_o = Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP at the outlet of the control device, as calculated under [paragraph \(c\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, kilograms TOC per hour or kilograms organic HAP per hour.

(iv) If the vent stream entering a boiler or process heater with a design capacity less than 44 megawatts is introduced with the combustion air or as a secondary fuel, the weight-percent reduction of total organic HAP or TOC (minus methane and ethane) across the device shall be determined by comparing the TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP in all combusted vent streams and primary and secondary fuels with the TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic HAP exiting the combustion device, respectively.

(d) An owner or operator using a combustion device followed by a scrubber or other halogen reduction device to control halogenated vent streams in compliance with [§ 63.113\(c\)\(1\)](#) shall conduct a performance test to determine compliance with the control efficiency or emission limits for hydrogen halides and halogens.

(1) For an owner or operator determining compliance with the percent reduction of total hydrogen halides and halogens, sampling sites shall be located at the inlet and outlet of the scrubber or other halogen reduction device used to reduce halogen emissions. For an owner or operator determining compliance with the less than 0.45 kilogram per hour outlet emission limit for total hydrogen halides and halogens, the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the scrubber or other halogen reduction device and prior to any releases to the atmosphere.

(2) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(5\)](#) of this section, Method 26 or Method 26A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), shall be used to determine the concentration, in milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, of total hydrogen halides and halogens that may be present in the vent stream. The mass emissions of each hydrogen halide and halogen compound shall be calculated from the measured concentrations and the gas stream flow rate.

(3) To determine compliance with the percent removal efficiency, the mass emissions for any hydrogen halides and halogens present at the inlet of the scrubber or other halogen reduction device shall be summed together. The mass emissions of the compounds present at the outlet of the scrubber or other halogen reduction device shall be summed together. Percent reduction shall be determined by comparison of the summed inlet and outlet measurements.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the less than 0.45 kilogram per hour outlet emission limit, the test results must show that the mass emission rate of total hydrogen halides and halogens measured at the outlet of the scrubber or other halogen reduction device is below 0.45 kilogram per hour.

(5) The owner or operator may use any other method to demonstrate compliance if the method or data has been validated according to the applicable procedures of Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#).

(e) An owner or operator using a scrubber or other halogen reduction device to reduce the vent stream halogen atom mass emission rate to less than 0.45 kilogram per hour prior to a combustion control device in compliance with [§ 63.113\(c\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) shall determine the halogen atom mass emission rate prior to the combustor according to the procedures in [§ 63.115\(d\)\(2\)\(v\) of this subpart](#).

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [62 FR 2746](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [64 FR 20191](#), Apr. 26, 1999; [66 FR 6931](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.117 Process vent provisions—reporting and recordkeeping requirements for group and TRE determinations and performance tests.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the control provisions for Group 1 process vents in [§ 63.113\(a\)](#) or the provisions for Group 2 process vents with a TRE index value greater than 1.0 but less than or equal to 4.0 in [§ 63.113\(d\)](#) shall:

(1) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the data specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(4\)](#) through [\(a\)\(8\)](#) of this section, as applicable, and

(2) Include the data in [paragraphs \(a\)\(4\)](#) through [\(a\)\(8\)](#) of this section in the Notification of Compliance Status report as specified in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(3) If any subsequent TRE determinations or performance tests are conducted after the Notification of Compliance Status has been submitted, report the data in [paragraphs \(a\)\(4\) through \(a\)\(8\)](#) of this section in the next Periodic Report as specified in [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#).

(4) Record and report the following when using a combustion device to achieve a 98 weight percent reduction in organic HAP or an organic HAP concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, as specified in [§ 63.113\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#):

(i) The parameter monitoring results for incinerators, catalytic incinerators, boilers or process heaters specified in table 3 of this subpart, and averaged over the same time period of the performance testing.

(ii) For an incinerator, the percent reduction of organic HAP or TOC achieved by the incinerator determined as specified in [§ 63.116\(c\) of this subpart](#), or the concentration of organic HAP or TOC (parts per million by volume, by compound) determined as specified in [§ 63.116\(c\) of this subpart](#) at the outlet of the incinerator on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

(iii) For a boiler or process heater, a description of the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the boiler or process heater.

(iv) For a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of less than 44 megawatts and where the vent stream is introduced with combustion air or used as a secondary fuel and is not mixed with the primary fuel, the percent reduction of organic HAP or TOC, or the concentration of organic HAP or TOC (parts per million by volume, by compound) determined as specified in [§ 63.116\(c\)](#) at the outlet of the combustion device on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

(5) Record and report the following when using a flare to comply with [§ 63.113\(a\)\(1\) of this subpart](#):

(i) Flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted);

(ii) All visible emission readings, heat content determinations, flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the compliance determination required by [§ 63.116\(a\) of this subpart](#); and

(iii) All periods during the compliance determination when the pilot flame is absent.

(6) Record and report the following when using a scrubber following a combustion device to control a halogenated vent stream:

(i) The percent reduction or scrubber outlet mass emission rate of total hydrogen halides and halogens as specified in [§ 63.116\(d\) of this subpart](#);

(ii) The pH of the scrubber effluent; and

(iii) The scrubber liquid to gas ratio.

(7) Record and report the following when achieving and maintaining a TRE index value greater than 1.0 but less than 4.0 as specified in [§ 63.113\(a\)\(3\)](#) or [§ 63.113\(d\) of this subpart](#):

(i) The parameter monitoring results for absorbers, condensers, or carbon adsorbers, as specified in table 4 of this subpart, and averaged over the same time period of the measurements of vent stream flow rate and concentration used in the TRE determination (both measured while the vent stream is normally routed and constituted), and

(ii) The measurements and calculations performed to determine the TRE index value of the vent stream.

(8) Record and report the halogen concentration in the vent stream determined according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.115\(d\)\(2\)\(v\)](#).

(b) The owner or operator of a Group 2 process vent with a TRE index greater than 4.0 as specified in [§ 63.113\(e\) of this subpart](#), shall maintain records and submit as part of the Notification of Compliance Status specified in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#), measurements, engineering assessments, and calculations performed to determine the TRE index value of the vent stream. Documentation of engineering assessments shall include all data, assumptions, and procedures used for the engineering assessments, as specified in [§ 63.115\(d\)\(1\) of this subpart](#).

(c) Each owner or operator who elects to demonstrate that a process vent is a Group 2 process vent based on a flow rate less than 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute must submit to the Administrator the flow rate measurement using methods and procedures specified in [§ 63.115 \(a\) and \(b\) of this subpart](#) with the Notification of Compliance Status specified in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#).

(d) Each owner or operator who elects to demonstrate that a process vent is a Group 2 process vent based on organic HAP or TOC concentration less than 50 parts per million by volume must submit to the Administrator an organic HAP or TOC concentration measurement using the methods and procedures specified in [§ 63.115 \(a\) and \(c\) of this subpart](#) with the Notification of Compliance Status specified in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#).

(e) If an owner or operator uses a control or recovery device other than those listed in tables 3 and 4 of this subpart or requests approval to monitor a parameter other than those specified in tables 3 and 4 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures as required under [§ 63.151\(f\)](#) or [§ 63.152\(e\) of this subpart](#). The Administrator will specify appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the permit application or by other appropriate means.

(f) For each parameter monitored according to tables 3 or 4 of this subpart or [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall establish a range for the parameter that indicates proper operation of the control or recovery device. In order to establish the range, the information required in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#) shall be submitted in the Notification of Compliance Status or the operating permit application or amendment.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [61 FR 64576](#), Dec. 5, 1996; [66 FR 6932](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.118 Process vent provisions—periodic reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator using a control device to comply with [§ 63.113 \(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) shall keep the following records up-to-date and readily accessible:

(1) Continuous records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored under [§ 63.114\(a\) of this subpart](#) and listed in table 3 of this subpart or specified by the Administrator in accordance with [§ 63.114\(c\)](#) and [§ 63.117\(e\) of this subpart](#). For flares, the hourly records and records of pilot flame outages specified in table 3 of this subpart shall be maintained in place of continuous records.

(2) Records of the daily average value of each continuously monitored parameter for each operating day determined according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.152\(f\)](#). For flares, records of the times and duration of all periods during which all pilot flames are absent shall be kept rather than daily averages.

(3) Hourly records of whether the flow indicator specified under [§ 63.114\(d\)\(1\)](#) was operating and whether a diversion was detected at any time during the hour, as well as records of the times and durations of all periods when the gas stream is diverted to the atmosphere or the monitor is not operating.

(4) Where a seal mechanism is used to comply with [§ 63.114\(d\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), hourly records of flow are not required. In such cases, the owner or operator shall record that the monthly visual inspection of the seals or closure mechanism has been done, and shall record the duration of all periods when the seal mechanism is broken, the bypass line valve position has changed, or the key for a lock-and-key type lock has been checked out, and records of any car-seal that has broken.

(b) Each owner or operator using a recovery device or other means to achieve and maintain a TRE index value greater than 1.0 but less than 4.0 as specified in [§ 63.113\(a\)\(3\)](#) or [§ 63.113\(d\) of this subpart](#) shall keep the following records up-to-date and readily accessible:

(1) Continuous records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored under [§ 63.114\(b\) of this subpart](#) and listed in table 4 of this subpart or specified by the

Administrator in accordance with [§ 63.114\(c\) of this subpart](#) and [§ 63.114\(e\) of this subpart](#) and

(2) Records of the daily average value of each continuously monitored parameter for each operating day determined according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.152\(f\)](#). If carbon adsorber regeneration stream flow and carbon bed regeneration temperature are monitored, the records specified in table 4 of this subpart shall be kept instead of the daily averages.

(c) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart and who elects to demonstrate compliance with the TRE index value greater than 4.0 under [§ 63.113\(e\) of this subpart](#) or greater than 1.0 under [§ 63.113\(a\)\(3\)](#) or [§ 63.113\(d\) of this subpart](#) shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records of:

(1) Any process changes as defined in [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#); and

(2) Any recalculation of the TRE index value pursuant to [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#).

(d) Each owner or operator who elects to comply by maintaining a flow rate less than 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute under [§ 63.113\(f\) of this subpart](#), shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records of:

(1) Any process changes as defined in [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#) that increase the vent stream flow rate,

(2) Any recalculation or measurement of the flow rate pursuant to [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#), and

(3) If the flow rate increases to 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute or greater as a result of the process change, the TRE determination performed according to the procedures of [§ 63.115\(d\) of this subpart](#).

(e) Each owner or operator who elects to comply by maintaining an organic HAP concentration less than 50 parts per million by volume organic HAP concentration under [§ 63.113\(g\) of this subpart](#) shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records of:

(1) Any process changes as defined in [§ 63.115\(e\)](#) that increase the organic HAP concentration of the vent stream,

(2) Any recalculation or measurement of the concentration pursuant to [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#), and

(3) If the organic HAP concentration increases to 50 parts per million by volume or greater as a result of the process change, the TRE determination performed according to the procedures of [§ 63.115\(d\) of this subpart](#).

(f) Each owner or operator who elects to comply with the requirements of [§ 63.113 of this subpart](#) shall submit to the Administrator Periodic Reports of the following recorded information according to the schedule in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#).

(1) Reports of daily average values of monitored parameters for all operating days when the daily average values recorded under [paragraphs \(a\) and \(b\)](#) of this section were outside the ranges established in the Notification of Compliance Status or operating permit.

(2) For Group 1 points, reports of the duration of periods when monitoring data is not collected for each excursion caused by insufficient monitoring data as defined in [§ 63.152\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\) of this subpart](#).

(3) Reports of the times and durations of all periods recorded under [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section when the gas stream is diverted to the atmosphere through a bypass line.

(4) Reports of all periods recorded under [paragraph \(a\)\(4\)](#) of this section in which the seal mechanism is broken, the bypass line valve position has changed, or the key to unlock the bypass line valve was checked out.

(5) Reports of the times and durations of all periods recorded under [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section in which all pilot flames of a flare were absent.

(6) Reports of all carbon bed regeneration cycles during which the parameters recorded under [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(v\)](#) of this section were outside the ranges established in the Notification of Compliance Status or operating permit.

(g) Whenever a process change, as defined in [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#), is made that causes a Group 2 process vent to become a Group 1 process vent, the owner or operator shall submit a report within 180 calendar days after the process change as specified in [§ 63.151\(j\) of this subpart](#). The report shall include:

(1) A description of the process change;

(2) The results of the recalculation of the flow rate, organic HAP concentration, and TRE index value required under [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#) and recorded under [paragraph \(c\), \(d\), or \(e\)](#) of this section; and

(3) A statement that the owner or operator will comply with the provisions of [§ 63.113 of this subpart](#) for Group 1 process vents by the dates specified in [subpart F of this part](#).

(h) Whenever a process change, as defined in [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#), is made that causes a Group 2 process vent with a TRE greater than 4.0 to become a Group 2 process vent with a TRE less than 4.0, the owner or operator shall submit a report within 180 calendar days after the process change. The report may be submitted as part of the next periodic report. The report shall include:

(1) A description of the process change,

(2) The results of the recalculation of the TRE index value required under [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#) and recorded under [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section, and

(3) A statement that the owner or operator will comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.113\(d\) of this subpart](#).

(i) Whenever a process change, as defined in [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#), is made that causes a Group 2 process vent with a flow rate less than 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute to become a Group 2 process vent with a flow rate of 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute or greater and a TRE index value less than or equal to 4.0, the owner or operator shall submit a report within 180 calendar days after the process change. The report may be submitted as part of the next periodic report. The report shall include:

(1) A description of the process change,

(2) The results of the recalculation of the flow rate and the TRE determination required under [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#) and recorded under [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, and

(3) A statement that the owner or operator will comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.113\(d\) of this subpart](#).

(j) Whenever a process change, as defined in [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#), is made that causes a Group 2 process vent with an organic HAP concentration less than 50 parts per million by volume to become a Group 2 process vent with an organic HAP concentration of 50 parts per million by volume or greater and a TRE index value less than or equal to 4.0, the owner or operator shall submit a report within 180 calendar days after the process change. The report may be submitted as part of the next periodic report. The report shall include:

(1) A description of the process change,

(2) The results of the recalculation of the organic HAP concentration and the TRE determination required under [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#) and recorded under [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, and

(3) A statement that the owner or operator will comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.113\(d\) of this subpart](#).

(k) The owner or operator is not required to submit a report of a process change if one of the conditions listed in [paragraph \(k\)\(1\)](#), [\(k\)\(2\)](#), [\(k\)\(3\)](#), or [\(k\)\(4\)](#) of this section is met.

(1) The process change does not meet the definition of a process change in [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#), or

(2) The vent stream flow rate is recalculated according to [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#) and the recalculated value is less than 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute, or

(3) The organic HAP concentration of the vent stream is recalculated according to [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#) and the recalculated value is less than 50 parts per million by volume, or

(4) The TRE index value is recalculated according to [§ 63.115\(e\) of this subpart](#) and the recalculated value is greater than 4.0.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [62 FR 2747](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [66 FR 6932](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.119 Storage vessel provisions—reference control technology.

(a) For each storage vessel to which this subpart applies, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\), \(a\)\(2\), \(a\)\(3\), and \(a\)\(4\)](#) of this section according to the schedule provisions of [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#).

(1) For each Group 1 storage vessel (as defined in table 5 of this subpart for existing sources and table 6 of the subpart for new sources) storing a liquid for which the maximum true vapor pressure of the total organic hazardous air pollutants in the liquid is less than 76.6 kilopascals, the owner or operator shall reduce hazardous air pollutants emissions to the atmosphere either by operating and maintaining a fixed roof and internal floating roof, an external floating roof, an external floating roof converted to an internal floating roof, a closed vent system and control device, routing the emissions to a process or a fuel gas system, or vapor balancing in accordance with the requirements in [paragraph \(b\), \(c\), \(d\), \(e\), \(f\), or \(g\)](#) of this section, or equivalent as provided in [§ 63.121 of this subpart](#).

(2) For each Group 1 storage vessel (as defined in table 5 of this subpart for existing sources and table 6 of this subpart for new sources) storing a liquid for which the maximum true vapor pressure of the total organic hazardous air pollutants in the liquid is greater than or equal to 76.6 kilopascals, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain a closed vent system and control device meeting the requirements specified in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, route the emissions to a process or a fuel gas system as specified in [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section, vapor balance as specified in [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section, or equivalent as provided in [§ 63.121 of this subpart](#).

(3) For each Group 2 storage vessel that is not part of an emissions average as described in [§ 63.150 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirement in [§ 63.123\(a\) of this subpart](#) and is not required to comply with any other provisions in [§§ 63.119 through 63.123 of this subpart](#).

(4) For each Group 2 storage vessel that is part of an emissions average, the owner or operator shall comply with the emissions averaging provisions in [§ 63.150 of this subpart](#).

(b) The owner or operator who elects to use a fixed roof and an internal floating roof, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section shall comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(b\)\(6\)](#) of this section.

Note:

The intent of [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) and [\(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section is to avoid having a vapor space between the floating roof and the stored liquid for extended periods. Storage vessels may be emptied for purposes such as routine storage vessel maintenance, inspections, petroleum liquid deliveries, or transfer operations. Storage vessels where liquid is left on walls, as bottom clingage, or in pools due to floor irregularity are considered completely empty.

(1) The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg supports during the periods specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(b\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) During the initial fill.

(ii) After the vessel has been completely emptied and degassed.

(iii) When the vessel is completely emptied before being subsequently refilled.

(2) When the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as soon as practical.

(3) Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(3\)\(iv\)](#) of this section, the closure device shall consist of one of the devices listed in [paragraph \(b\)\(3\)\(i\)](#), [\(b\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#), or [\(b\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) A liquid-mounted seal as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

(ii) A metallic shoe seal as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

(iii) Two seals mounted one above the other so that each forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof. The lower seal may be vapor-mounted, but both must be continuous seals.

(iv) If the internal floating roof is equipped with a vapor-mounted seal as of December 31, 1992, the requirement for one of the seal options specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\)\(i\)](#),

[\(b\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#), and [\(b\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section does not apply until the earlier of the dates specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\)\(iv\)\(A\)](#) and [\(b\)\(3\)\(iv\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) The next time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed.

(B) No later than 10 years after April 22, 1994.

(4) Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

(5) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)\(viii\)](#) of this section, each internal floating roof shall meet the specifications listed in [paragraphs \(b\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) through [\(b\)\(5\)\(vii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(ii) Each opening in the internal floating roof except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains shall be equipped with a cover or lid. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket.

(iii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purposes of sampling shall be a sample well. Each sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

(iv) Each automatic bleeder vent shall be gasketed.

(v) Each rim space vent shall be gasketed.

(vi) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.

(vii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a column supporting the fixed roof shall have a flexible fabric sleeve seal or a gasketed sliding cover.

(viii) If the internal floating roof does not meet any one of the specifications listed in [paragraphs \(b\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) through [\(b\)\(5\)\(vii\)](#) of this section as of December 31, 1992, the requirement for meeting those specifications does not apply until the earlier of the dates specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(5\)\(viii\)\(A\)](#) and [\(b\)\(5\)\(viii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) The next time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed.

(B) No later than 10 years after April 22, 1994.

(6) Each cover or lid on any opening in the internal floating roof shall be closed (i.e., no visible gaps), except when the cover or lid must be open for access. Covers on each access

hatch and each gauge float well shall be bolted or fastened so as to be air-tight when they are closed. Rim space vents are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or when the pressure beneath the rim seal exceeds the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(c) The owner or operator who elects to use an external floating roof, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section shall comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(c\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge.

(i) Except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) of this section, the closure device is to consist of two seals, one above the other. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

(ii) Except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(v\)](#) of this section, the primary seal shall be either a metallic shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal.

(iii) Except during the inspections required by [§ 63.120\(b\) of this subpart](#), both the primary seal and the secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the storage vessel in a continuous fashion.

(iv) If the external floating roof is equipped with a liquid-mounted or metallic shoe primary seal as of December 31, 1992, the requirement for a secondary seal in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section does not apply until the earlier of the dates specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(iv\)\(A\)](#) and [\(c\)\(1\)\(iv\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) The next time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed.

(B) No later than 10 years after April 22, 1994.

(v) If the external floating roof is equipped with a vapor-mounted primary seal and a secondary seal as of December 31, 1992, the requirement for a liquid-mounted or metallic shoe primary seal in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section does not apply until the earlier of the dates specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(v\)\(A\)](#) and [\(c\)\(1\)\(v\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) The next time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed.

(B) No later than 10 years after April 22, 1994.

(2) Each external floating roof shall meet the specifications listed in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(c\)\(2\)\(xii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and rim space vents, each opening in the noncontact external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(xii\)](#) of this section.

(ii) Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof is to be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position (i.e., no visible gap) at all times except when the cover or lid must be open for access. Covers on each access hatch and each gauge float well shall be bolted or fastened so as to be air-tight when they are closed.

(iii) Automatic bleeder vents are to be closed at all times when the roof is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the roof leg supports.

(iv) Rim space vents are to be set to open only when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or when the pressure beneath the rim seal exceeds the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(v) Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed.

(vi) Each roof drain that empties into the stored liquid is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(vii) Each unslotted guide pole well shall have a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.

(viii) Each unslotted guide pole shall have on the end of the pole a gasketed cap which is closed at all times except when gauging the liquid level or taking liquid samples.

(ix) Each slotted guide pole well shall have a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.

(x) Each slotted guide pole shall have a gasketed float or other device which closes off the liquid surface from the atmosphere.

(xi) Each gauge hatch/sample well shall have a gasketed cover which is closed at all times except when the hatch or well must be open for access.

(xii) If each opening in a noncontact external floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and rim space vents does not provide a projection below the liquid surface as of December 31, 1992, the requirement for providing these projections below the liquid surface does not apply until the earlier of the dates specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(xii\)\(A\)](#) and [\(c\)\(2\)\(xii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) The next time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed.

(B) No later than 10 years after April 22, 1994.

Note:

The intent of [paragraphs \(c\)\(3\)](#) and [\(c\)\(4\)](#) of this section is to avoid having a vapor space between the floating roof and the stored liquid for extended periods. Storage vessels may be emptied for purposes such as routine storage vessel maintenance, inspections, petroleum liquid deliveries, or transfer operations. Storage vessels where liquid is left on walls, as bottom clingage, or in pools due to floor irregularity are considered completely empty.

(3) The external floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg supports during the periods specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(c\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) During the initial fill.

(ii) After the vessel has been completely emptied and degassed.

(iii) When the vessel is completely emptied before being subsequently refilled.

(4) When the floating roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as soon as practical.

(d) The owner or operator who elects to use an external floating roof converted to an internal floating roof (i.e., fixed roof installed above external floating roof) to comply with [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section shall comply with [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) and [\(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Comply with the requirements for internal floating roof vessels specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#), [\(2\)](#), and [\(3\)](#) of this section; and

(2) Comply with the requirements for deck fittings that are specified for external floating roof vessels in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(c\)\(2\)\(xii\)](#) of this section.

(e) The owner or operator who elects to use a closed vent system and control device, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section shall comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(e\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) Except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section, the control device shall be designed and operated to reduce inlet emissions of total organic HAP by 95 percent or greater. If a flare is used as the control device, it shall meet the specifications described in the general control device requirements of [§ 63.11\(b\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(2) If the owner or operator can demonstrate that a control device installed on a storage vessel on or before December 31, 1992 is designed to reduce inlet emissions of total organic HAP by greater than or equal to 90 percent but less than 95 percent, then the control device is required to be operated to reduce inlet emissions of total organic HAP by 90 percent or greater.

(3) Periods of planned routine maintenance of the control device, during which the control device does not meet the specifications of [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section, as applicable, shall not exceed 240 hours per year.

(4) The specifications and requirements in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section for control devices do not apply during periods of planned routine maintenance.

(5) The specifications and requirements in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section for control devices do not apply during a control system malfunction.

(6) An owner or operator may use a combination of control devices to achieve the required reduction of total organic hazardous air pollutants specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) of this section. An owner or operator may use a combination of control devices installed on a storage vessel on or before December 31, 1992 to achieve the required reduction of total organic hazardous air pollutants specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(f) The owner or operator who elects to route emissions to a fuel gas system or to a process, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section shall comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)](#) through [\(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(1) If emissions are routed to a fuel gas system, there is no requirement to conduct a performance test or design evaluation. If emissions are routed to a process, the organic hazardous air pollutants in the emissions shall predominantly meet one of, or a combination of, the ends specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(f\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator shall comply with the compliance demonstration requirements in [§ 63.120\(f\)](#).

(i) Recycled and/or consumed in the same manner as a material that fulfills the same function in that process;

(ii) Transformed by chemical reaction into materials that are not organic hazardous air pollutants;

(iii) Incorporated into a product; and/or

(iv) Recovered.

(2) If the emissions are conveyed by a system other than hard-piping, any conveyance system operated under positive pressure shall be subject to the requirements of [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(3) The fuel gas system or process shall be operating at all times when organic hazardous air pollutants emissions are routed to it except as provided in [§ 63.102\(a\)\(1\)](#) of [subpart F of this part](#) and in [paragraphs \(f\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(f\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section. Whenever the owner or operator by-passes the fuel gas system or process, the owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirement in [§ 63.123\(h\) of this subpart](#). Bypassing is permitted if the

owner or operator complies with one or more of the conditions specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(3\)\(i\) through \(f\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The liquid level in the storage vessel is not increased;

(ii) The emissions are routed through a closed-vent system to a control device complying with [§ 63.119\(e\) of this subpart](#); or

(iii) The total aggregate amount of time during which the emissions by-pass the fuel gas system or process during the calendar year without being routed to a control device, for all reasons (except start-ups/shutdowns/malfunctions or product changeovers of flexible operation units and periods when the storage vessel has been emptied and degassed), does not exceed 240 hours.

(g) The owner or operator who elects to vapor balance to comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) and \(2\)](#) of this section shall comply with [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\) through \(7\)](#) of this section and the recordkeeping requirements of [§ 63.123\(i\)](#).

(1) The vapor balancing system must be designed and operated to route organic HAP vapors displaced from loading of the storage tank to the railcar, tank truck, or barge from which the storage tank is filled.

(2) Tank trucks and railcars must have a current certification in accordance with the U.S. Department of Transportation pressure test requirements of [49 CFR part 180](#) for tank trucks and [49 CFR 173.31](#) for railcars. Barges must have a current certification of vapor-tightness through testing in accordance with [40 CFR 63.565](#).

(3) Hazardous air pollutants must only be unloaded from tank trucks or railcars when vapor collection systems are connected to the storage tank's vapor collection system.

(4) No pressure relief device on the storage tank, or on the railcar or tank truck, shall open during loading or as a result of diurnal temperature changes (breathing losses).

(5) Pressure relief devices must be set to no less than 2.5 psig at all times to prevent breathing losses. Pressure relief devices may be set at values less than 2.5 psig if the owner or operator provides rationale in the notification of compliance status report explaining why the alternative value is sufficient to prevent breathing losses at all times. The owner or operator shall comply with [paragraphs \(g\)\(5\)\(i\) through \(iii\)](#) of this section for each pressure relief valve.

(i) The pressure relief valve shall be monitored quarterly using the method described in [§ 63.180\(b\)](#).

(ii) An instrument reading of 500 ppmv or greater defines a leak.

(iii) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 days after it is detected, and the owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of [§ 63.181\(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#).

(6) Railcars, tank trucks, or barges that deliver HAP to a storage tank must be reloaded or cleaned at a facility that utilizes the control techniques specified in [paragraph \(g\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The railcar, tank truck, or barge must be connected to a closed-vent system with a control device that reduces inlet emissions of HAP by 95 percent by weight or greater.

(ii) A vapor balancing system designed and operated to collect organic HAP vapor displaced from the tank truck, railcar, or barge during reloading must be used to route the collected HAP vapor to the storage tank from which the liquid being transferred originated.

(7) The owner or operator of the facility where the railcar, tank truck, or barge is reloaded or cleaned must comply with [paragraphs \(g\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Submit to the owner or operator of the storage tank and to the Administrator a written certification that the reloading or cleaning facility will meet the requirements of this section. The certifying entity may revoke the written certification by sending a written statement to the owner or operator of the storage tank giving at least 90 days notice that the certifying entity is rescinding acceptance of responsibility for compliance with the requirements of this [paragraph \(g\)\(7\)](#).

(ii) If complying with [paragraph \(g\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) of this section, comply with the requirements for closed vent system and control device specified in [§§ 63.119](#) through [63.123](#). The notification and reporting requirements in [§ 63.122](#) do not apply to the owner or operator of the offsite cleaning or reloading facility.

(iii) If complying with [paragraph \(g\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, keep the records specified in [§ 63.123\(i\)\(3\)](#).

(iv) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100\(k\)](#) at an offsite reloading or cleaning facility subject to [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section, compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions of any other subpart of this part 63 constitutes compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions of [paragraph \(g\)\(7\)\(ii\)](#) or [paragraph \(g\)\(7\)\(iii\)](#) of this section. You must identify in your Notification of Compliance Status report required by [§ 63.152\(b\)](#), the subpart to the part 63 with which the owner or operator of the reloading or cleaning facility complies.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [62 FR 2747](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [69 FR 76863](#), Dec. 23, 2004; [71 FR 76614](#), Dec. 21, 2006]

§ 63.120 Storage vessel provisions—procedures to determine compliance.

(a) To demonstrate compliance with [§ 63.119\(b\) of this subpart](#) (storage vessel equipped with a fixed roof and internal floating roof) or with [§ 63.119\(d\) of this subpart](#) (storage vessel equipped with an external floating roof converted to an internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(a\)\(7\) of this section](#).

(1) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service), according to the schedule specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\) and \(a\)\(3\) of this section](#).

(2) For vessels equipped with a single-seal system, the owner or operator shall perform the inspections specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(a\)\(2\)\(ii\) of this section](#).

(i) Visually inspect the internal floating roof and the seal through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill, or at least once every 12 months after the compliance date specified in [§ 63.100 of subpart F of this part](#).

(ii) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the seal, gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed, and at least once every 10 years after the compliance date specified in [§ 63.100 of subpart F of this part](#).

(3) For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in [§ 63.119\(b\)\(3\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall perform either the inspection required in [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)\(i\) of this section](#) or the inspections required in both [paragraphs \(a\)\(3\)\(ii\) and \(a\)\(3\)\(iii\) of this section](#).

(i) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal, gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed and at least once every 5 years after the compliance date specified in [§ 63.100 of subpart F of this part](#); or

(ii) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the internal floating roof and the secondary seal through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill, or at least once every 12 months after the compliance date specified in [§ 63.100 of subpart F of this part](#), and

(iii) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal, gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the vessel is emptied and degassed and at least once every 10 years after the compliance date specified in [§ 63.100 of subpart F of this part](#).

(4) If during the inspections required by [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(i\) or \(a\)\(3\)\(ii\) of this section](#), the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the liquid inside the storage vessel and is

not resting on the leg supports; or there is liquid on the floating roof; or the seal is detached; or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric; or there are visible gaps between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 calendar days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required by [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) or [\(a\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section cannot be repaired within 45 calendar days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 calendar days, the owner or operator may utilize up to 2 extensions of up to 30 additional calendar days each. Documentation of a decision to utilize an extension shall include a description of the failure, shall document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable, and shall specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as practical.

(5) Except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(6\)](#) of this section, for all the inspections required by [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), [\(a\)\(3\)\(i\)](#), and [\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 calendar days prior to the refilling of each storage vessel to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present.

(6) If the inspection required by [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), [\(a\)\(3\)\(i\)](#), or [\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 calendar days in advance of refilling the vessel, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 calendar days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification may be made by telephone and immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, the notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 calendar days prior to refilling.

(7) If during the inspections required by [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), [\(a\)\(3\)\(i\)](#), or [\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, the internal floating roof has defects; or the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surface from the atmosphere; or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before refilling the storage vessel with organic HAP.

(b) To demonstrate compliance with [§ 63.119\(c\) of this subpart](#) (storage vessel equipped with an external floating roof), the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(b\)\(10\)](#) of this section.

(1) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(7\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel, and the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel according to the frequency specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(b\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For an external floating roof vessel equipped with primary and secondary seals, measurements of gaps between the vessel wall and the primary seal shall be performed

during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or by the compliance date specified in [§ 63.100 of subpart F of this part](#), whichever occurs last, and at least once every 5 years thereafter.

(ii) For an external floating roof vessel equipped with a liquid-mounted or metallic shoe primary seal and without a secondary seal as provided for in [§ 63.119\(c\)\(1\)\(iv\) of this subpart](#), measurements of gaps between the vessel wall and the primary seal shall be performed by the compliance date specified in [§ 63.100 of subpart F of this part](#) and at least once per year thereafter, until a secondary seal is installed. When a secondary seal is installed above the primary seal, measurements of gaps between the vessel wall and both the primary and secondary seals shall be performed within 90 calendar days of installation of the secondary seal, and according to the frequency specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(i\) and \(b\)\(1\)\(iii\) of this section](#) thereafter.

(iii) For an external floating roof vessel equipped with primary and secondary seals, measurements of gaps between the vessel wall and the secondary seal shall be performed by the compliance date specified in [§ 63.100 of subpart F of this part](#) and at least once per year thereafter.

(iv) If any storage vessel ceases to store organic HAP for a period of 1 year or more, or if the maximum true vapor pressure of the total organic HAP's in the stored liquid falls below the values defining Group 1 storage vessels specified in table 5 or table 6 of this subpart for a period of 1 year or more, measurements of gaps between the vessel wall and the primary seal, and gaps between the vessel wall and the secondary seal shall be performed within 90 calendar days of the vessel being refilled with organic HAP.

(2) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(7\) of this section](#), the owner or operator shall determine gap widths and gap areas in the primary and secondary seals (seal gaps) individually by the procedures described in [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(b\)\(2\)\(iii\) of this section](#).

(i) Seal gaps, if any, shall be measured at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is not resting on the roof leg supports.

(ii) Seal gaps, if any, shall be measured around the entire circumference of the vessel in each place where an 0.32 centimeter (1/8 inch) diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against the seal) between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel. The circumferential distance of each such location shall also be measured.

(iii) The total surface area of each gap described in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(ii\) of this section](#) shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the vessel wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

(3) The owner or operator shall add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and divide the sum by the nominal diameter of the vessel. The accumulated area of gaps between the vessel wall and the primary seal shall not exceed 212 square centimeters per

meter of vessel diameter and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 centimeters.

(4) The owner or operator shall add the gap surface area of each gap location for the secondary seal and divide the sum by the nominal diameter of the vessel. The accumulated area of gaps between the vessel wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 square centimeters per meter of vessel diameter and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 centimeters. These seal gap requirements may be exceeded during the measurement of primary seal gaps as required by [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(5) The primary seal shall meet the additional requirements specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) and [\(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Where a metallic shoe seal is in use, one end of the metallic shoe shall extend into the stored liquid and the other end shall extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 centimeters above the stored liquid surface.

(ii) There shall be no holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

(6) The secondary seal shall meet the additional requirements specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) and [\(b\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The secondary seal shall be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the vessel wall except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(ii) There shall be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

(7) If the owner or operator determines that it is unsafe to perform the seal gap measurements required in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) and [\(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section or to inspect the vessel to determine compliance with [paragraphs \(b\)\(5\)](#) and [\(b\)\(6\)](#) of this section because the floating roof appears to be structurally unsound and poses an imminent or potential danger to inspecting personnel, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in either [paragraph \(b\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) or [\(b\)\(7\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall measure the seal gaps or inspect the storage vessel no later than 30 calendar days after the determination that the roof is unsafe, or

(ii) The owner or operator shall empty and remove the storage vessel from service no later than 45 calendar days after determining that the roof is unsafe. If the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 calendar days, the owner or operator may utilize up to 2 extensions of up to 30 additional calendar days each. Documentation of a decision to utilize an extension shall include an explanation of why it was unsafe to perform the inspection or seal gap measurement, shall document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable, and shall

specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the vessel will be emptied as soon as practical.

(8) The owner or operator shall repair conditions that do not meet requirements listed in [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\), \(b\)\(4\), \(b\)\(5\), and \(b\)\(6\)](#) of this section (i.e., failures) no later than 45 calendar days after identification, or shall empty and remove the storage vessel from service no later than 45 calendar days after identification. If during seal gap measurements required in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) and [\(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section or during inspections necessary to determine compliance with [paragraphs \(b\)\(5\) and \(b\)\(6\)](#) of this section a failure is detected that cannot be repaired within 45 calendar days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 calendar days, the owner or operator may utilize up to 2 extensions of up to 30 additional calendar days each. Documentation of a decision to utilize an extension shall include a description of the failure, shall document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable, and shall specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as practical.

(9) The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing 30 calendar days in advance of any gap measurements required by [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) or [\(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present.

(10) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the external floating roof, the primary seal, secondary seal, and fittings each time the vessel is emptied and degassed.

(i) If the external floating roof has defects; the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surface from the atmosphere; or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area, the owner or operator shall repair the items as necessary so that none of the conditions specified in this paragraph exist before filling or refilling the storage vessel with organic HAP.

(ii) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(10\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, for all the inspections required by [paragraph \(b\)\(10\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 calendar days prior to filling or refilling of each storage vessel with organic HAP to afford the Administrator the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel prior to refilling.

(iii) If the inspection required by [paragraph \(b\)\(10\)](#) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 calendar days in advance of refilling the vessel with organic HAP, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 calendar days prior to refilling of the storage vessel. Notification may be made by telephone and immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned. Alternatively, this notification including the written documentation may be made in writing and sent so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 calendar days prior to the refilling.

(c) To demonstrate compliance with [§ 63.119\(d\) of this subpart](#) (storage vessel equipped with an external floating roof converted to an internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section.

(d) To demonstrate compliance with [§ 63.119\(e\) of this subpart](#) (storage vessel equipped with a closed vent system and control device) using a control device other than a flare, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(d\)\(7\)](#) of this section, except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(8\)](#) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall either prepare a design evaluation, which includes the information specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section, or submit the results of a performance test as described in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The design evaluation shall include documentation demonstrating that the control device being used achieves the required control efficiency during reasonably expected maximum filling rate. This documentation is to include a description of the gas stream which enters the control device, including flow and organic HAP content under varying liquid level conditions, and the information specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) through [\(d\)\(1\)\(i\)\(E\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(A) If the control device receives vapors, gases or liquids, other than fuels, from emission points other than storage vessels subject to this subpart, the efficiency demonstration is to include consideration of all vapors, gases, and liquids, other than fuels, received by the control device.

(B) If an enclosed combustion device with a minimum residence time of 0.5 seconds and a minimum temperature of 760 °C is used to meet the emission reduction requirement specified in [§ 63.119 \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\)](#), as applicable, documentation that those conditions exist is sufficient to meet the requirements of [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(C) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section, for thermal incinerators, the design evaluation shall include the autoignition temperature of the organic HAP, the flow rate of the organic HAP emission stream, the combustion temperature, and the residence time at the combustion temperature.

(D) For carbon adsorbers, the design evaluation shall include the affinity of the organic HAP vapors for carbon, the amount of carbon in each bed, the number of beds, the humidity of the feed gases, the temperature of the feed gases, the flow rate of the organic HAP emission stream, the desorption schedule, the regeneration stream pressure or temperature, and the flow rate of the regeneration stream. For vacuum desorption, pressure drop shall be included.

(E) For condensers, the design evaluation shall include the final temperature of the organic HAP vapors, the type of condenser, and the design flow rate of the organic HAP emission stream.

(ii) If the control device used to comply with [§ 63.119\(e\) of this subpart](#) is also used to comply with [§ 63.113\(a\)\(2\)](#), [§ 63.126\(b\)\(1\)](#), or [§ 63.139\(c\) of this subpart](#), the performance test required by [§ 63.116\(c\)](#), [§ 63.128\(a\)](#), or [§ 63.139\(d\)\(1\) of this subpart](#) is acceptable to demonstrate compliance with [§ 63.119\(e\) of this subpart](#). The owner or operator is not required to prepare a design evaluation for the control device as described in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(i\) of this section](#), if the performance tests meets the criteria specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\) and \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(B\) of this section](#).

(A) The performance test demonstrates that the control device achieves greater than or equal to the required control efficiency specified in [§ 63.119 \(e\)\(1\) or \(e\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), as applicable; and

(B) The performance test is submitted as part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.151\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(2) The owner or operator shall submit, as part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.151 \(b\) of this subpart](#), a monitoring plan containing the information specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)\(i\) of this section](#) and in either [\(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) or [\(d\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) A description of the parameter or parameters to be monitored to ensure that the control device is being properly operated and maintained, an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters), and the frequency with which monitoring will be performed (e.g., when the liquid level in the storage vessel is being raised); and either

(ii) The documentation specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(i\) of this section](#), if the owner or operator elects to prepare a design evaluation; or

(iii) The information specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)\(iii\) \(A\) and \(B\) of this section](#) if the owner or operator elects to submit the results of a performance test.

(A) Identification of the storage vessel and control device for which the performance test will be submitted, and

(B) Identification of the emission point(s) that share the control device with the storage vessel and for which the performance test will be conducted.

(3) The owner or operator shall submit, as part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#), the information specified in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) and, if applicable, (d)(3)(ii) of this section.

(i) The operating range for each monitoring parameter identified in the monitoring plan. The specified operating range shall represent the conditions for which the control device is being properly operated and maintained.

(ii) Results of the performance test described in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\) of this section](#).

(4) The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of [§ 63.119\(e\)\(3\) of this subpart](#) (planned routine maintenance of a control device, during which the control device does not meet the specifications of [§ 63.119 \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), as applicable, shall not exceed 240 hours per year) by including in each Periodic Report required by [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#) the information specified in [§ 63.122\(g\)\(1\) of this subpart](#).

(5) The owner or operator shall monitor the parameters specified in the Notification of Compliance Status required in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#) or in the operating permit and shall operate and maintain the control device such that the monitored parameters remain within the ranges specified in the Notification of Compliance Status.

(6) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(7\)](#) of this section, each closed vent system shall be inspected as specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#). The initial and annual inspections required by [§ 63.148\(b\) of this subpart](#) shall be done during filling of the storage vessel.

(7) For any fixed roof tank and closed vent system that are operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(8) A design evaluation or performance test is not required, if the owner or operator uses a combustion device meeting the criteria in [paragraph \(d\)\(8\)\(i\)](#), [\(d\)\(8\)\(ii\)](#), [\(d\)\(8\)\(iii\)](#), or [\(d\)\(8\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) A boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater.

(ii) A boiler or process heater burning hazardous waste for which the owner or operator:

(A) Has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 266, subpart H](#), or

(B) Has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of [40 CFR part 266, subpart H](#).

(iii) A hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 264, subpart O](#) or [has](#) certified compliance with the interim status requirements of [40 CFR part 265, subpart O](#).

(iv) A boiler or process heater into which the vent stream is introduced with the primary fuel.

(e) To demonstrate compliance with [§ 63.119\(e\) of this subpart](#) (storage vessel equipped with a closed vent system and control device) using a flare, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(e\)\(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall perform the compliance determination specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(2) The owner or operator shall submit, as part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#), the information specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(e\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted);

(ii) All visible emission readings, heat content determinations, flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the compliance determination required by [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) of this section; and

(iii) All periods during the compliance determination when the pilot flame is absent.

(3) The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of [§ 63.119\(e\)\(3\) of this subpart](#) (planned routine maintenance of a flare, during which the flare does not meet the specifications of [§ 63.119\(e\)\(1\) of this subpart](#), shall not exceed 240 hours per year) by including in each Periodic Report required by [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#) the information specified in [§ 63.122\(g\)\(1\) of this subpart](#).

(4) The owner or operator shall continue to meet the general control device requirements specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(5) Except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)\(6\)](#) of this section, each closed vent system shall be inspected as specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#). The inspections required to be performed in accordance with [§ 63.148\(c\) of this subpart](#) shall be done during filling of the storage vessel.

(6) For any fixed roof tank and closed vent system that is operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(f) To demonstrate compliance with [§ 63.119\(f\) of this subpart](#) (storage vessel routed to a process), the owner or operator shall prepare a design evaluation (or engineering assessment) that demonstrates the extent to which one or more of the ends specified in [§ 63.119\(f\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(f\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) are being met. The owner or operator shall submit the design evaluation as part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#).

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [61 FR 64576](#), Dec. 5, 1996; [62 FR 2748](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.121 Storage vessel provisions—alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) Determination of equivalence to the reduction in emissions achieved by the requirements of [§ 63.119 \(b\), \(c\), or \(d\) of this subpart](#) will be evaluated according to [§ 63.102\(b\) of subpart F of this part](#).

(b) The determination of equivalence referred to in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section will be based on the application to the Administrator which shall include the information specified in either [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) or [\(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Actual emissions tests that use full-size or scale-model storage vessels that accurately collect and measure all organic HAP emissions from a given control technique, and that accurately simulate wind and account for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure, or

(2) An engineering analysis that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining equivalence.

§ 63.122 Storage vessel provisions—reporting.

(a) For each Group 1 storage vessel, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(a\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall submit an Initial Notification as required by [§ 63.151\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(2) [Reserved]

(3) The owner or operator shall submit a Notification of Compliance Status as required by [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#) and shall submit as part of the Notification of Compliance Status the information specified in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section.

(4) The owner or operator shall submit Periodic Reports as required by [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#) and shall submit as part of the Periodic Reports the information specified in [paragraphs \(d\), \(e\), \(f\), and \(g\)](#) of this section.

(5) The owner or operator shall submit, as applicable, other reports as required by [§ 63.152\(d\) of this subpart](#), containing the information specified in [paragraph \(h\)](#) of this section.

(b) An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119\(e\) of this subpart](#) by using a closed vent system and a control device other than a flare shall submit, as part of the Monitoring Plan, the information specified in [§ 63.120\(d\)\(2\)\(i\) of this subpart](#) and the information specified in either [§ 63.120\(d\)\(2\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#) or [§ 63.120\(d\)\(2\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#).

(c) An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119\(e\) of this subpart](#) by using a closed vent system and a control device shall submit, as part of the Notification of Compliance

Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#), the information specified in either [paragraph \(c\)\(1\) or \(c\)\(2\) of this section](#). An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119\(f\) of this subpart](#) by routing emissions to a process or to a fuel gas system shall submit, as part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#), the information specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\) of this section](#).

(1) If a control device other than a flare is used, the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in [§ 63.120\(d\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) and, if applicable, (d)(3)(ii) of this subpart.

(2) If a flare is used, the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in [§ 63.120\(e\)\(2\)\(i\), \(e\)\(2\)\(ii\), and \(e\)\(2\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#).

(3) If emissions are routed to a process, the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in [§ 63.120\(f\)](#). If emissions are routed to a fuel gas system, the owner or operator shall submit a statement that the emission stream is connected to the fuel gas system and whether the conveyance system is subject to the requirements of [§ 63.148](#).

(d) An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119\(b\) of this subpart](#) by using a fixed roof and an internal floating roof or with [§ 63.119\(d\) of this subpart](#) by using an external floating roof converted to an internal floating roof shall submit, as part of the Periodic Report required under [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#), the results of each inspection conducted in accordance with [§ 63.120\(a\) of this subpart](#) in which a failure is detected in the control equipment.

(1) For vessels for which annual inspections are required under [§ 63.120 \(a\)\(2\)\(i\) or \(a\)\(3\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#), the specifications and requirements listed in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(d\)\(1\)\(iii\) of this section](#) apply.

(i) A failure is defined as any time in which the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the liquid inside the storage vessel and is not resting on the leg supports; or there is liquid on the floating roof; or the seal is detached from the internal floating roof; or there are holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric; or there are visible gaps between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel.

(ii) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(iii\) of this section](#), each Periodic Report shall include the date of the inspection, identification of each storage vessel in which a failure was detected, and a description of the failure. The Periodic Report shall also describe the nature of and date the repair was made or the date the storage vessel was emptied.

(iii) If an extension is utilized in accordance with [§ 63.120\(a\)\(4\) of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall, in the next Periodic Report, identify the vessel; include the documentation specified in [§ 63.120\(a\)\(4\) of this subpart](#); and describe the date the storage vessel was emptied and the nature of and date the repair was made.

(2) For vessels for which inspections are required under [§ 63.120 \(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), [\(a\)\(3\)\(i\)](#), or [\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#), the specifications and requirements listed in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(d\)\(2\)\(ii\) of this section](#) apply.

(i) A failure is defined as any time in which the internal floating roof has defects; or the primary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or the secondary seal (if one has been installed) has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surface from the atmosphere; or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area.

(ii) Each Periodic Report required under [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#) shall include the date of the inspection, identification of each storage vessel in which a failure was detected, and a description of the failure. The Periodic Report shall also describe the nature of and date the repair was made.

(e) An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119\(c\) of this subpart](#) by using an external floating roof shall meet the periodic reporting requirements specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\), \(e\)\(2\), and \(e\)\(3\) of this section](#).

(1) The owner or operator shall submit, as part of the Periodic Report required under [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#), documentation of the results of each seal gap measurement made in accordance with [§ 63.120\(b\) of this subpart](#) in which the requirements of [§ 63.120 \(b\)\(3\)](#), [\(b\)\(4\)](#), [\(b\)\(5\)](#), or [\(b\)\(6\) of this subpart](#) are not met. This documentation shall include the information specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(e\)\(1\)\(iv\) of this section](#).

(i) The date of the seal gap measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the seal gap measurement and the calculations described in [§ 63.120 \(b\)\(3\) and \(b\)\(4\) of this subpart](#).

(iii) A description of any condition specified in [§ 63.120 \(b\)\(5\) or \(b\)\(6\) of this subpart](#) that is not met.

(iv) A description of the nature of and date the repair was made, or the date the storage vessel was emptied.

(2) If an extension is utilized in accordance with [§ 63.120\(b\)\(7\)\(ii\) or \(b\)\(8\) of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall, in the next Periodic Report, identify the vessel; include the documentation specified in [§ 63.120\(b\)\(7\)\(ii\) or \(b\)\(8\) of this subpart](#), as applicable; and describe the date the vessel was emptied and the nature of and date the repair was made.

(3) The owner or operator shall submit, as part of the Periodic Report required under [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#), documentation of any failures that are identified during visual inspections required by [§ 63.120\(b\)\(10\) of this subpart](#). This documentation shall meet the specifications and requirements in [paragraphs \(e\)\(3\)\(i\) and \(e\)\(3\)\(ii\) of this section](#).

(i) A failure is defined as any time in which the external floating roof has defects; or the primary seal has holes, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or the secondary seal has holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or the seal fabric; or the gaskets no longer close off the liquid surface from the atmosphere; or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area.

(ii) Each Periodic Report required under [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#) shall include the date of the inspection, identification of each storage vessel in which a failure was detected, and a description of the failure. The periodic report shall also describe the nature of and date the repair was made.

(f) An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119\(d\) of this subpart](#) by using an external floating roof converted to an internal floating roof shall comply with the periodic reporting requirements of [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section.

(g) An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119\(e\) of this subpart](#) by installing a closed vent system and control device shall submit, as part of the next Periodic Report required by [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#), the information specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)](#) through [\(g\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) As required by [§ 63.120\(d\)\(4\)](#) and [§ 63.120\(e\)\(3\) of this subpart](#), the Periodic Report shall include the information specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(g\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section for those planned routine maintenance operations that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of [§ 63.119 \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), as applicable.

(i) A description of the planned routine maintenance that is anticipated to be performed for the control device during the next 6 months. This description shall include the type of maintenance necessary, planned frequency of maintenance, and lengths of maintenance periods.

(ii) A description of the planned routine maintenance that was performed for the control device during the previous 6 months. This description shall include the type of maintenance performed and the total number of hours during those 6 months that the control device did not meet the requirements of [§ 63.119 \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), as applicable, due to planned routine maintenance.

(2) If a control device other than a flare is used, the Periodic Report shall describe each occurrence when the monitored parameters were outside of the parameter ranges documented in the Notification of Compliance Status in accordance with [§ 63.120\(d\)\(3\)\(i\) of this subpart](#). The description shall include the information specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(g\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Identification of the control device for which the measured parameters were outside of the established ranges, and

(ii) Cause for the measured parameters to be outside of the established ranges.

(3) If a flare is used, the Periodic Report shall describe each occurrence when the flare does not meet the general control device requirements specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#) and shall include the information specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) and [\(g\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Identification of the flare which does not meet the general requirements specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#), and

(ii) Reason the flare did not meet the general requirements specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(h) An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119 \(b\)](#), [\(c\)](#), or [\(d\) of this subpart](#) shall submit, as applicable, the reports specified in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\)](#) and [\(h\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) In order to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator of the refilling of a storage vessel that has been emptied and degassed.

(i) If the storage vessel is equipped with an internal floating roof as specified in [§ 63.119\(b\) of this subpart](#), the notification shall meet the requirements of either [§ 63.120 \(a\)\(5\)](#) or [\(a\)\(6\) of this subpart](#), as applicable.

(ii) If the storage vessel is equipped with an external floating roof as specified in [§ 63.119\(c\) of this subpart](#), the notification shall meet the requirements of either [§ 63.120 \(b\)\(10\)\(ii\)](#) or [\(b\)\(10\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#), as applicable.

(iii) If the storage vessel is equipped with an external floating roof converted into an internal floating roof as specified in [§ 63.119\(d\) of this subpart](#), the notification shall meet the requirements of either [§ 63.120 \(a\)\(5\)](#) or [\(a\)\(6\) of this subpart](#), as applicable.

(2) In order to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present, the owner or operator of a storage vessel equipped with an external floating roof as specified in [§ 63.119\(c\) of this subpart](#) shall notify the Administrator of any seal gap measurements. This notification shall meet the requirements of [§ 63.120\(b\)\(9\) of this subpart](#).

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1996, as amended at [61 FR 64576](#), Dec. 5, 1996; [62 FR 2748](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.123 Storage vessel provisions—recordkeeping.

(a) Each owner or operator of a Group 1 or Group 2 storage vessel shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimensions of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel. This record shall be kept as long as the storage vessel retains Group 1 or Group 2 status and is in operation. For each Group 2 storage vessel, the owner or operator is not required to comply with any other provisions of [§§ 63.119](#) through [63.123 of this subpart](#)

other than those required by this paragraph unless such vessel is part of an emissions average as described in [§ 63.150 of this subpart](#).

(b) [Reserved]

(c) An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119\(b\) of this subpart](#) shall keep a record that each inspection required by [§ 63.120\(a\) of this subpart](#) was performed.

(d) An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119\(c\) of this subpart](#) shall keep records describing the results of each seal gap measurement made in accordance with [§ 63.120\(b\) of this subpart](#). The records shall include the date of the measurement, the raw data obtained in the measurement, and the calculations described in [§ 63.120\(b\) \(3\) and \(4\) of this subpart](#).

(e) An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119\(d\) of this subpart](#) shall keep a record that each inspection required by [§ 63.120 \(a\) and \(c\) of this subpart](#) was performed.

(f) An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119\(e\) of this subpart](#) shall keep in a readily accessible location the records specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) and \(f\)\(2\) of this section](#).

(1) A record of the measured values of the parameters monitored in accordance with [§ 63.120\(d\)\(5\) of this subpart](#).

(2) A record of the planned routine maintenance performed on the control device including the duration of each time the control device does not meet the specifications of [§ 63.119 \(e\)\(1\) or \(e\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), as applicable, due to the planned routine maintenance. Such a record shall include the information specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(f\)\(2\)\(ii\) of this section](#).

(i) The first time of day and date the requirements of [§ 63.119 \(e\)\(1\) or \(e\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), as applicable, were not met at the beginning of the planned routine maintenance, and

(ii) The first time of day and date the requirements of [§ 63.119 \(e\)\(1\) or \(e\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), as applicable, were met at the conclusion of the planned routine maintenance.

(g) An owner or operator who elects to utilize an extension in emptying a storage vessel in accordance with [§ 63.120 \(a\)\(4\), \(b\)\(7\)\(ii\), or \(b\)\(8\) of this subpart](#) shall keep in a readily accessible location, the documentation specified in [§ 63.120 \(a\)\(4\), \(b\)\(7\)\(ii\), or \(b\)\(8\)](#), as applicable.

(h) An owner or operator who uses the by-pass provisions of [§ 63.119\(f\)\(3\) of this subpart](#) shall keep in a readily accessible location the records specified in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\) through \(h\)\(3\) of this section](#).

(1) The reason it was necessary to by-pass the process equipment or fuel gas system;

(2) The duration of the period when the process equipment or fuel gas system was by-passed;

(3) Documentation or certification of compliance with the applicable provisions of [§ 63.119\(f\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [§ 63.119\(f\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#).

(i) An owner or operator who elects to comply with [§ 63.119\(g\)](#) shall keep the records specified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) A record of the U.S. Department of Transportation certification required by [§ 63.119\(g\)\(2\)](#).

(2) A record of the pressure relief vent setting specified in [§ 63.119\(g\)\(5\)](#).

(3) If complying with [§ 63.119\(g\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#), keep the records specified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) A record of the equipment to be used and the procedures to be followed when reloading the railcar, tank truck, or barge and displacing vapors to the storage tank from which the liquid originates.

(ii) A record of each time the vapor balancing system is used to comply with [§ 63.119\(g\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#).

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1996, as amended at [61 FR 64576](#), Dec. 5, 1996; [62 FR 2748](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [69 FR 76863](#), Dec. 23, 2004]

§§ 63.124-63.125 [Reserved]

§ 63.126 Transfer operations provisions—reference control technology.

(a) For each Group 1 transfer rack the owner or operator shall equip each transfer rack with a vapor collection system and control device.

(1) Each vapor collection system shall be designed and operated to collect the organic hazardous air pollutants vapors displaced from tank trucks or railcars during loading, and to route the collected hazardous air pollutants vapors to a process, or to a fuel gas system, or to a control device as provided in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

(2) Each vapor collection system shall be designed and operated such that organic HAP vapors collected at one loading arm will not pass through another loading arm in the rack to the atmosphere.

(3) Whenever organic hazardous air pollutants emissions are vented to a process, fuel gas system, or control device used to comply with the provisions of this subpart, the process, fuel gas system, or control device shall be operating.

(b) For each Group 1 transfer rack the owner or operator shall comply with [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#), [\(b\)\(2\)](#), [\(b\)\(3\)](#), or [\(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Use a control device to reduce emissions of total organic hazardous air pollutants by 98 weight-percent or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent. For combustion devices, the emission reduction or concentration shall be calculated on a dry basis, corrected to 3-percent oxygen. If a boiler or process heater is used to comply with the percent reduction requirement, then the vent stream shall be introduced into the flame zone of such a device. Compliance may be achieved by using any combination of combustion, recovery, and/or recapture devices.

(2) Reduce emissions of organic HAP's using a flare.

(i) The flare shall comply with the requirements of [§ 63.11\(b\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(ii) Halogenated vent streams, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), shall not be vented to a flare.

(3) Reduce emissions of organic hazardous air pollutants using a vapor balancing system designed and operated to collect organic hazardous air pollutants vapors displaced from tank trucks or railcars during loading; and to route the collected hazardous air pollutants vapors to the storage vessel from which the liquid being loaded originated, or to another storage vessel connected to a common header, or to compress and route to a process collected hazardous air pollutants vapors.

(4) Route emissions of organic hazardous air pollutants to a fuel gas system or to a process where the organic hazardous air pollutants in the emissions shall predominantly meet one of, or a combination of, the ends specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) through [\(b\)\(4\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) Recycled and/or consumed in the same manner as a material that fulfills the same function in that process;

(ii) Transformed by chemical reaction into materials that are not organic hazardous air pollutants;

(iii) Incorporated into a product; and/or

(iv) Recovered.

(c) For each Group 2 transfer rack, the owner or operator shall maintain records as required in [§ 63.130\(f\)](#). No other provisions for transfer racks apply to the Group 2 transfer rack.

(d) Halogenated emission streams from Group 1 transfer racks that are combusted shall be controlled according to [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) or [\(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section. Determination of whether a vent stream is halogenated shall be made using procedures in [\(d\)\(3\)](#).

(1) If a combustion device is used to comply with [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section for a halogenated vent stream, then the vent stream exiting the combustion device shall be ducted to a halogen reduction device, including, but not limited to, a scrubber before it is discharged to the atmosphere.

(i) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, the halogen reduction device shall reduce overall emissions of hydrogen halides and halogens, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), by 99 percent or shall reduce the outlet mass emission rate of total hydrogen halides and halogens to 0.45 kilograms per hour or less, whichever is less stringent.

(ii) If a scrubber or other halogen reduction device was installed prior to December 31, 1992, the halogen reduction device shall reduce overall emissions of hydrogen halides and halogens, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), by 95 percent or shall reduce the outlet mass of total hydrogen halides and halogens to less than 0.45 kilograms per hour, whichever is less stringent.

(2) A halogen reduction device, such as a scrubber, or other technique may be used to make the vent stream non-halogenated by reducing the vent stream halogen atom mass emission rate to less than 0.45 kilograms per hour prior to any combustion control device used to comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) or [\(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(3) In order to determine whether a vent stream is halogenated, the mass emission rate of halogen atoms contained in organic compounds shall be calculated.

(i) The vent stream concentration of each organic compound containing halogen atoms (parts per million by volume by compound) shall be determined based on the following procedures:

(A) Process knowledge that no halogen or hydrogen halides are present in the process, or

(B) Applicable engineering assessment as specified in [§ 63.115\(d\)\(1\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#), or

(C) Concentration of organic compounds containing halogens measured by Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), or

(D) Any other method or data that has been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#).

(ii) The following equation shall be used to calculate the mass emission rate of halogen atoms:

$$E = K_2 V_s \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m C_j * L_{ji} * M_{ji} \right)$$

where:

E = Mass of halogen atoms, dry basis, kilograms per hour.

K₂ = Constant, 2.494×10^{-6} (parts per million)⁻¹ (kilogram-mole per standard cubic meter) (minute/hour), where standard temperature is 20 °C.

C_j = Concentration of halogenated compound j in the gas stream, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

M_{ji} = Molecular weight of halogen atom i in compound j of the gas stream, kilogram per kilogram-mole.

L_{ji} = Number of atoms of halogen i in compound j of the gas stream.

V_s = Flow rate of gas stream, dry standard cubic meters per minute, determined according to [§ 63.128\(a\)\(8\) of this subpart](#).

j = Halogenated compound j in the gas stream.

i = Halogen atom i in compound j of the gas stream.

n = Number of halogenated compounds j in the gas stream.

m = Number of different halogens i in each compound j of the gas stream.

(e) For each Group 1 transfer rack the owner or operator shall load organic HAP's into only tank trucks and railcars which:

(1) Have a current certification in accordance with the U. S. Department of Transportation pressure test requirements of [49 CFR part 180](#) for tank trucks and [49 CFR 173.31](#) for railcars; or

(2) Have been demonstrated to be vapor-tight within the preceding 12 months, as determined by the procedures in [§ 63.128\(f\) of this subpart](#). Vapor-tight means that the truck or railcar tank will sustain a pressure change of not more than 750 pascals within 5 minutes after it is pressurized to a minimum of 4,500 pascals.

(f) The owner or operator of a transfer rack subject to the provisions of this subpart shall load organic HAP's to only tank trucks or railcars equipped with vapor collection equipment that is compatible with the transfer rack's vapor collection system.

(g) The owner or operator of a transfer rack subject to this subpart shall load organic HAP's to only tank trucks or railcars whose collection systems are connected to the transfer rack's vapor collection systems.

(h) The owner or operator of a transfer rack subject to the provisions of this subpart shall ensure that no pressure-relief device in the transfer rack's vapor collection system or in the organic hazardous air pollutants loading equipment of each tank truck or railcar shall begin to open during loading. Pressure relief devices needed for safety purposes are not subject to this paragraph.

(i) Each valve in the vent system that would divert the vent stream to the atmosphere, either directly or indirectly, shall be secured in a non-diverting position using a carseal or a lock-and-key type configuration, or shall be equipped with a flow indicator. Equipment such as low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, open-ended valves or lines, and pressure relief devices needed for safety purposes is not subject to this paragraph.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [62 FR 2749](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.127 Transfer operations provisions—monitoring requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a Group 1 transfer rack equipped with a combustion device used to comply with the 98 percent total organic hazardous air pollutants reduction or 20 parts per million by volume outlet concentration requirements in [§ 63.126\(b\)\(1\) of this subpart](#) shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturers' specifications (or other written procedures that provide adequate assurance that the equipment would reasonably be expected to monitor accurately) the monitoring equipment specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#), [\(a\)\(2\)](#), [\(a\)\(3\)](#), or [\(a\)\(4\)](#) of this section, as appropriate.

(1) Where an incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder is required.

(i) Where an incinerator other than a catalytic incinerator is used, a temperature monitoring device shall be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox in a position before any substantial heat exchange occurs.

(ii) Where a catalytic incinerator is used, temperature monitoring devices shall be installed in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed.

(2) Where a flare is used, a device (including but not limited to a thermocouple, infrared sensor, or an ultra-violet beam sensor) capable of continuously detecting the presence of a pilot flame is required.

(3) Where a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity less than 44 megawatts is used, a temperature monitoring device in the firebox equipped with a continuous recorder

is required. Any boiler or process heater in which all vent streams are introduced with the primary fuel or are used as the primary fuel is exempt from this requirement.

(4) Where a scrubber is used with an incinerator, boiler, or process heater in the case of halogenated vent streams, the following monitoring equipment is required for the scrubber:

(i) A pH monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder shall be installed to monitor the pH of the scrubber effluent.

(ii) A flow meter equipped with a continuous recorder shall be located at the scrubber influent for liquid flow. Gas stream flow shall be determined using one of the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(4\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(a\)\(4\)\(ii\)\(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) The owner or operator may determine gas stream flow using the design blower capacity, with appropriate adjustments for pressure drop.

(B) If the scrubber is subject to regulations in [40 CFR parts 264 through 266](#) that have required a determination of the liquid to gas (L/G) ratio prior to the applicable compliance date for this subpart specified in [§ 63.100\(k\)](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), the owner or operator may determine gas stream flow by the method that had been utilized to comply with those regulations. A determination that was conducted prior to the compliance date for this subpart may be utilized to comply with this subpart if it is still representative.

(C) The owner or operator may prepare and implement a gas stream flow determination plan that documents an appropriate method which will be used to determine the gas stream flow. The plan shall require determination of gas stream flow by a method which will at least provide a value for either a representative or the highest gas stream flow anticipated in the scrubber during representative operating conditions other than start-ups, shutdowns, or malfunctions. The plan shall include a description of the methodology to be followed and an explanation of how the selected methodology will reliably determine the gas stream flow, and a description of the records that will be maintained to document the determination of gas stream flow. The owner or operator shall maintain the plan as specified in [§ 63.103\(c\)](#).

(b) Each owner or operator of a Group 1 transfer rack that uses a recovery device or recapture device to comply with the 98-percent organic hazardous air pollutants reduction or 20 parts per million by volume hazardous air pollutants concentration requirements in [§ 63.126\(b\)\(1\) of this subpart](#) shall install either an organic monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder, or the monitoring equipment specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\), \(b\)\(2\), or \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section, depending on the type of recovery device or recapture device used. All monitoring equipment shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications or other written procedures that provide adequate assurance that the equipment would reasonably be expected to monitor accurately.

(1) Where an absorber is used, a scrubbing liquid temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder shall be used; and a specific gravity monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder shall be used.

(2) Where a condenser is used, a condenser exit (product side) temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder shall be used.

(3) Where a carbon adsorber is used, an integrating regeneration stream flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ± 10 percent or better, capable of recording the total regeneration stream mass flow for each regeneration cycle; and a carbon bed temperature monitoring device, capable of recording the temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle shall be used.

(c) An owner or operator of a Group 1 transfer rack may request approval to monitor parameters other than those listed in [paragraph \(a\)](#) or [\(b\)](#) of this section. The request shall be submitted according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.151\(f\)](#) or [§ 63.152\(e\) of this subpart](#). Approval shall be requested if the owner or operator:

(1) Seeks to demonstrate compliance with the standards specified in [§ 63.126\(b\) of this subpart](#) with a control device other than an incinerator, boiler, process heater, flare, absorber, condenser, or carbon adsorber; or

(2) Uses one of the control devices listed in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section, but seeks to monitor a parameter other than those specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subpart.

(d) The owner or operator of a Group 1 transfer rack using a vent system that contains by-pass lines that could divert a vent stream flow away from the control device used to comply with [§ 63.126\(b\) of this subpart](#) shall comply with [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) or [\(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section. Equipment such as low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, open-ended valves or lines, and pressure relief valves needed for safety purposes are not subject to this paragraph.

(1) Properly install, maintain, and operate a flow indicator that takes a reading at least once every 15 minutes. Records shall be generated as specified in [§ 63.130\(b\) of this subpart](#). The flow indicator shall be installed at the entrance to any by-pass line that could divert the vent stream away from the control device to the atmosphere; or

(2) Secure the by-pass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration.

(i) A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism shall be performed at least once every month to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the vent stream is not diverted through the by-pass line.

(ii) If a car-seal has been broken or a valve position changed, the owner or operator shall record that the vent stream has been diverted. The car-seal or lock-and-key combination

shall be returned to the secured position as soon as practicable but not later than 15 calendar days after the change in position is detected.

(e) The owner or operator shall establish a range that indicates proper operation of the control device for each parameter monitored under [paragraphs \(a\), \(b\), and \(c\)](#) of this section. In order to establish the range, the information required in [§ 63.152\(b\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) shall be submitted in the Notification of Compliance Status or the operating permit application or amendment.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [62 FR 2749](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.128 Transfer operations provisions—test methods and procedures.

(a) A performance test is required for determining compliance with the reduction of total organic HAP emissions in [§ 63.126\(b\) of this subpart](#) for all control devices except as specified in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section. Performance test procedures are as follows:

(1) For control devices shared between transfer racks and process vents, the performance test procedures in [§ 63.116\(c\) of this subpart](#) shall be followed.

(2) A performance test shall consist of three runs.

(3) All testing equipment shall be prepared and installed as specified in the appropriate test methods.

(4) For control devices shared between multiple arms that load simultaneously, the minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or a minimum of four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15-minute intervals during the run.

(5) For control devices that are capable of continuous vapor processing but do not meet the conditions in [\(a\)\(7\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) Sampling sites shall be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device, except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(7\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(B) If a vent stream is introduced with the combustion air or as a secondary fuel into a boiler or process heater with a design capacity less than 44 megawatts, selection of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(4\)](#) of this section, each run shall represent at least one complete filling period, during which liquid organic HAP's are loaded, and samples shall be collected using integrated sampling or grab samples taken at least four times per hour at approximately equal intervals of time, such as 15-minute intervals.

(6) For intermittent vapor processing systems that do not meet the conditions in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(4\)](#) of this section, each run shall represent at least one complete control device cycle, and samples shall be collected using integrated sampling or grab samples taken at least four times per hour at approximately equal intervals of time, such as 15-minute intervals.

(7) Method 1 or 1A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), as appropriate, shall be used for selection of sampling sites.

(i) For an owner or operator complying with the 98-percent total organic HAP reduction requirements in [§ 63.126\(b\)\(1\) of this subpart](#), sampling sites shall be located as specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(7\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) or [\(a\)\(7\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) Sampling sites shall be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device, except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(7\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(B) If a vent stream is introduced with the combustion air or as a secondary fuel into a boiler or process heater with a design capacity less than 44 megawatts, selection of the location of the inlet sampling sites shall ensure the measurement of total organic HAP or TOC (minus methane and ethane) concentrations in all vent streams and primary and secondary fuels introduced into the boiler or process heater. A sampling site shall also be located at the outlet of the boiler or process heater.

(ii) For an owner or operator complying with the 20 parts per million by volume limit in [§ 63.126\(b\)\(1\) of this subpart](#), the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the control device.

(8) The volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per minute at 20 °C, shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) as appropriate.

(9) For the purpose of determining compliance with the 20 parts per million by volume limit in [§ 63.126\(b\)\(1\)](#), Method 18 or Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) shall be used to measure either organic compound concentration or organic HAP concentration, except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(11\)](#) of this section.

(i) If Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) is used, the following procedures shall be used to calculate the concentration of organic compounds (C_T):

(A) The principal organic HAP in the vent stream shall be used as the calibration gas.

(B) The span value for Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) shall be between 1.5 and 2.5 times the concentration being measured.

(C) Use of Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) is acceptable if the response from the high-level calibration gas is at least 20 times the standard deviation of the response from the zero calibration gas when the instrument is zeroed on the most sensitive scale.

(D) The concentration of TOC shall be corrected to 3 percent oxygen using the procedures and equation in [paragraph \(a\)\(9\)\(v\)](#) of this section.

(ii) If Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) is used to measure the concentration of organic compounds, the organic compound concentration (C_T) is the sum of the individual components and shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$C_T = \sum_{j=1}^n C_j$$

where:

C_T = Total concentration of organic compounds (minus methane and ethane), dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_j = Concentration of sample components j , dry basis, parts per million by volume.

n = Number of components in the sample.

(iii) If an owner or operator uses Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) to compute total organic HAP concentration rather than organic compounds concentration, the equation in [paragraph \(a\)\(9\)\(ii\)](#) of this section shall be used except that only organic HAP species shall be summed. The list of organic HAP's is provided in table 2 of [subpart F of this part](#).

(iv) The emission rate correction factor or excess air, integrated sampling and analysis procedures of Method 3B of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration. The sampling site shall be the same as that of the organic hazardous air pollutants or organic compound samples, and the samples shall be taken during the same time that the organic hazardous air pollutants or organic compound samples are taken.

(v) The organic compound concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen (C_c) shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$C_c = C_T \left(\frac{17.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d}} \right)$$

where:

C_c = Concentration of organic compounds corrected to 3 percent oxygen, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_T = Total concentration of organic compounds, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

$\%O_{2d}$ = Concentration of oxygen, dry basis, percent by volume.

(10) For the purpose of determining compliance with the 98-percent reduction requirement in [§ 63.126\(b\)\(1\) of this subpart](#), Method 18 or Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) shall be used, except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(11\)](#) of this section.

(i) For the purpose of determining compliance with the reduction efficiency requirement, organic compound concentration may be measured in lieu of organic HAP concentration.

(ii) If Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) is used to measure the concentration of organic compounds (C_T), the principal organic HAP in the vent stream shall be used as the calibration gas.

(A) An emission testing interval shall consist of each 15-minute period during the performance test. For each interval, a reading from each measurement shall be recorded.

(B) The average organic compound concentration and the volume measurement shall correspond to the same emissions testing interval.

(C) The mass at the inlet and outlet of the control device during each testing interval shall be calculated as follows:

$$M_j = FKV_s C_T$$

where:

M_j = Mass of organic compounds emitted during testing interval j , kilograms.

V_s = Volume of air-vapor mixture exhausted at standard conditions, 20 °C and 760 millimeters mercury, standard cubic meters.

C_T = Total concentration of organic compounds (as measured) at the exhaust vent, parts per million by volume, dry basis.

K = Density, kilograms per standard cubic meter organic HAP. 659 kilograms per standard cubic meter organic HAP. (Note: The density term cancels out when the percent reduction is calculated. Therefore, the density used has no effect. The density of hexane is given so that it can be used to maintain the units of M_j .)

$F = 10^{-6}$ = Conversion factor, (cubic meters organic HAP per cubic meters air) * (parts per million by volume)⁻¹.

(D) The organic compound mass emission rates at the inlet and outlet of the control device shall be calculated as follows:

$$E_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n M_{ij}}{T} \quad E_o = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n M_{oj}}{T}$$

where:

E_i, E_o = Mass flow rate of organic compounds at the inlet (i) and outlet (o) of the combustion or recovery device, kilograms per hour.

M_{ij}, M_{oj} = Mass of organic compounds at the inlet (i) or outlet (o) during testing interval j, kilograms.

T = Total time of all testing intervals, hours.

n = Number of testing intervals.

(iii) If Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) is used to measure organic compounds, the mass rates of organic compounds (E_i, E_o) shall be computed using the following equations:

$$E_i = K_2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^n C_{ij} MW_{ij} \right) Q_i \quad E_o = K_2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^n C_{oj} MW_{oj} \right) Q_o$$

where:

C_{ij}, C_{oj} = Concentration of sample component j of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

MW_{ij}, MW_{oj} = Molecular weight of sample component j of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, gram/gram-mole.

Q_i, Q_o = Flow rate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry standard cubic meter per minute.

K_2 = Constant, 2.494×10^{-6} (parts per million)⁻¹ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram) (minute/hour), where standard temperature for (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C.

(iv) Where Method 18 or 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) is used to measure the percent reduction in organic compounds, the percent reduction across the control device shall be calculated as follows:

$$R = \frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} (100)$$

where:

R = Control efficiency of control device, percent.

E_i = Mass emitted or mass flow rate of organic compounds at the inlet to the combustion or recovery device as calculated under [paragraph \(a\)\(10\)\(ii\)\(D\)](#) or [\(a\)\(10\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, kilogram per hour.

E_o = Mass emitted or mass flow rate of organic compounds at the outlet of the combustion or recovery device, as calculated under [paragraph \(a\)\(10\)\(ii\)\(D\)](#) or [\(a\)\(10\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, kilogram per hour.

(11) The owner or operator may use any methods or data other than Method 18 or Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), if the method or data has been validated according to Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#).

(b) When a flare is used to comply with [§ 63.126\(b\)\(2\)](#), the owner or operator shall comply with [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test to determine percent emission reduction or outlet organic HAP or TOC concentration.

(1) Conduct a visible emission test using the techniques specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)\(4\)](#). The observation period shall be as specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) of this section instead of the 2-hour period specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)\(4\)](#).

(i) If the loading cycle is less than 2 hours, then the observation period for that run shall be for the entire loading cycle.

(ii) If additional loading cycles are initiated within the 2-hour period, then visible emission observations shall be conducted for the additional cycles.

(2) Determine the net heating value of the gas being combusted, using the techniques specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)\(6\)](#).

(3) Determine the exit velocity using the techniques specified in either [§ 63.11\(b\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) (and [§ 63.11\(b\)\(7\)\(iii\)](#), where applicable) or [§ 63.11\(b\)\(8\)](#), as appropriate.

(c) An owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test when any of the conditions specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(c\)\(7\)](#) of this section are met.

(1) When a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater is used.

(2) When a boiler or process heater burning hazardous waste is used for which the owner or operator:

(i) Has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 266, subpart H](#), or

(ii) Has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of [40 CFR part 266 subpart H](#).

(3) When emissions are routed to a fuel gas system or when a boiler or process heater is used and the vent stream is introduced with the primary fuel.

(4) When a vapor balancing system is used.

(5) When emissions are recycled to a chemical manufacturing process unit.

(6) When a transfer rack transfers less than 11.8 million liters per year and the owner or operator complies with the requirements in [paragraph \(h\)](#) of this section or uses a flare to comply with [§ 63.126\(b\)\(2\) of this subpart](#).

(7) When a hazardous waste incinerator is used for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 264, subpart O](#), or has certified compliance with the interim status requirements [40 CFR part 265, subpart O](#).

(d) An owner or operator using a combustion device followed by a scrubber or other halogen reduction device to control a halogenated transfer vent stream in compliance with [§ 63.126\(d\) of this subpart](#) shall conduct a performance test to determine compliance with the control efficiency or emission limits for hydrogen halides and halogens.

(1) For an owner or operator determining compliance with the percent reduction of total hydrogen halides and halogens, sampling sites shall be located at the inlet and outlet of the scrubber or other halogen reduction device used to reduce halogen emissions. For an owner or operator complying with the 0.45 kilogram per hour outlet mass emission rate limit for total hydrogen halides and halogens, the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the scrubber or other halogen reduction device and prior to release to the atmosphere.

(2) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(5\)](#) of this section, Method 26 or 26A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), shall be used to determine the concentration in milligrams per dry standard cubic meter of the hydrogen halides and halogens that may be present in the stream. The mass emission rate of each hydrogen halide and halogen compound shall be calculated from the concentrations and the gas stream flow rate.

(3) To determine compliance with the percent emissions reduction limit, the mass emission rate for any hydrogen halides and halogens present at the scrubber inlet shall be summed together. The mass emission rate of the compounds present at the scrubber outlet shall be

summed together. Percent reduction shall be determined by comparison of the summed inlet and outlet measurements.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the 0.45 kilograms per hour mass emission rate limit, the test results must show that the mass emission rate of the total hydrogen halides and halogens measured at the scrubber outlet is below 0.45 kilograms per hour.

(5) The owner or operator may use any other method or data to demonstrate compliance if the method or data has been validated according to the protocol of Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#).

(e) The owner or operator shall inspect the vapor collection system and vapor balancing system, according to the requirements for vapor collection systems in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(1) Inspections shall be performed only while a tank truck or railcar is being loaded.

(2) For vapor collection systems only, an inspection shall be performed prior to each performance test required to demonstrate compliance with [§ 63.126\(b\)\(1\) of this subpart](#).

(3) For each vapor collection system that is operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(f) For the purposes of demonstrating vapor tightness to determine compliance with [§ 63.126\(e\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), the following procedures and equipment shall be used:

(1) The pressure test procedures specified in Method 27 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#); and

(2) A pressure measurement device which has a precision of #1B2.5 millimeters of mercury or better and which is capable of measuring above the pressure at which the tank truck or railcar is to be tested for vapor tightness.

(g) An owner or operator using a scrubber or other halogen reduction device to reduce the vent stream halogen atom mass emission rate to less than 0.45 kilograms per hour prior to a combustion device used to comply with [§ 63.126\(d\)\(2\)](#) shall determine the halogen atom mass emission rate prior to the combustor according to the procedures in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\) of this section](#).

(h) For transfer racks that transfer less than 11.8 million liters per year of liquid organic HAP's, the owner or operator may comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\) through \(h\)\(3\) of this section](#) instead of the requirements in [paragraph \(a\)](#) or [\(b\)](#) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall prepare, as part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#), a design evaluation that shall document that the control device being used achieves the required control efficiency during reasonably expected maximum loading conditions. This documentation is to include a description of the

gas stream which enters the control device, including flow and organic HAP content, and the information specified in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(h\)\(1\)\(v\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(i) If the control device receives vapors, gases, or liquids, other than fuels, from emission points other than transfer racks subject to this subpart, the efficiency demonstration is to include consideration of all vapors, gases, and liquids, other than fuels, received by the control device.

(ii) If an enclosed combustion device with a minimum residence time of 0.5 seconds and a minimum temperature of 760 degrees Celsius is used to meet the 98-percent emission reduction requirement, documentation that those conditions exist is sufficient to meet the requirements of [paragraph \(h\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(iii) Except as provided in [paragraph \(h\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, for thermal incinerators, the design evaluation shall include the autoignition temperature of the organic HAP, the flow rate of the organic HAP emission stream, the combustion temperature, and the residence time at the combustion temperature.

(iv) For carbon adsorbers, the design evaluation shall include the affinity of the organic HAP vapors for carbon, the amount of carbon in each bed, the number of beds, the humidity of the feed gases, the temperature of the feed gases, the flow rate of the organic HAP emission stream, the desorption schedule, the regeneration stream pressure or temperature, and the flow rate of the regeneration stream. For vacuum desorption, pressure drop shall be included.

(v) For condensers, the design evaluation shall include the final temperature of the organic HAP vapors, the type of condenser, and the design flow rate of the organic HAP emission stream.

(2) The owner or operator shall submit, as part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#), the operating range for each monitoring parameter identified for each control device. The specified operating range shall represent the conditions for which the control device can achieve the 98-percent-or-greater emission reduction required by [§ 63.126\(b\)\(1\) of this subpart](#).

(3) The owner or operator shall monitor the parameters specified in the Notification of Compliance Status required in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#) or operating permit and shall operate and maintain the control device such that the monitored parameters remain within the ranges specified in the Notification of Compliance Status, except as provided in [§§ 63.152\(c\) and 63.152\(f\) of this subpart](#).

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [61 FR 64576](#), Dec. 5, 1996; [62 FR 2750](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [66 FR 6932](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.129 Transfer operations provisions—reporting and recordkeeping for performance tests and notification of compliance status.

(a) Each owner or operator of a Group 1 transfer rack shall:

(1) Keep an up-to-date, readily accessible record of the data specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(4\) through \(a\)\(8\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(2) Include the data specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(4\) through \(a\)\(7\)](#) of this section in the Notification of Compliance Status report as specified in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(3) If any subsequent performance tests are conducted after the Notification of Compliance Status has been submitted, report the data in [paragraphs \(a\)\(4\) through \(a\)\(7\)](#) of this section in the next Periodic Report as specified in [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#).

(4) Record and report the following when using a control device other than a flare to achieve a 98 weight percent reduction in total organic HAP or a total organic HAP concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, as specified in [§ 63.126\(b\)\(1\) of this subpart](#):

(i) The parameter monitoring results for thermal incinerators, catalytic incinerators, boilers or process heaters, absorbers, condensers, or carbon adsorbers specified in table 7 of this subpart, recorded during the performance test, and averaged over the time period of the performance testing.

(ii) The percent reduction of total organic HAP or TOC achieved by the control device determined as specified in [§ 63.128\(a\) of this subpart](#), or the concentration of total organic HAP or TOC (parts per million by volume, by compound) determined as specified in [§ 63.128\(a\) of this subpart](#) at the outlet of the control device. For combustion devices, the concentration shall be reported on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

(iii) The parameters shall be recorded at least every 15 minutes.

(iv) For a boiler or process heater, a description of the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the boiler or process heater.

(5) Record and report the following when using a flare to comply with [§ 63.126\(b\)\(2\) of this subpart](#):

(i) Flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted);

(ii) All visible emission readings, heat content determinations, flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the compliance determination required by [§ 63.128\(b\) of this subpart](#); and

- (iii) All periods during the compliance determination when the pilot flame is absent.
- (6) Record and report the following when using a scrubber following a combustion device to control a halogenated vent stream, as specified in [§ 63.126\(d\) of this subpart](#):
- (i) The percent reduction or scrubber outlet mass emission rate of total hydrogen halides and halogens determined according to the procedures in [§ 63.128\(d\) of this subpart](#);
 - (ii) The parameter monitoring results for scrubbers specified in table 7 of this subpart, and averaged over the time period of the performance test; and
 - (iii) The parameters shall be recorded at least every 15 minutes.
- (7) Record and report the halogen concentration in the vent stream determined according to the procedures as specified in [§ 63.128\(d\) of this subpart](#).
- (8) Report that the emission stream is being routed to a fuel gas system or a process, when complying using [§ 63.126\(b\)\(4\)](#).
- (b) If an owner or operator requests approval to use a control device other than those listed in table 7 of this subpart or to monitor a parameter other than those specified in table 7 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures as required under [§ 63.151\(f\)](#) or [§ 63.152\(e\) of this subpart](#). The Administrator will specify appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the permit application or by other appropriate means.
- (c) For each parameter monitored according to table 7 of this subpart or [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall establish a range for the parameter that indicates proper operation of the control device. In order to establish the range, the information required in [§ 63.152\(b\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) shall be submitted in the Notification of Compliance Status or the operating permit application or amendment.
- (d) Each owner or operator shall maintain a record describing in detail the vent system used to vent each affected transfer vent stream to a control device. This document shall list all valves and vent pipes that could vent the stream to the atmosphere, thereby by-passing the control device; identify which valves are secured by car-seals or lock-and-key type configurations; and indicate the position (open or closed) of those valves which have car-seals. Equipment leaks such as low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, open-ended valves or lines, and pressure relief valves needed for safety purposes are not subject to this paragraph.
- (e) An owner or operator meeting the requirements of [§ 63.128\(h\) of this subpart](#) shall submit, as part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#), the information specified in [§ 63.128\(h\)\(1\) of this subpart](#).

(f) An owner or operator meeting the requirements of [§ 63.128\(h\) of this subpart](#) shall submit, as part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#), the operating range for each monitoring parameter identified for each control device.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [61 FR 64576](#), Dec. 5, 1996; [62 FR 2750](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [64 FR 20191](#), Apr. 26, 1999]

§ 63.130 Transfer operations provisions—periodic recordkeeping and reporting.

(a) Each owner or operator using a control device to comply with [§ 63.126\(b\)\(1\)](#) or [\(b\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) shall keep the following up-to-date, readily accessible records:

(1) While the transfer vent stream is being vented to the control device, continuous records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored under [§ 63.127 of this subpart](#), and listed in table 7 of this subpart or specified by the Administrator in accordance with [§§ 63.127\(c\)](#) and [63.129\(b\)](#). For flares, the hourly records and records of pilot flame outages specified in table 7 shall be maintained in place of continuous records.

(2) Records of the daily average value of each monitored parameter for each operating day determined according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.152\(f\)](#), except as provided in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(a\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For flares, records of the times and duration of all periods during which the pilot flame is absent shall be kept rather than daily averages.

(ii) If carbon adsorber regeneration stream flow and carbon bed regeneration temperature are monitored, the records specified in table 7 of this subpart shall be kept instead of the daily averages.

(iii) Records of the duration of all periods when the vent stream is diverted through by-pass lines shall be kept rather than daily averages.

(3) For boilers or process heaters, records of any changes in the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone as required under the reduction of total organic HAP emissions in [§ 63.126\(b\)\(1\) of this subpart](#).

(b) If a vapor collection system containing valves that could divert the emission stream away from the control device is used, each owner or operator of a Group 1 transfer rack subject to the provisions of [§ 63.127\(d\) of this subpart](#) shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records of:

(1) Hourly records of whether the flow indicator specified under [§ 63.127\(d\)\(1\)](#) was operating and whether a diversion was detected at any time during the hour, as well as

records of the times of all periods when the vent stream is diverted from the control device or the flow indicator is not operating.

(2) Where a seal mechanism is used to comply with [§ 63.127\(d\)\(2\)](#), hourly records of flow are not required. In such cases, the owner or operator shall record that the monthly visual inspection of the seals or closure mechanisms has been done, and shall record the occurrence of all periods when the seal mechanism is broken, the by-pass line valve position has changed, or the key for a lock-and-key type lock has been checked out, and records of any car-seal that has broken, as listed in table 7 of this subpart.

(c) Each owner or operator of a Group 1 transfer rack who uses a flare to comply with [§ 63.126\(b\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible records of the flare pilot flame monitoring specified under [§ 63.127\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#).

(d) Each owner or operator of a transfer rack subject to the requirements of [§ 63.126 of this subpart](#) shall submit to the Administrator Periodic Reports of the following information according to the schedule in [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#):

(1) Reports of daily average values of monitored parameters for all operating days when the daily average values were outside the range established in the Notification of Compliance Status or operating permit.

(2) Reports of the duration of periods when monitoring data are not collected for each excursion caused by insufficient monitoring data as defined in [§ 63.152\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\) of this subpart](#).

(3) Reports of the times and durations of all periods recorded under [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section when the vent stream was diverted from the control device.

(4) Reports of all times recorded under [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section when maintenance is performed on car-sealed valves, when the car seal is broken, when the by-pass line valve position is changed, or the key for a lock-and-key type configuration has been checked out.

(5) Reports of the times and durations of all periods recorded under [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section in which all pilot flames of a flare were absent.

(6) Reports of all carbon bed regeneration cycles during which the parameters recorded under [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(vi\)](#) of this section were outside the ranges established in the Notification of Compliance Status or operating permit.

(e) The owner or operator of a Group 1 transfer rack shall record that the verification of DOT tank certification or Method 27 testing, required in [§ 63.126\(e\) of this subpart](#), has been performed. Various methods for the record of verification can be used, such as: A check off on a log sheet; a list of DOT serial numbers or Method 27 data; or a position description for gate security, showing that the security guard will not allow any trucks on site that do not have the appropriate documentation.

(f) Each owner or operator of a Group 1 or Group 2 transfer rack shall record, update annually, and maintain the information specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)](#) through [\(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section in a readily accessible location on site:

(1) An analysis demonstrating the design and actual annual throughput of the transfer rack;

(2) An analysis documenting the weight-percent organic HAP's in the liquid loaded. Examples of acceptable documentation include but are not limited to analyses of the material and engineering calculations.

(3) An analysis documenting the annual rack weighted average HAP partial pressure of the transfer rack.

(i) For Group 2 transfer racks that are limited to transfer of organic HAP's with partial pressures less than 10.3 kilopascals, documentation is required of the organic HAP's (by compound) that are transferred. The rack weighted average partial pressure does not need to be calculated.

(ii) For racks transferring one or more organic HAP's with partial pressures greater than 10.3 kilopascals, as well as one or more organic HAP's with partial pressures less than 10.3 kilopascals, a rack weighted partial pressure shall be documented. The rack weighted average HAP partial pressure shall be weighted by the annual throughput of each chemical transferred.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [62 FR 2750](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [66 FR 6932](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.131 [Reserved]

§ 63.132 Process wastewater provisions—general.

(a) **Existing sources.** This paragraph specifies the requirements applicable to process wastewater streams located at existing sources. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section, no later than the applicable dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#).

(1) **Determine wastewater streams to be controlled for Table 9 compounds.** Determine whether each wastewater stream requires control for Table 9 compounds by complying with the requirements in either [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) or [\(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, and comply with the requirements in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Comply with [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section, determining whether the wastewater stream is Group 1 or Group 2 for Table 9 compounds; or

(ii) Comply with [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, designating the wastewater stream as a Group 1 wastewater stream.

(iii) Comply with [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section.

(2) **Requirements for Group 1 wastewater streams.** For wastewater streams that are Group 1 for Table 9 compounds, comply with [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) Comply with the applicable requirements for wastewater tanks, surface impoundments, containers, individual drain systems, and oil/water separators as specified in [§ 63.133](#) through [§ 63.137 of this subpart](#), except as provided in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) and [\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section and [§ 63.138\(a\)\(3\) of this subpart](#).

(A) The waste management units may be equipped with pressure relief devices that vent directly to the atmosphere provided the pressure relief device is not used for planned or routine venting of emissions.

(B) The pressure relief device remains in a closed position at all times except when it is necessary for the pressure relief device to open for the purpose of preventing physical damage or permanent deformation of the waste management unit in accordance with good engineering and safety practices.

(ii) Comply with the applicable requirements for control of Table 9 compounds as specified in [§ 63.138 of this subpart](#). Alternatively, the owner or operator may elect to comply with the treatment provisions specified in [§ 63.132\(g\) of this subpart](#).

(iii) Comply with the applicable monitoring and inspection requirements specified in [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#).

(iv) Comply with the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in [§§ 63.146](#) and [63.147 of this subpart](#).

(3) **Requirements for Group 2 wastewater streams.** For wastewater streams that are Group 2 for table 9 compounds, comply with the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in [§§ 63.146\(b\)\(1\)](#) and [63.147\(b\)\(8\)](#).

(b) **New sources.** This paragraph specifies the requirements applicable to process wastewater streams located at new sources. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section, no later than the applicable dates specified in [§ 63.100 of subpart F of this part](#).

(1) **Determine wastewater streams to be controlled for Table 8 compounds.** Determine whether each wastewater stream requires control for Table 8 compounds by complying with the requirements in either [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) or [\(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, and comply with the requirements in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Comply with [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, determining whether the wastewater stream is Group 1 or Group 2 for Table 8 compounds; or

(ii) Comply with [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, designating the wastewater stream as a Group 1 wastewater stream for Table 8 compounds.

(iii) Comply with [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section.

(2) **Determine wastewater streams to be controlled for Table 9 compounds.** Determine whether each wastewater stream requires control for Table 9 compounds by complying with the requirements in either [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) or [\(b\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, and comply with the requirements in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Comply with [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section, determining whether the wastewater stream is Group 1 or Group 2 for Table 9 compounds; or

(ii) Comply with [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, designating the wastewater stream as a Group 1 wastewater stream.

(iii) Comply with [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section.

(3) **Requirements for Group 1 wastewater streams.** For wastewater streams that are Group 1 for Table 8 compounds and/or Table 9 compounds, comply with [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(b\)\(3\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) Comply with the applicable requirements for wastewater tanks, surface impoundments, containers, individual drain systems, and oil/water separators specified in the requirements of [§ 63.133](#) through [§ 63.137 of this subpart](#), except as provided in [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) and [\(b\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section and [§ 63.138\(a\)\(3\) of this subpart](#).

(A) The waste management units may be equipped with pressure relief devices that vent directly to the atmosphere provided the pressure relief device is not used for planned or routine venting of emissions.

(B) The pressure relief device remains in a closed position at all times except when it is necessary for the pressure relief device to open for the purpose of preventing physical damage or permanent deformation of the waste management unit in accordance with good engineering and safety practices.

(ii) Comply with the applicable requirements for control of Table 8 compounds specified in [§ 63.138 of this subpart](#). Alternatively, the owner or operator may elect to comply with the provisions specified in [§ 63.132\(g\) of this subpart](#).

(iii) Comply with the applicable monitoring and inspection requirements specified in [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#).

(iv) Comply with the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in [§§ 63.146 and 63.147 of this subpart](#).

(4) **Requirements for Group 2 wastewater streams.** For wastewater streams that are Group 2 for both table 8 and table 9 compounds, comply with the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in [§§ 63.146\(b\)\(1\) and 63.147\(b\)\(8\)](#).

(c) **How to determine Group 1 or Group 2 status for Table 9 compounds.** This paragraph provides instructions for determining whether a wastewater stream is Group 1 or Group 2 for Table 9 compounds. Total annual average concentration shall be determined according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.144\(b\) of this subpart](#). Annual average flow rate shall be determined according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.144\(c\) of this subpart](#).

(1) A wastewater stream is a Group 1 wastewater stream for Table 9 compounds if:

(i) The total annual average concentration of Table 9 compounds is greater than or equal to 10,000 parts per million by weight at any flow rate; or

(ii) The total annual average concentration of Table 9 compounds is greater than or equal to 1,000 parts per million by weight and the annual average flow rate is greater than or equal to 10 liters per minute.

(2) A wastewater stream is a Group 2 wastewater stream for Table 9 compounds if it is not a Group 1 wastewater stream for Table 9 compounds by the criteria in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(3) The owner or operator of a Group 2 wastewater shall re-determine group status for each Group 2 stream, as necessary, to determine whether the stream is Group 1 or Group 2 whenever process changes are made that could reasonably be expected to change the stream to a Group 1 stream. Examples of process changes include, but are not limited to, changes in production capacity, production rate, feedstock type, or whenever there is a replacement, removal, or addition of recovery or control equipment. For purposes of this [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#), process changes do not include: Process upsets; unintentional, temporary process changes; and changes that are within the range on which the original determination was based.

(d) **How to determine Group 1 or Group 2 status for Table 8 compounds.** This paragraph provides instructions for determining whether a wastewater stream is Group 1 or Group 2 for Table 8 compounds. Annual average concentration for each Table 8 compound shall be determined according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.144\(b\) of this subpart](#). Annual average flow rate shall be determined according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.144\(c\) of this subpart](#).

(1) A wastewater stream is a Group 1 wastewater stream for Table 8 compounds if the annual average flow rate is 0.02 liter per minute or greater and the annual average concentration of any individual table 8 compound is 10 parts per million by weight or greater.

(2) A wastewater stream is a Group 2 wastewater stream for Table 8 compounds if the annual average flow rate is less than 0.02 liter per minute or the annual average concentration for each individual Table 8 compound is less than 10 parts per million by weight.

(3) The owner or operator of a Group 2 wastewater shall re-determine group status for each Group 2 stream, as necessary, to determine whether the stream is Group 1 or Group 2 whenever process changes are made that could reasonably be expected to change the stream to a Group 1 stream. Examples of process changes include, but are not limited to, changes in production capacity, production rate, feedstock type, or whenever there is a replacement, removal, or addition of recovery or control equipment. For purposes of this [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#), process changes do not include: Process upsets; unintentional, temporary process changes; and changes that are within the range on which the original determination was based.

(e) ***How to designate a Group 1 wastewater stream.*** The owner or operator may elect to designate a wastewater stream a Group 1 wastewater stream in order to comply with [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section. To designate a wastewater stream or a mixture of wastewater streams a Group 1 wastewater stream, the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section and [§ 63.144\(a\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) shall be followed.

(1) From the point of determination for each wastewater stream that is included in the Group 1 designation to the location where the owner or operator elects to designate such wastewater stream(s) as a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall comply with all applicable emission suppression requirements specified in [§§ 63.133 through 63.137](#).

(2) From the location where the owner or operator designates a wastewater stream or mixture of wastewater streams to be a Group 1 wastewater stream, such Group 1 wastewater stream shall be managed in accordance with all applicable emission suppression requirements specified in [§§ 63.133 through 63.137](#) and with the treatment requirements in [§ 63.138 of this part](#).

(f) Owners or operators of sources subject to this subpart shall not discard liquid or solid organic materials with a concentration of greater than 10,000 parts per million of Table 9 compounds (as determined by analysis of the stream composition, engineering calculations, or process knowledge, according to the provisions of [§ 63.144\(b\) of this subpart](#)) from a chemical manufacturing process unit to water or wastewater, unless the receiving stream is managed and treated as a Group 1 wastewater stream. This prohibition does not apply to materials from the activities listed in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) through \(f\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Equipment leaks;

(2) Activities included in maintenance or startup/shutdown/malfunction plans;

(3) Spills; or

(4) Samples of a size not greater than reasonably necessary for the method of analysis that is used.

(g) ***Off-site treatment or on-site treatment not owned or operated by the source.*** The owner or operator may elect to transfer a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream to an on-site treatment operation not owned or operated by the owner or operator of the source generating the wastewater stream or residual, or to an off-site treatment operation.

(1) The owner or operator transferring the wastewater stream or residual shall:

(i) Comply with the provisions specified in [§§ 63.133](#) through [63.137 of this subpart](#) for each waste management unit that receives or manages a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream prior to shipment or transport.

(ii) Include a notice with the shipment or transport of each Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream. The notice shall state that the wastewater stream or residual contains organic hazardous air pollutants that are to be treated in accordance with the provisions of this subpart. When the transport is continuous or ongoing (for example, discharge to a publicly-owned treatment works), the notice shall be submitted to the treatment operator initially and whenever there is a change in the required treatment.

(2) The owner or operator may not transfer the wastewater stream or residual unless the transferee has submitted to the EPA a written certification that the transferee will manage and treat any Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream received from a source subject to the requirements of this subpart in accordance with the requirements of either [§§ 63.133](#) through [63.147](#), or [§ 63.102\(b\)](#) of subpart F, or [subpart D of this part](#) if alternative emission limitations have been granted the transferor in accordance with those provisions. The certifying entity may revoke the written certification by sending a written statement to the EPA and the owner or operator giving at least 90 days notice that the certifying entity is rescinding acceptance of responsibility for compliance with the regulatory provisions listed in this paragraph. Upon expiration of the notice period, the owner or operator may not transfer the wastewater stream or residual to the treatment operation.

(3) By providing this written certification to the EPA, the certifying entity accepts responsibility for compliance with the regulatory provisions listed in [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)](#) of this section with respect to any shipment of wastewater or residual covered by the written certification. Failure to abide by any of those provisions with respect to such shipments may result in enforcement action by the EPA against the certifying entity in accordance with the enforcement provisions applicable to violations of these provisions by owners or operators of sources.

(4) Written certifications and revocation statements, to the EPA from the transferees of wastewater or residuals shall be signed by the responsible official of the certifying entity, provide the name and address of the certifying entity, and be sent to the appropriate EPA Regional Office at the addresses listed in [40 CFR 63.13](#). Such written certifications are not transferable by the treater.

[[62 FR 2751](#), Jan. 17, 1997, as amended at [66 FR 6933](#), Jan. 22, 2001; [71 FR 76614](#), Dec. 21, 2006]

§ 63.133 Process wastewater provisions—wastewater tanks.

(a) For each wastewater tank that receives, manages, or treats a Group 1 wastewater stream or a residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of either [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section as specified in table 10 of this subpart.

(1) The owner or operator shall operate and maintain a fixed roof except that if the wastewater tank is used for heating wastewater, or treating by means of an exothermic reaction or the contents of the tank is sparged, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(h\)](#) of this section and shall operate and maintain one of the emission control techniques listed in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) A fixed roof and a closed-vent system that routes the organic hazardous air pollutants vapors vented from the wastewater tank to a control device.

(ii) A fixed roof and an internal floating roof that meets the requirements specified in [§ 63.119\(b\) of this subpart](#);

(iii) An external floating roof that meets the requirements specified in [§§ 63.119\(c\), 63.120\(b\)\(5\), and 63.120\(b\)\(6\) of this subpart](#); or

(iv) An equivalent means of emission limitation. Determination of equivalence to the reduction in emissions achieved by the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(a\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section will be evaluated according to [§ 63.102\(b\) of subpart F of this part](#). The determination will be based on the application to the Administrator which shall include the information specified in either [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(A\)](#) or [\(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) Actual emissions tests that use full-size or scale-model wastewater tanks that accurately collect and measure all organic hazardous air pollutants emissions from a given control technique, and that accurately simulate wind and account for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure, or

(B) An engineering evaluation that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining equivalence.

(b) If the owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section, the fixed roof shall meet the requirements of [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section, the

control device shall meet the requirements of [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section, and the closed-vent system shall meet the requirements of [paragraph \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) The fixed-roof shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the fixed roof and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(ii) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed position (e.g., covered by a lid) at all times that the wastewater tank contains a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream except when it is necessary to use the opening for wastewater sampling, removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(2) The control device shall be designed, operated, and inspected in accordance with the requirements of [§ 63.139 of this subpart](#).

(3) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the closed-vent system shall be inspected in accordance with the requirements of [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(4) For any fixed roof tank and closed-vent system that is operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(c) If the owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, the floating roof shall be inspected according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.120\(a\)\(2\)](#) and [\(a\)\(3\) of this subpart](#).

(d) Except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, if the owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, seal gaps shall be measured according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.120\(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(b\)\(4\) of this subpart](#) and the wastewater tank shall be inspected to determine compliance with [§ 63.120\(b\)\(5\)](#) and [\(b\)\(6\) of this subpart](#).

(e) If the owner or operator determines that it is unsafe to perform the seal gap measurements specified in [§ 63.120\(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(b\)\(4\) of this subpart](#) or to inspect the wastewater tank to determine compliance with [§ 63.120\(b\)\(5\)](#) and [\(b\)\(6\) of this subpart](#) because the floating roof appears to be structurally unsound and poses an imminent or potential danger to inspecting personnel, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in either [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall measure the seal gaps or inspect the wastewater tank within 30 calendar days of the determination that the floating roof is unsafe, or

(2) The owner or operator shall empty and remove the wastewater tank from service within 45 calendar days of determining that the roof is unsafe. If the wastewater tank cannot be

emptied within 45 calendar days, the owner or operator may utilize up to two extensions of up to 30 additional calendar days each. Documentation of a decision to utilize an extension shall include an explanation of why it was unsafe to perform the inspection or seal gap measurement, shall document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable, and shall specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the wastewater tank will be emptied as soon as practical.

(f) Except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, each wastewater tank shall be inspected initially, and semi-annually thereafter, for improper work practices in accordance with [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#). For wastewater tanks, improper work practice includes, but is not limited to, leaving open any access door or other opening when such door or opening is not in use.

(g) Except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, each wastewater tank shall be inspected for control equipment failures as defined in [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)](#) of this section according to the schedule in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)](#) and [\(g\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Control equipment failures for wastewater tanks include, but are not limited to, the conditions specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(g\)\(1\)\(ix\)](#) of this section.

(i) The floating roof is not resting on either the surface of the liquid or on the leg supports.

(ii) There is stored liquid on the floating roof.

(iii) A rim seal is detached from the floating roof.

(iv) There are holes, tears, cracks or gaps in the rim seal or seal fabric of the floating roof.

(v) There are visible gaps between the seal of an internal floating roof and the wall of the wastewater tank.

(vi) There are gaps between the metallic shoe seal or the liquid mounted primary seal of an external floating roof and the wall of the wastewater tank that exceed 212 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter or the width of any portion of any gap between the primary seal and the tank wall exceeds 3.81 centimeters.

(vii) There are gaps between the secondary seal of an external floating roof and the wall of the wastewater tank that exceed 21.2 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter or the width of any portion of any gap between the secondary seal and the tank wall exceeds 1.27 centimeters.

(viii) Where a metallic shoe seal is used on an external floating roof, one end of the metallic shoe does not extend into the stored liquid or one end of the metallic shoe does not extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 centimeters above the surface of the stored liquid.

(ix) A gasket, joint, lid, cover, or door has a crack or gap, or is broken.

(2) The owner or operator shall inspect for the control equipment failures in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(g\)\(1\)\(viii\)](#) of this section according to the schedule specified in [paragraphs \(c\)](#) and [\(d\)](#) of this section.

(3) The owner or operator shall inspect for the control equipment failures in [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)\(ix\)](#) of this section initially, and semi-annually thereafter.

(h) Except as provided in [§ 63.140 of this subpart](#), when an improper work practice or a control equipment failure is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after identification and repair shall be completed within 45 calendar days after identification. If a failure that is detected during inspections required by this section cannot be repaired within 45 calendar days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 calendar days, the owner or operator may utilize up to 2 extensions of up to 30 additional calendar days each. Documentation of a decision to utilize an extension shall include a description of the failure, shall document that alternate storage capacity is unavailable, and shall specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as practical.

[[62 FR 2753](#), Jan. 17, 1997, as amended at [64 FR 20191](#), Apr. 26, 1999]

§ 63.134 Process wastewater provisions—surface impoundments.

(a) For each surface impoundment that receives, manages, or treats a Group 1 wastewater stream or a residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)](#), [\(c\)](#), and [\(d\)](#) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall operate and maintain on each surface impoundment either a cover (e.g., air-supported structure or rigid cover) and a closed-vent system that routes the organic hazardous air pollutants vapors vented from the surface impoundment to a control device in accordance with [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section, or a floating flexible membrane cover as specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) The cover and all openings shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the cover and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(ii) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed position (e.g., covered by a lid) at all times that a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream is in the surface impoundment except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling, removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(iii) The cover shall be used at all times that a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream is in the surface impoundment except during removal of treatment residuals in accordance with [40 CFR 268.4](#) or closure of the surface impoundment in accordance with [40 CFR 264.228](#).

(2) Floating flexible membrane covers shall meet the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(b\)\(2\)\(vii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The floating flexible cover shall be designed to float on the liquid surface during normal operations, and to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid.

(ii) The cover shall be fabricated from a synthetic membrane material that is either:

(A) High density polyethylene (HDPE) with a thickness no less than 2.5 millimeters (100 mils); or

(B) A material or a composite of different materials determined to have both organic permeability properties that are equivalent to those of the material listed in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section, and chemical and physical properties that maintain the material integrity for the intended service life of the material.

(iii) The cover shall be installed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces between cover section seams or between the interface of the cover edge and its foundation mountings.

(iv) Except as provided for in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(v\)](#) of this section, each opening in the floating membrane cover shall be equipped with a closure device designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the cover opening and the closure device.

(v) The floating membrane cover may be equipped with one or more emergency cover drains for removal of stormwater. Each emergency cover drain shall be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.

(vi) The closure devices shall be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of organic hazardous air pollutants to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the equipment throughout its intended service life. Factors to be considered in designing the closure devices shall include: The effects of any contact with the liquid and its vapor managed in the surface impoundment; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the surface impoundment on which the floating membrane cover is installed.

(vii) Whenever a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual from a Group 1 wastewater stream is in the surface impoundment, the floating membrane cover shall float on the liquid and

each closure device shall be secured in the closed position. Opening of closure devices or removal of the cover is allowed to provide access to the surface impoundment for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations and/or to remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of surface impoundment. Openings shall be maintained in accordance with [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(3) The control device shall be designed, operated, and inspected in accordance with [§ 63.139 of this subpart](#).

(4) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)](#) of this section, the closed-vent system shall be inspected in accordance with [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(5) For any cover and closed-vent system that is operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(c) Each surface impoundment shall be inspected initially, and semi-annually thereafter, for improper work practices and control equipment failures in accordance with [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#).

(1) For surface impoundments, improper work practice includes, but is not limited to, leaving open any access hatch or other opening when such hatch or opening is not in use.

(2) For surface impoundments, control equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, any time a joint, lid, cover, or door has a crack or gap, or is broken.

(d) Except as provided in [§ 63.140 of this subpart](#), when an improper work practice or a control equipment failure is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after identification and repair shall be completed within 45 calendar days after identification.

[[62 FR 2754](#), Jan. 17, 1997, as amended at [64 FR 20191](#), Apr. 26, 1999]

§ 63.135 Process wastewater provisions—containers.

(a) For each container that receives, manages, or treats a Group 1 wastewater stream or a residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(f\)](#) of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall operate and maintain a cover on each container used to handle, transfer, or store a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section, if the capacity of the container is greater than 0.42 m³, the cover and all openings (e.g., bungs, hatches, sampling ports, and

pressure relief devices) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(2) If the capacity of the container is less than or equal to 0.42 m³, the owner or operator shall comply with either [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) or [\(b\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The container must meet existing Department of Transportation specifications and testing requirements under [49 CFR part 178](#); or

(ii) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the cover and all openings shall be maintained without leaks as specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(3) The cover and all openings shall be maintained in a closed position (e.g., covered by a lid) at all times that a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream is in the container except when it is necessary to use the opening for filling, removal, inspection, sampling, or pressure relief events related to safety considerations.

(c) For containers with a capacity greater than or equal to 0.42 m³, a submerged fill pipe shall be used when a container is being filled by pumping with a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream.

(1) The submerged fill pipe outlet shall extend to no more than 6 inches or within two fill pipe diameters of the bottom of the container while the container is being filled.

(2) The cover shall remain in place and all openings shall be maintained in a closed position except for those openings required for the submerged fill pipe and for venting of the container to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation of the container or cover.

(d) During treatment of a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, including aeration, thermal or other treatment, in a container, whenever it is necessary for the container to be open, the container shall be located within an enclosure with a closed-vent system that routes the organic hazardous air pollutants vapors vented from the container to a control device.

(1) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the enclosure and all openings (e.g., doors, hatches) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(2) The control device shall be designed, operated, and inspected in accordance with [§ 63.139 of this subpart](#).

(3) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the closed-vent system shall be inspected in accordance with [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(4) For any enclosure and closed-vent system that is operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(e) Each container shall be inspected initially, and semi-annually thereafter, for improper work practices and control equipment failures in accordance with [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#).

(1) For containers, improper work practice includes, but is not limited to, leaving open any access hatch or other opening when such hatch or opening is not in use.

(2) For containers, control equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, any time a cover or door has a gap or crack, or is broken.

(f) Except as provided in [§ 63.140 of this subpart](#), when an improper work practice or a control equipment failure is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after identification and repair shall be completed within 15 calendar days after identification.

[[62 FR 2755](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.136 Process wastewater provisions—individual drain systems.

(a) For each individual drain system that receives or manages a Group 1 wastewater stream or a residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) or with [paragraphs \(e\), \(f\), and \(g\)](#) of this section.

(b) If the owner or operator elects to comply with this paragraph, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain on each opening in the individual drain system a cover and if vented, route the vapors to a process or through a closed vent system to a control device. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(b\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) The cover and all openings shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the cover and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(ii) The cover and all openings shall be maintained in a closed position at all times that a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream is in the drain system except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(2) The control device shall be designed, operated, and inspected in accordance with [§ 63.139 of this subpart](#).

(3) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the closed-vent system shall be inspected in accordance with [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(4) For any cover and closed-vent system that is operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(5) The individual drain system shall be designed and operated to segregate the vapors within the system from other drain systems and the atmosphere.

(c) Each individual drain system shall be inspected initially, and semi- annually thereafter, for improper work practices and control equipment failures, in accordance with the inspection requirements specified in table 11 of this subpart.

(1) For individual drain systems, improper work practice includes, but is not limited to, leaving open any access hatch or other opening when such hatch or opening is not in use for sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(2) For individual drain systems, control equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, any time a joint, lid, cover, or door has a gap or crack, or is broken.

(d) Except as provided in [§ 63.140 of this subpart](#), when an improper work practice or a control equipment failure is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after identification and repair shall be completed within 15 calendar days after identification.

(e) If the owner or operator elects to comply with this paragraph, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(e\)\(3\)](#) of this section:

(1) Each drain shall be equipped with water seal controls or a tightly fitting cap or plug. The owner or operator shall comply with [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(e\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For each drain equipped with a water seal, the owner or operator shall ensure that the water seal is maintained. For example, a flow-monitoring device indicating positive flow from a main to a branch water line supplying a trap or water being continuously dripped into the trap by a hose could be used to verify flow of water to the trap. Visual observation is also an acceptable alternative.

(ii) If a water seal is used on a drain receiving a Group 1 wastewater, the owner or operator shall either extend the pipe discharging the wastewater below the liquid surface in the water seal of the receiving drain, or install a flexible shield (or other enclosure which restricts wind motion across the open area between the pipe and the drain) that encloses the space between the pipe discharging the wastewater to the drain receiving the wastewater. (Water seals which are used on hubs receiving Group 2 wastewater for the purpose of eliminating cross ventilation to drains carrying Group 1 wastewater are not required to have a flexible cap or extended subsurface discharging pipe.)

(2) Each junction box shall be equipped with a tightly fitting solid cover (i.e., no visible gaps, cracks, or holes) which shall be kept in place at all times except during inspection and maintenance. If the junction box is vented, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The junction box shall be vented to a process or through a closed vent system to a control device. The closed vent system shall be inspected in accordance with the requirements of [§ 63.148](#) and the control device shall be designed, operated, and inspected in accordance with the requirements of [§ 63.139](#).

(ii) If the junction box is filled and emptied by gravity flow (i.e., there is no pump) or is operated with no more than slight fluctuations in the liquid level, the owner or operator may vent the junction box to the atmosphere provided that the junction box complies with the requirements in [paragraphs \(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) and [\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) The vent pipe shall be at least 90 centimeters in length and no greater than 10.2 centimeters in nominal inside diameter.

(B) Water seals shall be installed and maintained at the wastewater entrance(s) to or exit from the junction box restricting ventilation in the individual drain system and between components in the individual drain system. The owner or operator shall demonstrate (e.g., by visual inspection or smoke test) upon request by the Administrator that the junction box water seal is properly designed and restricts ventilation.

(3) Each sewer line shall not be open to the atmosphere and shall be covered or enclosed in a manner so as to have no visible gaps or cracks in joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.

(f) Equipment used to comply with [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#), [\(e\)\(2\)](#), or [\(e\)\(3\)](#) of this section shall be inspected as follows:

(1) Each drain using a tightly fitting cap or plug shall be visually inspected initially, and semi-annually thereafter, to ensure caps or plugs are in place and that there are no gaps, cracks, or other holes in the cap or plug.

(2) Each junction box shall be visually inspected initially, and semi-annually thereafter, to ensure that there are no gaps, cracks, or other holes in the cover.

(3) The unburied portion of each sewer line shall be visually inspected initially, and semi-annually thereafter, for indication of cracks or gaps that could result in air emissions.

(g) Except as provided in [§ 63.140 of this subpart](#), when a gap, hole, or crack is identified in a joint or cover, first efforts at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after identification, and repair shall be completed within 15 calendar days after identification.

§ 63.137 Process wastewater provisions—oil-water separators.

(a) For each oil-water separator that receives, manages, or treats a Group 1 wastewater stream or a residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(c\) and \(d\)](#) of this section and shall operate and maintain one of the following:

(1) A fixed roof and a closed vent system that routes the organic hazardous air pollutants vapors vented from the oil-water separator to a control device. The fixed roof, closed-vent system, and control device shall meet the requirements specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section;

(2) A floating roof meeting the requirements in [40 CFR part 60, subpart QQQ § 60.693–2 \(a\)\(1\)\(i\), \(a\)\(1\)\(ii\), \(a\)\(2\), \(a\)\(3\), and \(a\)\(4\)](#). For portions of the oil-water separator where it is infeasible to construct and operate a floating roof, such as over the weir mechanism, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain a fixed roof, closed vent system, and control device that meet the requirements specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

(3) An equivalent means of emission limitation. Determination of equivalence to the reduction in emissions achieved by the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) and \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section will be evaluated according to [§ 63.102\(b\)](#) of [subpart F of this part](#). The determination will be based on the application to the Administrator which shall include the information specified in either [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) or [\(a\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Actual emissions tests that use full-size or scale-model oil-water separators that accurately collect and measure all organic hazardous air pollutants emissions from a given control technique, and that accurately simulate wind and account for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure, or

(ii) An engineering evaluation that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining equivalence.

(b) If the owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) or \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section, the fixed roof shall meet the requirements of [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section, the control device shall meet the requirements of [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section, and the closed-vent system shall meet the requirements of [paragraph \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) The fixed-roof shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the fixed roof and all openings (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports, and gauge wells) shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements specified in [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(ii) Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that the oil-water separator contains a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling or removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

(2) The control device shall be designed, operated, and inspected in accordance with the requirements of [§ 63.139 of this subpart](#).

(3) Except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the closed-vent system shall be inspected in accordance with the requirements of [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(4) For any fixed roof and closed-vent system that is operated and maintained under negative pressure, the owner or operator is not required to comply with the requirements of [§ 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(c) If the owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section, seal gaps shall be measured according to the procedures specified in [40 CFR part 60, subpart QQQ § 60.696\(d\)\(1\)](#) and the schedule specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) and [\(c\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Measurement of primary seal gaps shall be performed within 60 calendar days after installation of the floating roof and introduction of a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream and once every 5 years thereafter.

(2) Measurement of secondary seal gaps shall be performed within 60 calendar days after installation of the floating roof and introduction of a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream and once every year thereafter.

(d) Each oil-water separator shall be inspected initially, and semi-annually thereafter, for improper work practices in accordance with [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#). For oil-water separators, improper work practice includes, but is not limited to, leaving open or ungasketed any access door or other opening when such door or opening is not in use.

(e) Each oil-water separator shall be inspected for control equipment failures as defined in [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) of this section according to the schedule specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(2\)](#) and [\(e\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) For oil-water separators, control equipment failure includes, but is not limited to, the conditions specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(e\)\(1\)\(vii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The floating roof is not resting on either the surface of the liquid or on the leg supports.

(ii) There is stored liquid on the floating roof.

(iii) A rim seal is detached from the floating roof.

(iv) There are holes, tears, or other open spaces in the rim seal or seal fabric of the floating roof.

(v) There are gaps between the primary seal and the separator wall that exceed 67 square centimeters per meter of separator wall perimeter or the width of any portion of any gap between the primary seal and the separator wall exceeds 3.8 centimeters.

(vi) There are gaps between the secondary seal and the separator wall that exceed 6.7 square centimeters per meter of separator wall perimeter or the width of any portion of any gap between the secondary seal and the separator wall exceeds 1.3 centimeters.

(vii) A gasket, joint, lid, cover, or door has a gap or crack, or is broken.

(2) The owner or operator shall inspect for the control equipment failures in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(e\)\(1\)\(vi\)](#) of this section according to the schedule specified in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section.

(3) The owner or operator shall inspect for control equipment failures in [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)\(vii\)](#) of this section initially, and semi-annually thereafter.

(f) Except as provided in [§ 63.140 of this subpart](#), when an improper work practice or a control equipment failure is identified, first efforts at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after identification and repair shall be completed within 45 calendar days after identification.

[[62 FR 2756](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.138 Process wastewater provisions—performance standards for treatment processes managing Group 1 wastewater streams and/or residuals removed from Group 1 wastewater streams.

(a) **General requirements.** This section specifies the performance standards for treating Group 1 wastewater streams. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements as specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(a\)\(6\)](#) of this section. Where multiple compliance options are provided, the options may be used in combination for different wastewater streams and/or for different compounds (e.g., Table 8 versus Table 9 compounds) in the same wastewater streams, except where otherwise provided in this section. Once a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream has been treated in accordance with this subpart, it is no longer subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(1) **Existing source.** If the wastewater stream, at an existing source, is Group 1 for Table 9 compounds, comply with [§ 63.138\(b\)](#).

(2) **New source.** If the wastewater stream, at a new source, is Group 1 for Table 8 compounds, comply with [§ 63.138\(c\)](#). If the wastewater stream, at a new source, is Group 1 for Table 9 compounds, comply with [§ 63.138\(b\)](#). If the wastewater stream, at a new source, is Group 1 for Table 8 and Table 9 compounds, comply with both [§ 63.138\(b\)](#) and [§ 63.138\(c\)](#).

Note to paragraph (a)(2):

The requirements for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds are similar and often identical.

(3) **Biological treatment processes.** Biological treatment processes in compliance with this section may be either open or closed biological treatment processes as defined in [§ 63.111](#). An open biological treatment process in compliance with this section need not be covered and vented to a control device as required in [§ 63.133](#) through [§ 63.137 of this subpart](#). An open or a closed biological treatment process in compliance with this section and using [§ 63.145\(f\)](#) or [§ 63.145\(g\) of this subpart](#) to demonstrate compliance is not subject to the requirements of [§ 63.133](#) through [§ 63.137 of this subpart](#). A closed biological treatment process in compliance with this section and using [§ 63.145\(e\) of this subpart](#) to demonstrate compliance shall comply with the requirements of [§ 63.133](#) through [§ 63.137 of this subpart](#). Waste management units upstream of an open or closed biological treatment process shall meet the requirements of [§ 63.133](#) through [§ 63.137 of this subpart](#), as applicable.

(4) **Performance tests and design evaluations.** If design steam stripper option ([§ 63.138\(d\)](#)) or Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) option ([§ 63.138\(h\)](#)) is selected to comply with this section, neither a design evaluation nor a performance test is required. For any other non-biological treatment process, and for closed biological treatment processes as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall conduct either a design evaluation as specified in [§ 63.138\(j\)](#), or a performance test as specified in [§ 63.145](#), of this subpart. For each open biological treatment process as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test as specified in [§ 63.145 of this subpart](#).

Note to paragraph (a)(4):

Some open biological treatment processes may not require a performance test. Refer to [§ 63.145\(h\)](#) and table 36 of this subpart to determine whether the biological treatment process meets the criteria that exempt the owner or operator from conducting a performance test.

(5) **Control device requirements.** When gases are vented from the treatment process, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable control device requirements specified in [§ 63.139](#) and [§ 63.145 \(i\)](#) and [\(j\)](#), and the applicable leak inspection provisions specified in [§ 63.148](#), of this subpart. This requirement does not apply to any open biological treatment process that meets the mass removal requirements. Vents from anaerobic biological treatment processes may be routed through hard-piping to a fuel gas system.

(6) ***Residuals: general.*** When residuals result from treating Group 1 wastewater streams, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements for residuals specified in [§ 63.138\(k\) of this subpart](#).

(7) ***Treatment using a series of treatment processes.*** In all cases where the wastewater provisions in this subpart allow or require the use of a treatment process or control device to comply with emissions limitations, the owner or operator may use multiple treatment processes or control devices, respectively. For combinations of treatment processes where the wastewater stream is conveyed by hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with either the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) or [\(a\)\(7\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. For combinations of treatment processes where the wastewater stream is not conveyed by hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(7\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. For combinations of control devices, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(i)

(A) For combinations of treatment processes, the wastewater stream shall be conveyed by hard-piping between the treatment processes. For combinations of control devices, the vented gas stream shall be conveyed by hard-piping between the control devices.

(B) For combinations of treatment processes, each treatment process shall meet the applicable requirements of [§ 63.133](#) through [§ 63.137 of this subpart](#) except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(C) The owner or operator shall identify, and keep a record of, the combination of treatment processes or of control devices, including identification of the first and last treatment process or control device. The owner or operator shall include this information as part of the treatment process description reported in the Notification of Compliance Status.

(D) The performance test or design evaluation shall determine compliance across the combination of treatment processes or control devices. If a performance test is conducted, the “inlet” shall be the point at which the wastewater stream or residual enters the first treatment process, or the vented gas stream enters the first control device. The “outlet” shall be the point at which the treated wastewater stream exits the last treatment process, or the vented gas stream exits the last control device.

(ii)

(A) For combinations of treatment processes, each treatment process shall meet the applicable requirements of [§ 63.133](#) through [§ 63.137 of this subpart](#) except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(B) The owner or operator shall identify, and keep a record of, the combination of treatment processes, including identification of the first and last treatment process. The

owner or operator shall include this information as part of the treatment process description reported in the Notification of Compliance Status.

(C) The owner or operator shall determine the mass removed or destroyed by each treatment process. The performance test or design evaluation shall determine compliance for the combination of treatment processes by adding together the mass removed or destroyed by each treatment process.

(b) **Control options: Group 1 wastewater streams for Table 9 compounds.** The owner or operator shall comply with either [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) or [\(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section for the control of Table 9 compounds at new or existing sources.

(1) **50 ppmw concentration option.** The owner or operator shall comply with [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Reduce, by removal or destruction, the total concentration of Table 9 compounds to a level less than 50 parts per million by weight as determined by the procedures specified in [§ 63.145\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) This option shall not be used when the treatment process is a biological treatment process. This option shall not be used when the wastewater stream is designated as a Group 1 wastewater stream as specified in [§ 63.132\(e\)](#). Dilution shall not be used to achieve compliance with this option.

(2) **Other compliance options.** Comply with the requirements specified in any one of [paragraphs \(d\)](#), [\(e\)](#), [\(f\)](#), [\(g\)](#), [\(h\)](#), or [\(i\)](#) of this section.

(c) **Control options: Group 1 wastewater streams for Table 8 compounds.** The owner or operator shall comply with either [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) or [\(c\)\(2\)](#) of this section for the control of Table 8 compounds at new sources.

(1) **10 ppmw concentration option.** The owner or operator shall comply with [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Reduce, by removal or destruction, the concentration of the individual Table 8 compounds to a level less than 10 parts per million by weight as determined in the procedures specified in [§ 63.145\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) This option shall not be used when the treatment process is a biological treatment process. This option shall not be used when the wastewater stream is designated as a Group 1 wastewater stream as specified in [§ 63.132\(e\)](#). Dilution shall not be used to achieve compliance with this option.

(2) **Other compliance options.** Comply with the requirements specified in any one of [paragraphs \(d\)](#), [\(e\)](#), [\(f\)](#), [\(g\)](#), [\(h\)](#), or [\(i\)](#) of this section.

(d) **Design steam stripper option.** The owner or operator shall operate and maintain a steam stripper that meets the requirements of [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\) through \(d\)\(6\)](#) of this section.

- (1) Minimum active column height of 5 meters,
- (2) Countercurrent flow configuration with a minimum of 10 actual trays,
- (3) Minimum steam flow rate of 0.04 kilograms of steam per liter of wastewater feed within the column,
- (4) Minimum wastewater feed temperature to the steam stripper of 95 °C, or minimum column operating temperature of 95 °C,
- (5) Maximum liquid loading of 67,100 liters per hour per square meter, and
- (6) Operate at nominal atmospheric pressure.

(e) **Percent mass removal/destruction option.** The owner or operator of a new or existing source shall comply with [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section for control of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds for Group 1 wastewater streams. This option shall not be used for biological treatment processes.

(1) **Reduce mass flow rate of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds by 99 percent.** For wastewater streams that are Group 1, the owner or operator shall reduce, by removal or destruction, the mass flow rate of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds by 99 percent or more. The removal/destruction efficiency shall be determined by the procedures specified in [§ 63.145\(c\)](#), for noncombustion processes, or [§ 63.145\(d\)](#), for combustion processes.

(2) **Reduce mass flow rate of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds by Fr value.** For wastewater streams that are Group 1 for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds, the owner or operator shall reduce, by removal or destruction, the mass flow rate by at least the fraction removal (Fr) values specified in Table 9 of this subpart. (The Fr values for Table 8 compounds are all 0.99.) The removal/destruction efficiency shall be determined by the procedures specified in [§ 63.145\(c\)](#), for noncombustion treatment processes, or [§ 63.145\(d\)](#), for combustion treatment processes.

(f) **Required mass removal (RMR) option.** The owner or operator shall achieve the required mass removal (RMR) of Table 8 compounds at a new source for a wastewater stream that is Group 1 for Table 8 compounds and/or of Table 9 compounds at a new or existing source for a wastewater stream that is Group 1 for Table 9 compounds. For nonbiological treatment processes compliance shall be determined using the procedures specified in [§ 63.145\(e\) of this subpart](#). For aerobic biological treatment processes compliance shall be determined using the procedures specified in [§ 63.145 \(e\)](#) or [\(f\) of this subpart](#). For closed anaerobic biological treatment processes compliance shall be determined using the procedures specified in [§ 63.145\(e\) of this subpart](#). For open biological treatment processes compliance shall be determined using the procedures specified in [§ 63.145\(f\) of this subpart](#).

(g) **95-percent RMR option, for biological treatment processes.** The owner or operator of a new or existing source using biological treatment for at least one wastewater stream that is Group 1 for Table 9 compounds shall achieve a RMR of at least 95 percent for all Table 9 compounds. The owner or operator of a new source using biological treatment for at least one wastewater stream that is Group 1 for Table 8 compounds shall achieve a RMR of at least 95 percent for all Table 8 compounds. All Group 1 and Group 2 wastewater streams entering a biological treatment unit that are from chemical manufacturing process units subject to subpart F shall be included in the demonstration of the 95-percent mass removal. The owner or operator shall comply with [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\) through \(g\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Except as provided in [paragraph \(g\)\(4\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall ensure that all Group 1 and Group 2 wastewater streams from chemical manufacturing process units subject to this rule entering a biological treatment unit are treated to destroy at least 95-percent total mass of all Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds.

(2) For open biological treatment processes compliance shall be determined using the procedures specified in [§ 63.145\(g\) of this subpart](#). For closed aerobic biological treatment processes compliance shall be determined using the procedures specified in [§ 63.145 \(e\) or \(g\) of this subpart](#). For closed anaerobic biological treatment processes compliance shall be determined using the procedures specified in [§ 63.145\(e\) of this subpart](#).

(3) For each treatment process or waste management unit that receives, manages, or treats wastewater streams subject to this paragraph, from the point of determination of each Group 1 or Group 2 wastewater stream to the biological treatment unit, the owner or operator shall comply with [§§ 63.133 through § 63.137 of this subpart](#) for control of air emissions. When complying with this paragraph, the term Group 1, whether used alone or in combination with other terms, in [§ 63.133 through § 63.137 of this subpart](#) shall mean both Group 1 and Group 2.

(4) If a wastewater stream is in compliance with the requirements in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\), \(c\)\(1\), \(d\), \(e\), \(f\), or \(h\)](#) of this section before entering the biological treatment unit, the hazardous air pollutants mass of that wastewater is not required to be included in the total mass flow rate entering the biological treatment unit for the purpose of demonstrating compliance.

(h) **Treatment in a RCRA unit option.** The owner or operator shall treat the wastewater stream or residual in a unit identified in, and complying with, [paragraph \(h\)\(1\), \(h\)\(2\), or \(h\)\(3\)](#) of this section. These units are exempt from the design evaluation or performance tests requirements specified in [§ 63.138\(a\)\(3\)](#) and [§ 63.138\(j\) of this subpart](#), and from the monitoring requirements specified in [§ 63.132\(a\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) and [§ 63.132\(b\)\(3\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#), as well as recordkeeping and reporting requirements associated with monitoring and performance tests.

(1) The wastewater stream or residual is discharged to a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 264, subpart O](#), or has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of [40 CFR part 265, subpart O](#);

(2) The wastewater stream or residual is discharged to a process heater or boiler burning hazardous waste for which the owner or operator:

(i) Has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 266, subpart H](#); or

(ii) Has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of [40 CFR part 266, subpart H](#).

(3) The wastewater stream or residual is discharged to an underground injection well for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) or [40 CFR part 144](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 122](#). The owner or operator shall comply with all applicable requirements of this subpart prior to the point where the wastewater enters the underground portion of the injection well.

(i) **One megagram total source mass flow rate option.** A wastewater stream is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\) and \(c\)](#) of this section if the owner or operator elects to comply with either [paragraph \(i\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section, and complies with [paragraph \(i\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) **All Group 1 wastewater streams at the source.** The owner or operator shall demonstrate that the total source mass flow rate for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds is less than 1 megagram per year using the procedures in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\)\(i\) and \(i\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator shall include all Group 1 wastewater streams at the source in the total source mass flow rate. The total source mass flow rate shall be based on the mass as calculated before the wastewater stream is treated. The owner or operator who meets the requirements of this [paragraph \(i\)\(1\)](#) is exempt from the requirements of [§§ 63.133 through 63.137](#).

(i) Calculate the annual average mass flow rate for each Group 1 wastewater stream by multiplying the annual average flow rate of the wastewater stream, as determined by procedures specified in [§ 63.144\(c\)](#), times the total annual average concentration of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds, as determined by procedures specified in [§ 63.144\(b\) of this subpart](#). (The mass flow rate of compounds in a wastewater stream that is Group 1 for both Table 8 and Table 9 compounds should be included in the annual average mass flow rate only once.)

(ii) Calculate the total source mass flow rate from all Group 1 wastewater streams by adding together the annual average mass flow rate calculated for each Group 1 wastewater stream.

(2) **Untreated and partially treated Group 1 wastewater streams.** The owner or operator shall demonstrate that the total source mass flow rate for untreated Group 1 wastewater streams and Group 1 wastewater streams treated to levels less stringent than required in [paragraph \(b\) or \(c\)](#) of this section is less than 1 megagram per year using the procedures in [paragraphs \(i\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(i\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator shall manage these

wastewater streams in accordance with [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, and shall comply with [paragraph \(i\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(i) Calculate the annual average mass flow rate in each wastewater stream by multiplying the annual average flow rate of the wastewater stream, as determined by procedures specified in [§ 63.144\(c\)](#), times the total annual average concentration of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds, as determined by procedures specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)](#). (The mass flow rate of compounds in a wastewater stream that are Group 1 for both Table 8 and Table 9 compounds should be included in the annual average mass flow rate only once.) When determining the total source mass flow rate for the purposes of [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section, the concentration and flow rate shall be determined at the location specified in [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section and not at the location specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#).

(A) For each untreated Group 1 wastewater stream, the annual average flow rate and the total annual average concentration shall be determined for that stream's point of determination.

(B) For each Group 1 wastewater stream that is treated to levels less stringent than those required by [paragraph \(b\)](#) or [\(c\)](#) of this section, the annual average flow rate and total annual average concentration shall be determined at the discharge from the treatment process or series of treatment processes.

(C) The annual average mass flow rate for Group 1 wastewater streams treated to the levels required by [paragraph \(b\)](#) or [\(c\)](#) of this section is not included in the calculation of the total source mass flow rate.

(ii) The total source mass flow rate shall be calculated by summing the annual average mass flow rates from all Group 1 wastewater streams, except those excluded by [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)\(i\)\(C\)](#) of this section.

(iii) The owner or operator of each waste management unit that receives, manages, or treats a partially treated wastewater stream prior to or during treatment shall comply with the requirements of [§§ 63.133 through 63.137](#), as applicable. For a partially treated wastewater stream that is stored, conveyed, treated, or managed in a waste management unit meeting the requirements of [§§ 63.133 through 63.137](#), the owner or operator shall follow the procedures in [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section to calculate mass flow rate. A wastewater stream, either untreated or partially treated, where the mass flow rate has been calculated following the procedures in [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) of this section, is exempt from the requirements of [§§ 63.133 through 63.137](#).

(3) Wastewater streams included in this option shall be identified in the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\)](#).

(j) **Design evaluations or performance tests for treatment processes.** Except as provided in [paragraph \(j\)\(3\)](#) or [\(h\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall demonstrate by the procedures in either [paragraph \(j\)\(1\)](#) or [\(j\)\(2\)](#) of this section that each nonbiological treatment

process used to comply with paragraphs (b)(1), (c)(1), (e), and/or (f) of this section achieves the conditions specified for compliance. The owner or operator shall demonstrate by the procedures in either [paragraph \(j\)\(1\)](#) or [\(j\)\(2\)](#) of this section that each closed biological treatment process used to comply with [paragraphs \(f\)](#) or [\(g\)](#) of this section achieves the conditions specified for compliance. If an open biological treatment unit is used to comply with [paragraph \(f\)](#) or [\(g\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall comply with [§ 63.145\(f\)](#) or [§ 63.145\(g\)](#), respectively, of this subpart. Some biological treatment processes may not require a performance test. Refer to [§ 63.145\(h\)](#) and table 36 of this subpart to determine whether the open biological treatment process meets the criteria that exempt the owner or operator from conducting a performance test.

(1) A design evaluation and supporting documentation that addresses the operating characteristics of the treatment process and that is based on operation at a representative wastewater stream flow rate and a concentration under which it would be most difficult to demonstrate compliance. For closed biological treatment processes, the actual mass removal shall be determined by a mass balance over the unit. The mass flow rate of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds exiting the treatment process shall be the sum of the mass flow rate of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in the wastewater stream exiting the biological treatment process and the mass flow rate of the vented gas stream exiting the control device. The mass flow rate entering the treatment process minus the mass flow rate exiting the process determines the actual mass removal.

(2) Performance tests conducted using test methods and procedures that meet the applicable requirements specified in [§ 63.145 of this subpart](#).

(3) The provisions of [paragraphs \(j\)\(1\)](#) and [\(j\)\(2\)](#) of this section do not apply to design stream strippers which meet the requirements of [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section.

(k) **Residuals.** For each residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall control for air emissions by complying with [§§ 63.133–137 of this subpart](#) and by complying with one of the provisions in [paragraphs \(k\)\(1\)](#) through [\(k\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Recycle the residual to a production process or sell the residual for the purpose of recycling. Once a residual is returned to a production process, the residual is no longer subject to this section.

(2) Return the residual to the treatment process.

(3) Treat the residual to destroy the total combined mass flow rate of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds by 99 percent or more, as determined by the procedures specified in [§ 63.145\(c\)](#) or [\(d\) of this subpart](#).

(4) Comply with the requirements for RCRA treatment options specified in [§ 63.138\(h\) of this subpart](#).

§ 63.139 Process wastewater provisions—control devices.

(a) For each control device or combination of control devices used to comply with the provisions in §§ 63.133 through 63.138 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall operate and maintain the control device or combination of control devices in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section.

(b) Whenever organic hazardous air pollutants emissions are vented to a control device which is used to comply with the provisions of this subpart, such control device shall be operating.

(c) The control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with paragraph (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3), (c)(4), or (c)(5) of this section.

(1) An enclosed combustion device (including but not limited to a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater) shall meet the conditions in paragraph (c)(1)(i), (c)(1)(ii), or (c)(1)(iii) of this section, alone or in combination with other control devices. If a boiler or process heater is used as the control device, then the vent stream shall be introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater.

(i) Reduce the total organic compound emissions, less methane and ethane, or total organic hazardous air pollutants emissions vented to the control device by 95 percent by weight or greater;

(ii) Achieve an outlet total organic compound concentration, less methane and ethane, or total organic hazardous air pollutants concentration of 20 parts per million by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen. The owner or operator shall use either Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or any other method or data that has been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 of appendix A of this part; or

(iii) Provide a minimum residence time of 0.5 seconds at a minimum temperature of 760 °C.

(2) A vapor recovery system (including but not limited to a carbon adsorption system or condenser), alone or in combination with other control devices, shall reduce the total organic compound emissions, less methane and ethane, or total organic hazardous air pollutants emissions vented to the control device of 95 percent by weight or greater or achieve an outlet total organic compound concentration, less methane and ethane, or total organic hazardous air pollutants concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent. The 20 parts per million by volume performance standard is not applicable to compliance with the provisions of § 63.134 or § 63.135 of this subpart.

(3) A flare shall comply with the requirements of § 63.11(b) of subpart A of this part.

(4) A scrubber, alone or in combination with other control devices, shall reduce the total organic compound emissions, less methane and ethane, or total organic hazardous air pollutants emissions in such a manner that 95 weight-percent is either removed, or destroyed

by chemical reaction with the scrubbing liquid or achieve an outlet total organic compound concentration, less methane and ethane, or total organic hazardous air pollutants concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent. The 20 parts per million by volume performance standard is not applicable to compliance with the provisions of [§ 63.134](#) or [§ 63.135 of this subpart](#).

(5) Any other control device used shall, alone or in combination with other control devices, reduce the total organic compound emissions, less methane and ethane, or total organic hazardous air pollutants emissions vented to the control device by 95 percent by weight or greater or achieve an outlet total organic compound concentration, less methane and ethane, or total organic hazardous air pollutants concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent. The 20 parts per million by volume performance standard is not applicable to compliance with the provisions of [§ 63.134](#) or [§ 63.135 of this subpart](#).

(d) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section, an owner or operator shall demonstrate that each control device or combination of control devices achieves the appropriate conditions specified in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section by using one or more of the methods specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#), [\(d\)\(2\)](#), or [\(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Performance tests conducted using the test methods and procedures specified in [§ 63.145\(i\) of this subpart](#) for control devices other than flares; or

(2) A design evaluation that addresses the vent stream characteristics and control device operating parameters specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(d\)\(2\)\(vii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For a thermal vapor incinerator, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate and shall establish the design minimum and average temperature in the combustion zone and the combustion zone residence time.

(ii) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate and shall establish the design minimum and average temperatures across the catalyst bed inlet and outlet.

(iii) For a boiler or process heater, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate; shall establish the design minimum and average flame zone temperatures and combustion zone residence time; and shall describe the method and location where the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone.

(iv) For a condenser, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature and shall establish the design outlet organic compound concentration level, design average temperature of the condenser exhaust vent stream, and the design average temperatures of the coolant fluid at the condenser inlet and outlet.

(v) For a carbon adsorption system that regenerates the carbon bed directly on-site in the control device such as a fixed-bed adsorber, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature and shall establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level, adsorption cycle time, number and capacity of carbon beds, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon beds, design total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow over the period of each complete carbon bed regeneration cycle, design carbon bed temperature after regeneration, design carbon bed regeneration time, and design service life of carbon.

(vi) For a carbon adsorption system that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly on-site in the control device such as a carbon canister, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, mass or volumetric flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature and shall establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level, capacity of carbon bed, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon bed, and design carbon replacement interval based on the total carbon working capacity of the control device and source operating schedule.

(vii) For a scrubber, the design evaluation shall consider the vent stream composition; constituent concentrations; liquid-to-vapor ratio; scrubbing liquid flow rate and concentration; temperature; and the reaction kinetics of the constituents with the scrubbing liquid. The design evaluation shall establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level and will include the additional information in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(vii\)\(A\) and \(d\)\(2\)\(vii\)\(B\)](#) of this section for trays and a packed column scrubber.

(A) Type and total number of theoretical and actual trays;

(B) Type and total surface area of packing for entire column, and for individual packed sections if column contains more than one packed section.

(3) For flares, the compliance determination specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#) and [§ 63.145\(j\)](#) of this subpart.

(4) An owner or operator using any control device specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(d\)\(4\)\(iv\)](#) of this section is exempt from the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\) through \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section and from the requirements in [§ 63.6\(f\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#), and from the requirements of [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section.

(i) A boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater.

(ii) A boiler or process heater into which the emission stream is introduced with the primary fuel.

(iii) A boiler or process heater burning hazardous waste for which the owner or operator:

(A) Has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 266, subpart H](#), or

(B) Has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of [40 CFR part 266, subpart H](#).

(iv) A hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under [40 CFR part 270](#) and complies with the requirements of [40 CFR part 264, subpart O](#), or has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of [40 CFR part 265, subpart O](#).

(e) The owner or operator of a control device that is used to comply with the provisions of this section shall monitor the control device in accordance with [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#).

(f) Except as provided in [§ 63.140 of this subpart](#), if gaps, cracks, tears, or holes are observed in ductwork, piping, or connections to covers and control devices during an inspection, a first effort to repair shall be made as soon as practical but no later than 5 calendar days after identification. Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after identification or discovery of the defect.

[[62 FR 2760](#), Jan. 17, 1997, as amended at [64 FR 20192](#), Apr. 26, 1999]

§ 63.140 Process wastewater provisions—delay of repair.

(a) Delay of repair of equipment for which a control equipment failure or a gap, crack, tear, or hole has been identified, is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a shutdown, as defined in [§ 63.101 of subpart F of this part](#), or if the owner or operator determines that emissions of purged material from immediate repair would be greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of this equipment shall occur by the end of the next shutdown.

(b) Delay of repair of equipment for which a control equipment failure or a gap, crack, tear, or hole has been identified, is allowed if the equipment is emptied or is no longer used to treat or manage Group 1 wastewater streams or residuals removed from Group 1 wastewater streams.

(c) Delay of repair of equipment for which a control equipment failure or a gap, crack, tear, or hole has been identified is also allowed if additional time is necessary due to the unavailability of parts beyond the control of the owner or operator. Repair shall be completed as soon as practical. The owner or operator who uses this provision shall comply with the requirements of [§ 63.147\(b\)\(7\)](#) to document the reasons that the delay of repair was necessary.

[[62 FR 2762](#), Jan. 17, 1997, as amended at [66 FR 6933](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§§ 63.141-63.142 [Reserved]

§ 63.143 Process wastewater provisions—inspections and monitoring of operations.

(a) For each wastewater tank, surface impoundment, container, individual drain system, and oil-water separator that receives, manages, or treats a Group 1 wastewater stream, a residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, a recycled Group 1 wastewater stream, or a recycled residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall comply with the inspection requirements specified in table 11 of this subpart.

(b) For each design steam stripper and biological treatment unit used to comply with [§ 63.138 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall comply with the monitoring requirements specified in table 12 of this subpart.

(c) If the owner or operator elects to comply with Item 1 in table 12 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall request approval to monitor appropriate parameters that demonstrate proper operation of the biological treatment unit. The request shall be submitted according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.151\(f\) of this subpart](#), and shall include a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures. The owner or operator shall include as part of the submittal the basis for the selected monitoring frequencies and the methods that will be used. The Administrator will specify appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the permit application or by other appropriate means.

(d) If the owner or operator elects to comply with Item 3 in table 12 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall request approval to monitor appropriate parameters that demonstrate proper operation of the selected treatment process. The request shall be submitted according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.151\(f\) of this subpart](#), and shall include a description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures. The Administrator will specify appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the permit application or by other appropriate means.

(e) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(e\)\(4\) and \(e\)\(5\)](#) of this section, for each control device used to comply with the requirements of [§§ 63.133 through 63.139 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [§ 63.139\(d\) of this subpart](#), and with the requirements specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(1\), \(e\)\(2\), or \(e\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall comply with the monitoring requirements specified in table 13 of this subpart; or

(2) The owner or operator shall use an organic monitoring device installed at the outlet of the control device and equipped with a continuous recorder. Continuous recorder is defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#); or

(3) The owner or operator shall request approval to monitor parameters other than those specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\) and \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section. The request shall be submitted according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.151\(f\) of this subpart](#), and shall include a

description of planned reporting and recordkeeping procedures. The Administrator will specify appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements as part of the review of the permit application or by other appropriate means.

(4) For a boiler or process heater in which all vent streams are introduced with primary fuel, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [§ 63.139\(d\) of this subpart](#) but the owner or operator is exempt from the monitoring requirements specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\) through \(e\)\(3\) of this section](#).

(5) For a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity of 44 megawatts or greater, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [§ 63.139\(d\) of this subpart](#) but the owner or operator is exempt from the monitoring requirements specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\) through \(e\)\(3\) of this section](#).

(f) For each parameter monitored in accordance with [paragraph \(c\), \(d\), or \(e\) of this section](#), the owner or operator shall establish a range that indicates proper operation of the treatment process or control device. In order to establish the range, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in [§§ 63.146\(b\)\(7\)\(ii\)\(A\) and \(b\)\(8\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#).

(g) Monitoring equipment shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications or other written procedures that provide adequate assurance that the equipment would reasonably be expected to monitor accurately.

[[62 FR 2762](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.144 Process wastewater provisions—test methods and procedures for determining applicability and Group 1/Group 2 determinations (determining which wastewater streams require control).

(a) ***Procedures to determine applicability.*** An owner or operator shall comply with [paragraph \(a\)\(1\) or \(a\)\(2\) of this section](#) for each wastewater stream to determine which wastewater streams require control for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds. The owner or operator may use a combination of the approaches in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) and \(a\)\(2\) of this section](#) for different wastewater streams generated at the source.

(1) ***Determine Group 1 or Group 2 status.*** Determine whether a wastewater stream is a Group 1 or Group 2 wastewater stream in accordance with [paragraphs \(b\) and \(c\) of this section](#).

(2) ***Designate as Group 1.*** An owner or operator may designate as a Group 1 wastewater stream a single wastewater stream or a mixture of wastewater streams. The owner or operator is not required to determine the concentration or flow rate for each designated Group 1 wastewater stream for the purposes of this section.

(b) ***Procedures to establish concentrations, when determining Group status under [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section.*** An owner or operator who elects to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section shall determine the annual average concentration for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds according to [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section for existing sources or [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section for new sources. The annual average concentration shall be a flow weighted average representative of actual or anticipated operation of the chemical manufacturing process unit generating the wastewater over a designated 12 month period. For flexible operation units, the owner or operator shall consider the anticipated production over the designated 12 month period and include all wastewater streams generated by the process equipment during this period. The owner/operator is not required to determine the concentration of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds that are not reasonably expected to be in the process.

(1) ***Existing sources.*** An owner or operator of an existing source who elects to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section shall determine the flow weighted total annual average concentration for Table 9 compounds. For the purposes of this section, the term concentration, whether concentration is used alone or with other terms, may be adjusted by multiplying by the compound-specific fraction measured (Fm) factors listed in table 34 of this subpart unless determined by the methods in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) and/or (B). When concentration is determined by Method 305 as specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(B\)](#), concentration may be adjusted by dividing by the compound-specific Fm factors listed in table 34 of this subpart. When concentration is determined by Method 25D as specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(A\)](#), concentration may not be adjusted by the compound-specific Fm factors listed in table 34 of this subpart. Compound-specific Fm factors may be used only when concentrations of individual compounds are determined or when only one compound is in the wastewater stream. Flow weighted total annual average concentration for Table 9 compounds means the total mass of Table 9 compounds occurring in the wastewater stream during the designated 12-month period divided by the total mass of the wastewater stream during the same designated 12-month period. The total annual average concentration shall be determined for each wastewater stream either at the point of determination, or downstream of the point of determination with adjustment for concentration changes made according to [paragraph \(b\)\(6\)](#) of this section. The procedures specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\), \(b\)\(4\), and \(b\)\(5\)](#) of this section are considered acceptable procedures for determining the annual average concentration. They may be used in combination, and no one procedure shall take precedence over another.

(2) ***New sources.*** An owner or operator of a new source who elects to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section shall determine both the flow weighted total annual average concentration for Table 9 compounds and the flow weighted annual average concentration for each Table 8 compound. For the purposes of this section, the term concentration, whether concentration is used alone or with other terms, may be adjusted by multiplying by the compound-specific Fm factors listed in table 34 of this subpart unless determined by the methods in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) and/or (B). When concentration is determined by Method 305 as specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(B\)](#), concentration may be adjusted by dividing by the compound-specific Fm factors listed in table 34 of this subpart. When concentration is determined by Method 25D as specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(A\)](#),

concentration may not be adjusted by the compound-specific Fm factors listed in table 34 of this subpart. Compound-specific fraction measured factors are compound specific and shall be used only when concentration of individual compounds are determined or when only one compound is in the wastewater stream. The flow weighted annual average concentration of each Table 8 compound means the mass of each Table 8 compound occurring in the wastewater stream during the designated 12-month period divided by the total mass of the wastewater stream during the same designated 12-month period. Flow weighted total annual average concentration for Table 9 compounds means the total mass of Table 9 compounds occurring in the wastewater stream during the designated 12-month period divided by the total mass of the wastewater stream during the same designated 12-month period. The annual average concentration shall be determined for each wastewater stream either at the point of determination, or downstream of the point of determination with adjustment for concentration changes made according to [paragraph \(b\)\(6\)](#) of this section. Procedures specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\), \(b\)\(4\), and \(b\)\(5\)](#) of this section are considered acceptable procedures for determining the annual average concentration. They may be used in combination, and no one procedure shall take precedence over another.

(3) **Knowledge of the wastewater.** Where knowledge is used to determine the annual average concentration, the owner or operator shall provide sufficient information to document the annual average concentration for wastewater streams determined to be Group 2 wastewater streams. Documentation to determine the annual average concentration is not required for Group 1 streams. Examples of acceptable documentation include material balances, records of chemical purchases, process stoichiometry, or previous test results. If test data are used, the owner or operator shall provide documentation describing the testing protocol and the means by which any losses of volatile compounds during sampling, and the bias and accuracy of the analytical method, were accounted for in the determination.

(4) **Bench-scale or pilot-scale test data.** Where bench-scale or pilot-scale test data are used to determine the annual average concentration, the owner or operator shall provide sufficient information to document that the data are representative of the actual annual average concentration, or are reliably indicative of another relevant characteristic of the wastewater stream that could be used to predict the annual average concentration. For concentration data, the owner or operator shall also provide documentation describing the testing protocol, and the means by which any losses of volatile compounds during sampling, and the bias and accuracy of the analytical method, were accounted for in the determination of annual average concentration.

(5) **Test data from sampling at the point of determination or at a location downstream of the point of determination.** Where an owner or operator elects to comply with [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section by measuring the concentration for the relevant Table 8 or Table 9 compounds, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of this paragraph. For each wastewater stream, measurements shall be made either at the point of determination, or downstream of the point of determination with adjustment for concentration changes made according to [paragraph \(b\)\(6\)](#) of this section. A minimum of three samples from each wastewater stream shall be taken. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples.

(i) **Methods.** The owner or operator shall use any of the methods specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(A\) through \(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(F\)](#) of this section.

(A) **Method 25D.** Use procedures specified in Method 25D of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).

(B) **Method 305.** Use procedures specified in Method 305 of [40 CFR part 63, appendix A](#).

(C) **Methods 624 and 625.** Use procedures specified in Methods 624 and 625 of [40 CFR part 136, appendix A](#) and comply with the sampling protocol requirements specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. If these methods are used to analyze one or more compounds that are not on the method's published list of approved compounds, the Alternative Test Procedure specified in [40 CFR 136.4](#) and [136.5](#) shall be followed. For Method 625, make corrections to the compounds for which the analysis is being conducted based on the accuracy as recovery factors in Table 7 of the method.

(D) **Method 1624 and Method 1625.** Use procedures specified in Method 1624 and Method 1625 of [40 CFR part 136, appendix A](#) and comply with the requirements specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. If these methods are used to analyze one or more compounds that are not on the method's published list of approved compounds, the Alternative Test Procedure specified in [40 CFR 136.4](#) and [136.5](#) shall be followed.

(E) **Other EPA method(s).** Use procedures specified in the method and comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(5)(ii) and either [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) or [\(b\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(F) **Method(s) other than EPA method.** Use procedures specified in the method and comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(b\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) of this section.

(G) **Method 8260B.** Use procedures specified in Method 8260B in the SW-846 Compendium of Methods.

(H) **Method 316.** Use Method 316 to determine formaldehyde concentration.

(ii) **Sampling plan.** The owner or operator who is expressly referred to this paragraph by provisions of this subpart shall prepare a sampling plan. Wastewater samples shall be collected using sampling procedures which minimize loss of organic compounds during sample collection and analysis and maintain sample integrity. The sample plan shall include procedures for determining recovery efficiency of the relevant hazardous air pollutants listed in table 8 or table 9 of this subpart. An example of an acceptable sampling plan would be one that incorporates similar sampling and sample handling requirements to those of Method 25D of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#). The sampling plan shall be maintained at the facility.

(iii) **Validation of methods.** The owner or operator shall validate EPA methods other than Methods 25D, 305, 624, 625, 1624, and 1625 using the procedures specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) or [\(b\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator shall validate other methods as specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) of this section.

(A) **Validation of EPA methods and other methods.** The method used to measure organic hazardous air pollutants concentrations in the wastewater shall be validated according to [section 5.1](#) or [5.3](#), and the corresponding calculations in [section 6.1](#) or [6.3](#), of Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#). The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in [section 6.1.5](#) or [6.3.3](#) of Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#). If correction is required under [section 6.3.3](#) of Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#), the data are acceptable if the correction factor is within the range 0.7 to 1.30. Other sections of Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#) are not required. The concentrations of the individual organic hazardous air pollutants measured in the water may be corrected to their concentrations had they been measured by Method 305 of [appendix A of this part](#), by multiplying each concentration by the compound-specific fraction measured (Fm) factor listed in table 34 of this subpart.

(B) **Validation for EPA methods.** Follow the procedures as specified in “Alternative Validation Procedure for EPA Waste Methods” [40 CFR part 63, appendix D](#).

(iv) **Calculations of average concentration.** The average concentration for each individually speciated Table 8 compound shall be calculated by adding the individual values determined for the specific compound in each sample and dividing by the number of samples. The total average concentration of Table 9 compounds shall be calculated by first summing the concentration of the individual compounds to obtain a total hazardous air pollutants concentration for the sample; add the sample totals and then divide by the number of samples in the run to obtain the sample average for the run. If the method used does not speciate the compounds, the sample results should be added and this total divided by the number of samples in the run to obtain the sample average for the run.

(6) **Adjustment for concentrations determined downstream of the point of determination.** The owner or operator shall make corrections to the annual average concentration or total annual average concentration when the concentration is determined downstream of the point of determination at a location where: two or more wastewater streams have been mixed; one or more wastewater streams have been treated; or, losses to the atmosphere have occurred. The owner or operator shall make the adjustments either to the individual data points or to the final annual average concentration.

(c) **Procedures to determine flow rate, when evaluating Group status under [paragraph \(a\)\(1\) of this section](#).** An owner or operator who elects to comply with [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section shall determine the annual average flow rate of the wastewater stream either at the point of determination for each wastewater stream, or downstream of the point of determination with adjustment for flow rate changes made according to [paragraph \(c\)\(4\)](#) of this section. These procedures may be used in combination for different wastewater streams at the source. The annual average flow rate for the wastewater stream shall be representative of actual

or anticipated operation of the chemical manufacturing process unit generating the wastewater over a designated 12-month period. The owner or operator shall consider the total annual wastewater volume generated by the chemical manufacturing process unit. If the chemical manufacturing process unit is a flexible operation unit, the owner or operator shall consider all anticipated production in the process equipment over the designated 12-month period. The procedures specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#), [\(c\)\(2\)](#), and [\(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section are considered acceptable procedures for determining the flow rate. They may be used in combination, and no one procedure shall take precedence over another.

(1) **Knowledge of the wastewater.** The owner or operator may use knowledge of the wastewater stream and/or the process to determine the annual average flow rate. The owner or operator shall use the maximum expected annual average production capacity of the process unit, knowledge of the process, and/or mass balance information to either: Estimate directly the annual average wastewater flow rate; or estimate the total annual wastewater volume and then divide total volume by 525,600 minutes in a year. Where knowledge is used to determine the annual average flow rate, the owner or operator shall provide sufficient information to document the flow rate for wastewater streams determined to be Group 2 wastewater streams. Documentation to determine the annual average flow rate is not required for Group 1 streams.

(2) **Historical records.** The owner or operator may use historical records to determine the annual average flow rate. Derive the highest annual average flow rate of wastewater from historical records representing the most recent 5 years of operation or, if the process unit has been in service for less than 5 years but at least 1 year, from historical records representing the total operating life of the process unit. Where historical records are used to determine the annual average flow rate, the owner or operator shall provide sufficient information to document the flow rate for wastewater streams determined to be Group 2 wastewater streams. Documentation to determine the annual average flow rate is not required for Group 1 streams.

(3) **Measurements of flow rate.** Where an owner or operator elects to comply with [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section by measuring the flow rate, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of this paragraph. Measurements shall be made at the point of determination, or at a location downstream of the point of determination with adjustments for flow rate changes made according to [paragraph \(c\)\(4\)](#) of this section. Where measurement data are used to determine the annual average flow rate, the owner or operator shall provide sufficient information to document the flow rate for wastewater streams determined to be Group 2 wastewater streams. Documentation to determine the annual average flow rate is not required for Group 1 streams.

(4) **Adjustment for flow rates determined downstream of the point of determination.** The owner or operator shall make corrections to the annual average flow rate of a wastewater stream when it is determined downstream of the point of determination at a location where two or more wastewater streams have been mixed or one or more wastewater streams have been treated. The owner or operator shall make corrections for such changes in the annual average flow rate.

§ 63.145 Process wastewater provisions—test methods and procedures to determine compliance.

(a) **General.** This section specifies the procedures for performance tests that are conducted to demonstrate compliance of a treatment process or a control device with the control requirements specified in [§ 63.138 of this subpart](#). Owners or operators conducting a design evaluation shall comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) or [\(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section. Owners or operators conducting a performance test shall comply with the applicable requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(i\)](#) of this section.

(1) **Performance tests and design evaluations for treatment processes.** If design steam stripper option ([§ 63.138\(d\)](#)) or RCRA option ([§ 63.138\(h\)](#)) is selected to comply with [§ 63.138](#), neither a design evaluation nor a performance test is required. For any other non-biological treatment process, the owner or operator shall conduct either a design evaluation as specified in [§ 63.138\(j\)](#), or a performance test as specified in this section. For closed biological treatment processes, the owner or operator shall conduct either a design evaluation as specified in [§ 63.138\(j\)](#), or a performance test as specified in this section. For each open biological treatment process, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test as specified in this section.

Note:

Some open biological treatment processes may not require a performance test. Refer to [§ 63.145\(h\)](#) and table 36 of this subpart to determine whether the biological treatment process meets the criteria that exempt the owner or operator from conducting a performance test.

(2) **Performance tests and design evaluations for control devices.** The owner or operator shall conduct either a design evaluation as specified in [§ 63.139\(d\)](#), or a performance test as specified in [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section for control devices other than flares and [paragraph \(j\)](#) of this section for flares.

(3) **Representative process unit operating conditions.** Compliance shall be demonstrated for representative operating conditions. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction and periods of nonoperation shall not constitute representative conditions. The owner or operator shall record the process information that is necessary to document operating conditions during the test.

(4) **Representative treatment process or control device operating conditions.** Performance tests shall be conducted when the treatment process or control device is operating at a representative inlet flow rate and concentration. If the treatment process or control device will be operating at several different sets of representative operating conditions, the owner or operator shall comply with [paragraphs \(a\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) and [\(a\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. The owner or

operator shall record information that is necessary to document treatment process or control device operating conditions during the test.

(i) **Range of operating conditions.** If the treatment process or control device will be operated at several different sets of representative operating conditions, performance testing over the entire range is not required. In such cases, the performance test results shall be supplemented with modeling and/or engineering assessments to demonstrate performance over the operating range.

(ii) **Consideration of residence time.** If concentration and/or flow rate to the treatment process or control device are not relatively constant (i.e., comparison of inlet and outlet data will not be representative of performance), the owner or operator shall consider residence time, when determining concentration and flow rate.

(5) **Testing equipment.** All testing equipment shall be prepared and installed as specified in the applicable test methods, or as approved by the Administrator.

(6) **Compounds not required to be considered in performance tests or design evaluations.** Compounds that meet the requirements specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(6\)\(i\)](#), [\(a\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#), or [\(a\)\(6\)\(iii\)](#) of this section are not required to be included in the performance test. Concentration measurements based on Method 305 shall be adjusted by dividing each concentration by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in table 34 of this subpart. Concentration measurements based on methods other than Method 305 shall not be adjusted by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in table 34 of this subpart.

(i) Compounds not used or produced by the chemical manufacturing process unit; or

(ii) Compounds with concentrations at the point of determination that are below 1 part per million by weight; or

(iii) Compounds with concentrations at the point of determination that are below the lower detection limit where the lower detection limit is greater than 1 part per million by weight. The method shall be an analytical method for wastewater which has that compound as a target analyte.

(7) **Treatment using a series of treatment processes.** In all cases where the wastewater provisions in this subpart allow or require the use of a treatment process to comply with emissions limitations, the owner or operator may use multiple treatment processes. The owner or operator complying with the requirements of [§ 63.138\(a\)\(7\)\(i\)](#), when wastewater is conveyed by hard-piping, shall comply with either [§§ 63.145\(a\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) or [63.145\(a\)\(7\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#). The owner or operator complying with the requirements of [§ 63.138\(a\)\(7\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#) shall comply with the requirements of [§ 63.145\(a\)\(7\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#).

(i) The owner or operator shall conduct the performance test across each series of treatment processes. For each series of treatment processes, inlet concentration and flow rate shall be measured either where the wastewater stream enters the first treatment process in a series

of treatment processes, or prior to the first treatment process as specified in [§ 63.145\(a\)\(9\) of this subpart](#). For each series of treatment processes, outlet concentration and flow rate shall be measured where the wastewater stream exits the last treatment process in the series of treatment processes, except when the last treatment process is an open or a closed aerobic biological treatment process demonstrating compliance by using the procedures in [§ 63.145 \(f\)](#) or [\(g\) of this subpart](#). When the last treatment process is either an open or a closed aerobic biological treatment process demonstrating compliance by using the procedures in [§ 63.145 \(f\)](#) or [\(g\) of this subpart](#), inlet and outlet concentrations and flow rates shall be measured as provided in [paragraphs \(a\)\(7\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) and [\(a\)\(7\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section. The mass flow rates removed or destroyed by the series of treatment processes and by the biological treatment process are all used to calculate actual mass removal (AMR) as specified in [§ 63.145\(f\)\(5\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#).

(A) The inlet and outlet to the series of treatment processes prior to the biological treatment process are the points at which the wastewater enters the first treatment process and exits the last treatment process in the series, respectively, except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(9\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(B) The inlet to the biological treatment process shall be the point at which the wastewater enters the biological treatment process or the outlet from the series of treatment processes identified in [paragraph \(a\)\(7\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) of this section, except as provided in [paragraph \(a\)\(9\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator shall conduct the performance test across each treatment process in the series of treatment processes. The mass flow rate removed or destroyed by each treatment process shall be added together to determine whether compliance has been demonstrated using [§ 63.145 \(c\)](#), [\(d\)](#), [\(e\)](#), [\(f\)](#), and [\(g\)](#), as applicable. If a biological treatment process is one of the treatment processes in the series of treatment processes, the inlet to the biological treatment process shall be the point at which the wastewater enters the biological treatment process, or the inlet to the equalization tank if all the criteria of [paragraph \(a\)\(9\)\(ii\)](#) of this section are met.

(8) When using a biological treatment process to comply with [§ 63.138 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator may elect to calculate the AMR using a subset of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds determined at the point of determination or downstream of the point of determination with adjustment for concentration and flowrate changes made according to [§ 63.144\(b\)\(6\)](#) and [§ 63.144\(c\)\(4\) of this subpart](#), respectively. All Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds measured to determine the RMR, except as provided by [§ 63.145\(a\)\(6\)](#), shall be included in the RMR calculation.

(9) The owner or operator determining the inlet for purposes of demonstrating compliance with [§ 63.145 \(e\)](#), [\(f\)](#), or [\(g\) of this subpart](#) may elect to comply with [paragraph \(a\)\(9\)\(i\)](#) or [\(a\)\(9\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) When wastewater is conveyed exclusively by hard-piping from the point of determination to a treatment process that is either the only treatment process or the first in a

series of treatment processes (i.e., no treatment processes or other waste management units are used upstream of this treatment process to store, handle, or convey the wastewater), the inlet to the treatment process shall be at any location from the point of determination to where the wastewater stream enters the treatment process. When samples are taken upstream of the treatment process and before wastewater streams have converged, the owner or operator shall ensure that the mass flow rate of all Group 1 wastewater streams is accounted for when using [§ 63.138 \(e\)](#) or [\(f\)](#) to comply and that the mass flow rate of all Group 1 and Group 2 wastewater streams is accounted for when using [§ 63.138\(g\)](#) to comply, except as provided in [§ 63.145\(a\)\(6\)](#).

(ii) The owner or operator may consider the inlet to the equalization tank as the inlet to the biological treatment process if all the criteria in [paragraphs \(a\)\(9\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(a\)\(9\)\(ii\)\(C\)](#) of this section are met. The outlet from the series of treatment processes prior to the biological treatment process is the point at which the wastewater exits the last treatment process in the series prior to the equalization tank, if the equalization tank and biological treatment process are part of a series of treatment processes. The owner or operator shall ensure that the mass flow rate of all Group 1 wastewater streams is accounted for when using [§ 63.138 \(e\)](#) or [\(f\)](#) to comply and that the mass flow rate of all Group 1 and Group 2 wastewater streams is accounted for when using [§ 63.138\(g\)](#) to comply, except as provided in [§ 63.145\(a\)\(6\)](#).

(A) The wastewater is conveyed by hard-piping from either the last previous treatment process or the point of determination to the equalization tank.

(B) The wastewater is conveyed from the equalization tank exclusively by hard-piping to the biological treatment process and no treatment processes or other waste management units are used to store, handle, or convey the wastewater between the equalization tank and the biological treatment process.

(C) The equalization tank is equipped with a fixed roof and a closed vent system that routes emissions to a control device that meets the requirements of [§ 63.133\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [§ 63.133 \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(b\)\(4\) of this subpart](#).

(b) **Noncombustion treatment process—concentration limits.** This paragraph applies to performance tests that are conducted to demonstrate compliance of a noncombustion treatment process with the parts per million by weight wastewater stream concentration limits at the outlet of the treatment process. This compliance option is specified in [§ 63.138\(b\)\(1\)](#) and [§ 63.138\(c\)\(1\)](#). Wastewater samples shall be collected using sampling procedures which minimize loss of organic compounds during sample collection and analysis and maintain sample integrity per [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#). Samples shall be collected and analyzed using the procedures specified in [§ 63.144 \(b\)\(5\)\(i\)](#), [\(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#), and [\(b\)\(5\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#). Samples may be grab samples or composite samples. Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs. Concentration measurements based on Method 305 may be adjusted by dividing each concentration by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 34 of this subpart. Concentration measurements based on methods other

than Method 305 may be adjusted by multiplying each concentration by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in table 34 of this subpart. (For wastewater streams that are Group 1 for both Table 8 and Table 9 compounds, compliance is demonstrated only if the sum of the concentrations of Table 9 compounds is less than 50 ppmw, and the concentration of each Table 8 compound is less than 10 ppmw.)

(c) **Noncombustion, nonbiological treatment process: Percent mass removal/destruction option.** This paragraph applies to performance tests that are conducted to demonstrate compliance of a noncombustion, nonbiological treatment process with the percent mass removal limits specified in [§ 63.138\(e\) \(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.145 \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(c\)\(6\) of this subpart](#).

(1) **Concentration.** The concentration of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds entering and exiting the treatment process shall be determined as provided in this paragraph. Wastewater samples shall be collected using sampling procedures which minimize loss of organic compounds during sample collection and analysis and maintain sample integrity per [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#). The method shall be an analytical method for wastewater which has that compound as a target analyte. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples. Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs. Concentration measurements based on Method 305 shall be adjusted by dividing each concentration by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 34 of this subpart. Concentration measurements based on methods other than Method 305 shall not adjust by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in Table 34 of this subpart.

(2) **Flow rate.** The flow rate of the entering and exiting wastewater streams shall be determined using inlet and outlet flow measurement devices, respectively. Where the outlet flow is not greater than the inlet flow, a flow measurement device shall be used, and may be used at either the inlet or outlet. Flow rate measurements shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(3) **Calculation of mass flow rate—for noncombustion, nonbiological treatment processes.** The mass flow rates of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds entering and exiting the treatment process are calculated as follows.

$$QMW_a = \frac{\rho}{p * 10^6} \left(\sum_{k=1}^p Q_{a,k} C_{T,a,k} \right) \quad (\text{Eqn WW1})$$

$$QMW_b = \frac{\rho}{p * 10^6} \left(\sum_{k=1}^p Q_{b,k} C_{T,b,k} \right) \quad (\text{Eqn WW2})$$

Where:

QMW_a , QMW_b = Mass flow rate of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds, average of all runs, in wastewater entering (QMW_a) or exiting (QMW_b) the treatment process, kilograms per hour.

ρ = Density of the wastewater, kilograms per cubic meter.

$Q_{a,k}$, $Q_{b,k}$ = Volumetric flow rate of wastewater entering ($Q_{a,k}$) or exiting ($Q_{b,k}$) the treatment process during each run k , cubic meters per hour.

$C_{T,a,k}$, $C_{T,b,k}$ = Total concentration of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in wastewater entering ($C_{T,a,k}$) or exiting ($C_{T,b,k}$) the treatment process during each run k , parts per million by weight.

p = Number of runs.

k = Identifier for a run.

10^6 = conversion factor, mg/kg

(4) **Percent removal calculation for mass flow rate.** The percent mass removal across the treatment process shall be calculated as follows:

$$E = \frac{QMW_a - QMW_b}{QMW_a} \times 100 \quad (\text{Eqn WW3})$$

Where:

E = Removal or destruction efficiency of the treatment process, percent.

QMW_a , QMW_b = Mass flow rate of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in wastewater entering (QMW_a) and exiting (QMW_b) the treatment process, kilograms per hour (as calculated using Equations WW1 and WW2).

(5) **Calculation of flow-weighted average of Fr values.** If complying with [§ 63.138\(e\)\(2\)](#), use Equation WW8 to calculate the flow-weighted average of the Fr values listed in Table 9 of this subpart. When the term “combustion” is used in Equation WW8, the term “treatment process” shall be used for the purposes of this paragraph.

(6) **Compare mass removal efficiency to required efficiency.** Compare the mass removal efficiency (calculated in Equation WW3) to the required efficiency as specified in [§ 63.138\(e\) of this subpart](#). If complying with [§ 63.138\(e\)\(1\)](#), compliance is demonstrated if the mass removal efficiency is 99 percent or greater. If complying with [§ 63.138\(e\)\(2\)](#), compliance is demonstrated if the mass removal efficiency is greater than or equal to the flow-weighted average of the Fr values calculated in Equation WW8.

(d) **Combustion treatment processes: percent mass removal/destruction option.** This paragraph applies to performance tests that are conducted to demonstrate compliance of a

combustion treatment process with the percent mass destruction limits specified in [§ 63.138\(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) for Table 9 compounds, and/or [§ 63.138\(e\)\(1\)](#) for Table 8 compounds. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.145 \(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(d\)\(9\) of this subpart](#). (Wastewater streams that are Group 1 for both Table 8 and Table 9 compounds need only do the compliance demonstration for Table 9 compounds.)

(1) **Concentration in wastewater stream entering the combustion treatment process.** The concentration of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds entering the treatment process shall be determined as provided in this paragraph. Wastewater samples shall be collected using sampling procedures which minimize loss of organic compounds during sample collection and analysis and maintain sample integrity per [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#). The method shall be an analytical method for wastewater which has that compound as a target analyte. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples. Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs. Concentration measurements based on Method 305 of [appendix A of this part](#) shall be adjusted by dividing each concentration by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in table 34 of this subpart. Concentration measurements based on methods other than Method 305 shall not adjust by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in table 34 of this subpart.

(2) **Flow rate of wastewater entering the combustion treatment process.** The flow rate of the wastewater stream entering the combustion treatment process shall be determined using an inlet flow meter. Flow rate measurements shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(3) **Calculation of mass flow rate in wastewater stream entering combustion treatment processes.** The mass flow rate of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds entering the treatment process is calculated as follows:

$$QMW_a = \frac{\rho}{p * 10^6} \left(\sum_{k=1}^p Q_{a,k} * C_{T,a,k} \right) \quad (\text{Eqn WW4})$$

Where:

QMW_a = Mass flow rate of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds entering the combustion unit, kilograms per hour.

ρ = Density of the wastewater stream, kilograms per cubic meter.

$Q_{a,k}$ = Volumetric flow rate of wastewater entering the combustion unit during run k, cubic meters per hour.

$C_{T,a,k}$ = Total concentration of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in the wastewater stream entering the combustion unit during run k, parts per million by weight.

p = Number of runs.

k = Identifier for a run.

(4) **Concentration in vented gas stream exiting the combustion treatment process.** The concentration of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds exiting the combustion treatment process in any vented gas stream shall be determined as provided in this paragraph. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples. Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs. Concentration measurements shall be determined using Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#). Alternatively, any other test method validated according to the procedures in Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#) may be used.

(5) **Volumetric flow rate of vented gas stream exiting the combustion treatment process.** The volumetric flow rate of the vented gas stream exiting the combustion treatment process shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), as appropriate. Volumetric flow rate measurements shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(6) **Calculation of mass flow rate of vented gas stream exiting combustion treatment processes.** The mass flow rate of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds in a vented gas stream exiting the combustion treatment process shall be calculated as follows:

(Eqn WW5) [Reserved]

$$QMG_b = K_2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n CG_{b,i} MW_i \right) QG_b \quad (\text{Eqn WW6})$$

Where:

$CG_{a,i}$, $CG_{b,i}$ = Concentration of total organic compounds (TOC) (minus methane and ethane) or total organic hazardous air pollutants, in vented gas stream, entering ($CG_{a,i}$) and exiting ($CG_{b,i}$) the control device, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

QMG_a , QMG_b = Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic hazardous air pollutants, in vented gas stream, entering (QMG_a) and exiting (QMG_b) the control device, dry basis, kilograms per hour.

MW_i = Molecular weight of a component, kilogram/kilogram-mole.

QG_a , QG_b = Flow rate of gas stream entering (QG_a) and exiting (QG_b) the control device, dry standard cubic meters per hour.

K_2 = Constant, 41.57×10^{-9} (parts per million)⁻¹ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram), where standard temperature (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °Celsius.

i = Identifier for a compound.

n = Number of components in the sample.

(7) **Destruction efficiency calculation.** The destruction efficiency of the combustion unit for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds shall be calculated as follows:

$$E = \frac{QMW_a - QMG_b}{QMW_a} * 100 \quad (\text{Eqn WW7})$$

Where:

E = Destruction efficiency of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds for the combustion unit, percent.

QMW_a = Mass flow rate of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds entering the combustion unit, kilograms per hour.

QMG_b = Mass flow rate of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in vented gas stream exiting the combustion treatment process, kilograms per hour.

(8) **Calculation of flow-weighted average of Fr values.** Use Equation WW8 to calculate the flow-weighted average of the Fr values listed in table 9 of this subpart.

$$Fr_{avg} = \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^p Fr_i * C_{i,a,k} * Q_{a,k}}{\sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{i=1}^n C_{i,a,k} * Q_{a,k}} \right] * 100 \quad (\text{Eqn WW8})$$

Where:

Fr_{avg} = Flow-weighted average of the Fr values.

$C_{i,a,k}$ = Concentration of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds in wastewater stream entering the combustion unit, during run k, parts per million by weight.

$Q_{a,k}$ = Volumetric flow rate of wastewater entering the combustion unit during run k, cubic meters per hour.

Fr_i = Compound-specific Fr value listed in table 9 of this subpart.

(9) **Calculate flow-weighted average of Fr values and compare to mass destruction efficiency.** Compare the mass destruction efficiency (calculated in Equation WW 7) to the required efficiency as specified in [§ 63.138\(e\)](#). If complying with [§ 63.138\(e\)\(1\)](#), compliance is demonstrated if the mass destruction efficiency is 99 percent or greater. If complying with [§ 63.138\(e\)\(2\)](#), compliance is demonstrated if the mass destruction efficiency is greater than or equal to the flow-weighted average of the Fr value calculated in Equation WW8.

(e) **Non-combustion treatment processes including closed biological treatment processes: RMR option.** This paragraph applies to performance tests for non-combustion treatment processes other than open biological treatment processes to demonstrate compliance with the mass removal provisions for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds. Compliance options for noncombustion treatment processes are specified in [§ 63.138\(f\) of this subpart](#). Compliance options for closed aerobic or anaerobic biological treatment processes are specified in [§ 63.138\(f\)](#) and [§ 63.138\(g\) of this subpart](#). When complying with [§ 63.138\(f\)](#), the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.145\(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(e\)\(6\) of this subpart](#). When complying with [§ 63.138\(g\)](#), the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.145\(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(e\)\(6\) of this subpart](#). (Wastewater streams that are Group 1 for both Table 8 and Table 9 compounds need only do the compliance demonstration for Table 9 compounds.)

(1) **Concentration in wastewater stream.** The concentration of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds shall be determined as provided in this paragraph. Concentration measurements to determine RMR shall be taken at the point of determination or downstream of the point of determination with adjustment for concentration change made according to [§ 63.144\(b\)\(6\) of this subpart](#). Concentration measurements to determine AMR shall be taken at the inlet and outlet to the treatment process and as provided in [§ 63.145\(a\)\(7\)](#) for a series of treatment processes. Wastewater samples shall be collected using sampling procedures which minimize loss of organic compounds during sample collection and analysis and maintain sample integrity per [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#). The method shall be an analytical method for wastewater which has that compound as a target analyte. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples. Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs. Concentration measurements based on Method 305 shall be adjusted by dividing each concentration by the compound-specific F_m factor listed in table 34 of this subpart. Concentration measurements based on methods other than Method 305 shall not adjust by the compound-specific F_m factor listed in table 34 of this subpart.

(2) **Flow rate.** Flow rate measurements to determine RMR shall be taken at the point of determination or downstream of the point of determination with adjustment for flow rate change made according to [§ 63.144\(c\)\(4\) of this subpart](#). Flow rate measurements to determine AMR shall be taken at the inlet and outlet to the treatment process and as provided in [§ 63.145\(a\)\(7\)](#) for a series of treatment processes. Flow rate shall be determined using inlet and outlet flow measurement devices. Where the outlet flow is not greater than the inlet flow,

a flow measurement device shall be used, and may be used at either the inlet or outlet. Flow rate measurements shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(3) Calculation of RMR for non-combustion treatment processes including closed biological treatment processes. When using [§ 63.138\(f\)](#) to comply, the required mass removal of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds for each Group 1 wastewater stream shall be calculated as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section. When using [§ 63.138\(g\)](#) to comply, the required mass removal shall be calculated as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) When using [§ 63.138\(f\)](#) to comply, the required mass removal of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds for each Group 1 wastewater stream shall be calculated using Equation WW9.

$$RMR = \frac{\rho}{10^9} Q \sum_{i=1}^n (C_i * Fr_i) \quad (\text{Eqn WW9})$$

Where:

RMR = Required mass removal for treatment process or series of treatment processes, kilograms per hour.

ρ = Density of the Group 1 wastewater stream, kilograms per cubic meter.

Q = Volumetric flow rate of wastewater stream at the point of determination, liters per hour.

i = Identifier for a compound.

n = Number of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in stream.

C_i = Concentration of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds at the point of determination, parts per million by weight.

Fr_i = Fraction removal value of a Table 8 or Table 9 compound. Fr values are listed in table 9 of this subpart.

10^9 = Conversion factor, mg/kg * l/m³.

(ii) When using [§ 63.138\(g\)](#) to comply, the required mass removal is 95 percent of the mass flow rate for all Group 1 and Group 2 wastewater streams combined for treatment. The required mass removal of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds for all Group 1 and Group 2 wastewater streams combined for treatment when complying with [§ 63.138\(g\)](#) shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$RMR = \frac{0.95\rho}{10^9} Q \sum_{i=1}^n (C_i) \quad (\text{Eqn WW9a})$$

Where:

RMR = Required mass removal for treatment process or series of treatment processes, kilograms per hour.

ρ = Density of the Group 1 wastewater stream, kilograms per cubic meter.

Q = Volumetric flow rate of wastewater stream at the point of determination, liters per hour.

i = Identifier for a compound.

n = Number of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in stream.

C_i = Concentration of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds at the point of determination, parts per million by weight.

10^9 = Conversion factor, mg/kg * l/m³

(4)

(i) The required mass removal is calculated by summing the required mass removal for each Group 1 wastewater stream to be combined for treatment when complying with [§ 63.138\(f\)](#).

(ii) The required mass removal is calculated by summing the required mass removal for all Group 1 and Group 2 wastewater streams combined for treatment when complying with [§ 63.138\(g\)](#).

(5) The AMR calculation procedure for non-combustion treatment processes including closed biological treatment processes. The AMR shall be calculated as follows:

$$AMR = (QMW_a - QMW_b) \quad (\text{Eqn WW10})$$

Where:

AMR = Actual mass removal of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds achieved by treatment process or series of treatment processes, kilograms per hour.

QMW_a = Mass flow rate of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in wastewater entering the treatment process or first treatment process in a series of treatment processes, kilograms per hour.

QMW_b = Mass flow rate of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in wastewater exiting the last treatment process in a series of treatment processes, kilograms per hour.

(6) **Compare RMR to AMR.** When complying with [§ 63.138\(f\)](#), compare the RMR calculated in Equation WW9 to the AMR calculated in Equation WW10. Compliance is demonstrated if the AMR is greater than or equal to the RMR. When complying with [§ 63.138\(g\)](#), compare the RMR calculated in Equation WW-9a to the AMR calculated in Equation WW10. Compliance is demonstrated if the AMR is greater than or equal to 95-percent mass removal.

(f) **Open or closed aerobic biological treatment processes: Required mass removal (RMR) option.** This paragraph applies to the use of performance tests that are conducted for open or closed aerobic biological treatment processes to demonstrate compliance with the mass removal provisions for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds. These compliance options are specified in [§ 63.138\(f\) of this subpart](#). The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.145 \(f\)\(1\)](#) through [\(f\)\(6\) of this subpart](#). Some compounds may not require a performance test. Refer to [§ 63.145\(h\)](#) and table 36 of this subpart to determine which compounds may be exempt from the requirements of this paragraph.

(1) **Concentration in wastewater stream.** The concentration of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds shall be determined as provided in this paragraph. Concentration measurements to determine RMR shall be taken at the point of determination or downstream of the point of determination with adjustment for concentration change made according to [§ 63.144\(b\)\(6\) of this subpart](#). Concentration measurements to determine AMR shall be taken at the inlet and outlet to the treatment process and as provided in [§ 63.145\(a\)\(7\)](#) for a series of treatment processes. Wastewater samples shall be collected using sampling procedures which minimize loss of organic compounds during sample collection and analysis and maintain sample integrity per [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#). The method shall be an analytical method for wastewater which has that compound as a target analyte. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples. Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs. Concentration measurements based on Method 305 shall be adjusted by dividing each concentration by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in table 34 of this subpart. Concentration measurements based on methods other than Method 305 shall not adjust by the compound-specific Fm factor listed in table 34 of this subpart.

(2) **Flow rate.** Flow rate measurements to determine RMR shall be taken at the point of determination or downstream of the point of determination with adjustment for flow rate change made according to [§ 63.144\(c\)\(4\) of this subpart](#). Flow rate measurements to determine AMR shall be taken at the inlet and outlet to the treatment process and as provided in [§ 63.145\(a\)\(7\)](#) for a series of treatment processes. Flow rate shall be determined using inlet and outlet flow measurement devices. Where the outlet flow is not greater than the inlet flow, a flow measurement device shall be used, and may be used at either the inlet or outlet. Flow rate measurements shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(3) **Calculation of RMR for open or closed aerobic biological treatment processes.** The required mass removal of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds for each Group 1 wastewater stream shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{RMR} = \frac{\rho}{10^9} Q \sum_{i=1}^n (C_i * Fr_i) \quad (\text{Eqn WW11})$$

Where:

RMR = Required mass removal for treatment process or series of treatment processes, kilograms per hour.

ρ = Density of the Group 1 wastewater stream, kilograms per cubic meter.

Q = Volumetric flow rate of wastewater stream at the point of determination, liters per hour.

i = Identifier for a compound.

n = Number of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in stream.

C_i = Concentration of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds at the point of determination, parts per million by weight.

Fr_i = Fraction removal value of a Table 8 or Table 9 compound. Fr values are listed in table 9 of this subpart.

10^9 = Conversion factor, mg/kg * l/m³.

(4) The required mass removal is calculated by adding together the required mass removal for each Group 1 wastewater stream to be combined for treatment.

(5) **Actual mass removal calculation procedure for open or closed aerobic biological treatment processes.** The actual mass removal (AMR) shall be calculated using Equation WW12 as specified in [paragraph \(f\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) of this section when the performance test is performed across the open or closed aerobic biological treatment process only. If compliance is being demonstrated in accordance with [§ 63.145\(a\)\(7\)\(i\)](#), the AMR for the series shall be calculated using Equation WW13 in [§ 63.145\(f\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#). (This equation is for situations where treatment is performed in a series of treatment processes connected by hard-piping.) If compliance is being demonstrated in accordance with [§ 63.145\(a\)\(7\)\(ii\)](#), the AMR for the biological treatment process shall be calculated using Equation WW12 in [§ 63.145\(f\)\(5\)\(i\)](#). The AMR for the biological treatment process used in a series of treatment processes calculated using Equation WW12 shall be added to the AMR determined for each of the other individual treatment processes in the series of treatment processes.

(i) Calculate AMR for the open or closed aerobic biological treatment process as follows:

$$AMR = QMW_a * F_{bio} \quad (\text{Eqn WW12})$$

Where:

AMR = Actual mass removal of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds achieved by open or closed biological treatment process, kilograms per hour.

QMW_a = Mass flow rate of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in wastewater entering the treatment process, kilograms per hour.

F_{bio} = Site-specific fraction of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds biodegraded. F_{bio} shall be determined as specified in [§ 63.145\(h\)](#) and appendix C of this subpart.

(ii) Calculate AMR across a series of treatment units where the last treatment unit is an open or closed aerobic biological treatment process as follows:

$$AMR = QMW_a - (QMW_b)(1 - F_{bio}) \quad (\text{Eqn WW13})$$

Where:

AMR = Actual mass removal of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds achieved by a series of treatment processes, kilograms per hour.

QMW_a = Mass flow rate of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in wastewater entering the first treatment process in a series of treatment processes, kilograms per hour.

QMW_b = Mass flow rate of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds in wastewater exiting the last treatment process in a series of treatment processes prior to the biological treatment process, kilograms per hour.

F_{bio} = Site-specific fraction of Table 8 or Table 9 compounds biodegraded. F_{bio} shall be determined as specified in [§ 63.145\(h\)](#) and appendix C of this subpart.

(6) **Compare RMR to AMR.** Compare the RMR calculated in Equation WW11 to the AMR calculated in either Equation WW12 or WW13, as applicable. Compliance is demonstrated if the AMR is greater than or equal to the RMR.

(g) **Open or closed aerobic biological treatment processes: 95-percent mass removal option.**

This paragraph applies to performance tests that are conducted for open or closed aerobic biological treatment processes to demonstrate compliance with the 95-percent mass removal provisions for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds. This compliance option is specified in [§ 63.138\(g\) of this subpart](#). The RMR for this option is 95-percent mass removal. The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.145\(g\)\(1\)](#) to determine AMR, [§ 63.145 \(e\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(e\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) to determine RMR, and (g)(2) of this subpart to determine

whether compliance has been demonstrated. Some compounds may not require a performance test. Refer to [§ 63.145\(h\)](#) and table 36 of this subpart to determine which compounds may be exempt from the requirements of this paragraph. (Wastewater streams that are Group 1 for both Table 8 and Table 9 compounds need only do the compliance demonstration for Table 9 compounds.)

(1) The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\), \(f\)\(2\), and \(f\)\(5\)](#) of this section to determine AMR. References to Group 1 wastewater streams shall be deemed Group 1 and Group 2 wastewater streams for the purposes of this paragraph.

(2) **Compare RMR to AMR.** Compliance is demonstrated if the AMR is greater than or equal to RMR.

(h) **Site-specific fraction biodegraded** (F_{bio}). The compounds listed in table 9 of this subpart are divided into two sets for the purpose of determining whether F_{bio} must be determined, and if F_{bio} must be determined, which procedures may be used to determine compound-specific kinetic parameters. These sets are designated as lists 1 and 2 in table 36 of this subpart.

(1) **Performance test exemption.** If a biological treatment process meets the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\)\(i\) and \(h\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator is not required to determine F_{bio} and is exempt from the applicable performance test requirements specified in [§ 63.138 of this subpart](#).

(i) The biological treatment process meets the definition of “enhanced biological treatment process” in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

(ii) At least 99 percent by weight of all compounds on table 36 of this subpart that are present in the aggregate of all wastewater streams using the biological treatment process to comply with [§ 63.138 of this subpart](#) are compounds on list 1 of table 36 of this subpart.

(2) **F_{bio} determination.** If a biological treatment process does not meet the requirement specified in [paragraph \(h\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine F_{bio} for the biological treatment process using the procedures in appendix C to part 63, and [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. If a biological treatment process meets the requirements of [paragraph \(h\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section but does not meet the requirement specified in [paragraph \(h\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine F_{bio} for the biological treatment process using the procedures in appendix C to part 63, and [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(i) **Enhanced biological treatment processes.** If the biological treatment process meets the definition of “enhanced biological treatment process” in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#) and the wastewater streams include one or more compounds on list 2 of table 36 of this subpart that do not meet the criteria in [paragraph \(h\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall determine f_{bio} for the list 2 compounds using any of the procedures specified in appendix C of [40 CFR part 63](#). (The symbol “ f_{bio} ” represents the site specific fraction of an individual

Table 8 or Table 9 compound that is biodegraded.) The owner or operator shall calculate f_{bio} for the list 1 compounds using the defaults for first order biodegradation rate constants (K_1) in table 37 of subpart G and follow the procedure explained in form III of appendix C, [40 CFR part 63](#), or any of the procedures specified in appendix C, [40 CFR part 63](#).

(ii) **Biological treatment processes that are not enhanced biological treatment processes.** For biological treatment processes that do not meet the definition for “enhanced biological treatment process” in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall determine the f_{bio} for the list 1 and 2 compounds using any of the procedures in appendix C to part 63, except procedure 3 (inlet and outlet concentration measurements). (The symbol “ f_{bio} ” represents the site specific fraction of an individual Table 8 or Table 9 compound that is biodegraded.)

(i) **Performance tests for control devices other than flares.** This paragraph applies to performance tests that are conducted to demonstrate compliance of a control device with the efficiency limits specified in [§ 63.139\(c\)](#). If complying with the 95-percent reduction efficiency requirement, comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\) through \(i\)\(9\)](#) of this section. If complying with the 20 ppm by volume requirement, comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\) through \(i\)\(6\)](#) and [\(i\)\(9\)](#) of this section. The 20 ppm by volume limit or 95-percent reduction efficiency requirement shall be measured as either total organic hazardous air pollutants or as TOC minus methane and ethane.

(1) **Sampling sites.** Sampling sites shall be selected using Method 1 or 1A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), as appropriate. For determination of compliance with the 95 percent reduction requirement, sampling sites shall be located at the inlet and the outlet of the control device. For determination of compliance with the 20 parts per million by volume limit, the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the control device.

(2) **Concentration in gas stream entering or exiting the control device.** The concentration of total organic hazardous air pollutants or TOC in a gas stream shall be determined as provided in this paragraph. Samples may be grab samples or composite samples (i.e., integrated samples). Samples shall be taken at approximately equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs. Concentration measurements shall be determined using Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#). Alternatively, any other test method validated according to the procedures in Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#) may be used.

(3) **Volumetric flow rate of gas stream entering or exiting the control device.** The volumetric flow rate of the gas stream shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), as appropriate. Volumetric flow rate measurements shall be taken at the same time as the concentration measurements.

(4) **Calculation of TOC concentration.** The TOC concentration (CG_T) is the sum of the concentrations of the individual components. If compliance is being determined based on TOC, the owner or operator shall compute TOC for each run using the following equation:

$$CG_T = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{i=1}^n CGS_{i,j} \right) \quad (\text{Eqn WW14})$$

Where:

CG_T = Total concentration of TOC (minus methane and ethane) in vented gas stream, average of samples, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

CGS^{ij} = Concentration of sample components in vented gas stream for sample j , dry basis, parts per million by volume.

i = Identifier for a compound.

n = Number of components in the sample.

j = Identifier for a sample.

m = Number of samples in the sample run.

(5) **Calculation of total organic hazardous air pollutants concentration.** The owner or operator determining compliance based on total organic hazardous air pollutants concentration (C_{HAP}) shall compute C_{HAP} according to the Equation WW14, except that only Table 9 compounds shall be summed.

(6) **Percent oxygen correction for combustion control devices.** If the control device is a combustion device, comply with the requirements specified in [paragraph \(i\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) of this section to determine oxygen concentration, and in [paragraph \(i\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#) of this section to calculate the percent oxygen correction.

(i) **Oxygen concentration.** The concentration of TOC or total organic hazardous air pollutants shall be corrected to 3 percent oxygen if the control device is a combustion device. The emission rate correction factor for excess air, composite sampling (i.e., integrated sampling) and analysis procedures of Method 3B of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) shall be used to determine the actual oxygen concentration (% O_{2d}). The samples shall be taken during the same time that the TOC (minus methane or ethane) or total organic hazardous air pollutants samples are taken.

(ii) **3 percent oxygen calculation.** The concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen (CG_c), when required, shall be computed using the following equation:

$$CG_C = CG_T \left(\frac{17.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2d}} \right) \quad (\text{Eqn WW15})$$

Where:

CG_c = Concentration of TOC or organic hazardous air pollutants corrected to 3 percent oxygen, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

CG_T = Total concentration of TOC (minus methane and ethane) in vented gas stream, average of samples, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

$\%O_{2d}$ = Concentration of oxygen measured in vented gas stream, dry basis, percent by volume.

(7) **Mass rate calculation.** The mass rate of either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic hazardous air pollutants shall be calculated using the following equations. Where the mass rate of TOC is being calculated, all organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) measured by methods specified in [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)](#) of this section are summed using Equations WW16 and WW17. Where the mass rate of total organic hazardous air pollutants is being calculated, only Table 9 compounds shall be summed using Equations WW16 and WW17.

$$QMG_a = K_2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n CG_{a,i} MW_i \right) QG_a \quad (\text{Eqn WW16})$$

$$QMG_b = K_2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n CG_{b,i} MW_i \right) QG_b \quad (\text{Eqn WW17})$$

Where:

$CG_{a,i}$, $CG_{b,i}$ = Concentration of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic hazardous air pollutants, in vented gas stream, entering ($CG_{a,i}$) and exiting ($CG_{b,i}$) the control device, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

QMG_a , QMG_b = Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic hazardous air pollutants, in vented gas stream, entering (QMG_a) and exiting (QMG_b) the control device, dry basis, kilograms per hour.

MW_i = Molecular weight of a component, kilogram/kilogram-mole.

QG_a , QG_b = Flow rate of gas stream entering (QG_a) and exiting (QG_b) the control device, dry standard cubic meters per hour.

K_2 = Constant, 41.57×10^{-9} (parts per million)⁻¹ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram/gram), where standard temperature (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °Celsius.

i = Identifier for a compound.

n = Number of components in the sample.

(8) **Percent reduction calculation.** The percent reduction in TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic hazardous air pollutants shall be calculated as follows:

$$E = \frac{QMG_a - QMG_b}{QMG_a} (100\%) \quad (\text{Eqn WW18})$$

Where:

E = Destruction efficiency of control device, percent.

QMG_a, QMG_b = Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic hazardous air pollutants, in vented gas stream entering and exiting (QMG_b) the control device, dry basis, kilograms per hour.

(9) **Compare mass destruction efficiency to required efficiency.** If complying with the 95 percent reduction efficiency requirement, compliance is demonstrated if the mass destruction efficiency (calculated in Equation WW18) is 95 percent or greater. If complying with the 20 parts per million by volume limit in [§ 63.139 \(c\)\(1\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#), compliance is demonstrated if the outlet total organic compound concentration, less methane and ethane, or total organic hazardous air pollutants concentration is 20 parts per million by volume, or less. For combustion control devices, the concentration shall be calculated on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

(j) When a flare is used to comply with [§ 63.139\(c\)](#), the owner or operator shall comply with [paragraphs \(j\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test to determine percent emission reduction or outlet organic HAP or TOC concentration.

(1) Conduct a visible emission test using the techniques specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)\(4\)](#).

(2) Determine the net heating value of the gas being combusted using the techniques specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)\(6\)](#).

(3) Determine the exit velocity using the techniques specified in either [§ 63.11\(b\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) (and [§ 63.11\(b\)\(7\)\(iii\)](#), where applicable) or [§ 63.11\(b\)\(8\)](#), as appropriate.

[[62 FR 2765](#), Jan. 17, 1997, as amended at [63 FR 67793](#), Dec. 9, 1998; [64 FR 20192](#), Apr. 26, 1999; [66 FR 6933](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.146 Process wastewater provisions—reporting.

(a) For each waste management unit, treatment process, or control device used to comply with [§§ 63.138 \(b\)\(1\), \(c\)\(1\), \(d\), \(e\), \(f\), or \(g\) of this subpart](#) for which the owner or operator seeks to monitor a parameter other than those specified in table 11, table 12, or table 13 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit a request for approval to monitor alternative parameters according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.151\(f\)](#) or [\(g\) of this subpart](#).

(b) The owner or operator shall submit the information specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(b\)\(9\)](#) of this section as part of the Notification of Compliance Status required by [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(1) ***Requirements for Group 2 wastewater streams.*** This paragraph does not apply to Group 2 wastewater streams that are used to comply with [§ 63.138\(g\)](#). For Group 2 wastewater streams, the owner or operator shall include the information specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(iv\)](#) of this section in the Notification of Compliance Status Report. This information may be submitted in any form. Table 15 of this subpart is an example.

(i) Process unit identification and description of the process unit.

(ii) Stream identification code.

(iii) For existing sources, concentration of table 9 compound(s) in parts per million, by weight. For new sources, concentration of table 8 and/or table 9 compound(s) in parts per million, by weight. Include documentation of the methodology used to determine concentration.

(iv) Flow rate in liter per minute.

(2) For each new and existing source, the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in table 15 of this subpart for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds.

(3) [Reserved]

(4) For each treatment process identified in table 15 of this subpart that receives, manages, or treats a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in table 17 of this subpart.

(5) For each waste management unit identified in table 15 of this subpart that receives or manages a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in table 18 of this subpart.

(6) For each residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall report the information specified in table 19 of this subpart.

(7) For each control device used to comply with [§§ 63.133 through 63.139 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall report the information specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(7\)\(i\) and \(b\)\(7\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For each flare, the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(7\)\(i\)\(A\) through \(b\)\(7\)\(i\)\(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) Flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted);

(B) All visible emission readings, heat content determinations, flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the compliance determination required by [§ 63.139\(c\)\(3\) of this subpart](#); and

(C) Reports of the times and durations of all periods during the compliance determination when the pilot flame is absent or the monitor is not operating.

(ii) For each control device other than a flare, the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(7\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section and in either [paragraph \(b\)\(7\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) or [\(b\)\(7\)\(ii\)\(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) The information on parameter ranges specified in [§ 63.152\(b\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) for the applicable parameters specified in table 13 of this subpart, unless the parameter range has already been established in the operating permit; and either

(B) The design evaluation specified in [§ 63.139\(d\)\(2\) of this subpart](#); or

(C) Results of the performance test specified in [§ 63.139\(d\)\(1\) of this subpart](#). Performance test results shall include operating ranges of key process and control parameters during the performance test; the value of each parameter being monitored in accordance with [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#); and applicable supporting calculations.

(8) For each treatment process used to comply with [§ 63.138\(b\)\(1\), \(c\)\(1\), \(d\), \(e\), \(f\), or \(g\) of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(8\)\(i\) and \(b\)\(8\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For Items 1 and 2 in table 12 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(8\)\(i\)\(A\) and \(b\)\(8\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section. An owner or operator using the design steam stripper compliance option specified [§ 63.138\(d\) of this subpart](#) does not have to submit the information specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(8\)\(i\)\(A\) or \(b\)\(8\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section. However, the monitoring requirements specified in Item 2 of table 12 of this subpart still apply.

(A) The information on parameter ranges specified in [§ 63.152\(b\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) for the parameters approved by the Administrator, unless the parameter range has already been established in the operating permit.

(B) Results of the initial measurements of the parameters approved by the Administrator and any applicable supporting calculations.

(ii) For Item 3 in table 12 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit the information on parameter ranges specified in [§ 63.152\(b\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) for the parameters specified in Item 3 of table 12 of this subpart, unless the parameter range has already been established in the operating permit.

(9) For each waste management unit or treatment process used to comply with [§ 63.138\(b\)\(1\)](#), [\(c\)\(1\)](#), [\(e\)](#), [\(f\)](#), or [\(g\)](#), the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in either [paragraph \(b\)\(9\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The design evaluation and supporting documentation specified in [§ 63.138\(j\)\(1\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) Results of the performance test specified in [§ 63.138\(j\)\(2\) of this subpart](#). Performance test results shall include operating ranges of key process and control parameters during the performance test; the value of each parameter being monitored in accordance with [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#); and applicable supporting calculations.

(c) For each waste management unit that receives, manages, or treats a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall submit as part of the next Periodic Report required by [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#) the results of each inspection required by [§ 63.143\(a\) of this subpart](#) in which a control equipment failure was identified. Control equipment failure is defined for each waste management unit in [§§ 63.133 through 63.137 of this subpart](#). Each Periodic Report shall include the date of the inspection, identification of each waste management unit in which a control equipment failure was detected, description of the failure, and description of the nature of and date the repair was made.

(d) Except as provided in [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section, for each treatment process used to comply with [§ 63.138\(b\)\(1\)](#), [\(c\)\(1\)](#), [\(d\)](#), [\(e\)](#), [\(f\)](#), or [\(g\)](#), the owner or operator shall submit as part of the next Periodic Report required by [§ 63.152\(c\)](#) the information specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#), [\(2\)](#), and [\(3\)](#) of this section for the monitoring required by [§ 63.143\(b\)](#), [\(c\)](#), and [\(d\)](#).

(1) For Item 1 in table 12, the owner or operator shall submit the results of measurements that indicate that the biological treatment unit is outside the range established in the Notification of Compliance Status or operating permit.

(2) For Item 2 in table 12, the owner or operator shall submit the monitoring results for each operating day during which the daily average value of a continuously monitored parameter is outside the range established in the Notification of Compliance Status or operating permit.

(3) For Item 3 in table 12 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall submit the monitoring results for each operating day during which the daily average value of any monitored

parameter approved in accordance with [§ 63.151 \(f\)](#) was outside the range established in the Notification of Compliance Status or operating permit.

(e) Except as provided in [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section, for each control device used to comply with [§§ 63.133 through 63.139 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall submit as part of the next Periodic Report required by [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#) the information specified in either [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) The information specified in table 20 of this subpart, or

(2) If the owner or operator elects to comply with [§ 63.143\(e\)\(2\) of this subpart](#), i.e., an organic monitoring device installed at the outlet of the control device, the owner or operator shall submit the monitoring results for each operating day during which the daily average concentration level or reading is outside the range established in the Notification of Compliance Status or operating permit.

(f) Where the owner or operator obtains approval to use a treatment process or control device other than one for which monitoring requirements are specified in [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#), or to monitor parameters other than those specified in table 12 or 13 of this subpart, the Administrator will specify appropriate reporting requirements.

(g) If an extension is utilized in accordance with [§ 63.133\(e\)\(2\)](#) or [§ 63.133\(h\) of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall include in the next periodic report the information specified in [§ 63.133 \(e\)\(2\)](#) or [§ 63.133\(h\)](#).

[[62 FR 2774](#), Jan. 17, 1997, as amended at [64 FR 20192](#), Apr. 26, 1999; [66 FR 6933](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.147 Process wastewater provisions—recordkeeping.

(a) The owner or operator transferring a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream in accordance with [§ 63.132\(g\) of this subpart](#) shall keep a record of the notice sent to the treatment operator stating that the wastewater stream or residual contains organic hazardous air pollutants which are required to be managed and treated in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator shall keep in a readily accessible location the records specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (8) of the section.

(1) A record that each waste management unit inspection required by [§§ 63.133 through 63.137 of this subpart](#) was performed.

(2) A record that each inspection for control devices required by [§ 63.139 of this subpart](#) was performed.

(3) A record of the results of each seal gap measurement required by [§§ 63.133\(d\)](#) and [63.137\(c\) of this subpart](#). The records shall include the date of the measurement, the raw data obtained in the measurement, and the calculations described in [§ 63.120\(b\)\(2\)](#), [\(3\)](#), and [\(4\) of this subpart](#).

(4) For Item 1 and Item 3 of table 12 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall keep the records approved by the Administrator.

(5) Except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, continuous records of the monitored parameters specified in Item 2 of table 12 and table 13 of this subpart, and in [§ 63.143\(e\)\(2\) of this subpart](#).

(6) Documentation of a decision to use an extension, as specified in [§ 63.133\(e\)\(2\)](#) or [\(h\) of this subpart](#), which shall include a description of the failure, documentation that alternate storage capacity is unavailable, and specification of a schedule of actions that will ensure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as practical.

(7) Documentation of a decision to use a delay of repair due to unavailability of parts, as specified in [§ 63.140\(c\)](#), shall include a description of the failure, the reason additional time was necessary (including a statement of why replacement parts were not kept on site and when the manufacturer promised delivery), and the date when repair was completed.

(8) **Requirements for Group 2 wastewater streams.** This [paragraph \(b\)\(8\)](#) does not apply to Group 2 wastewater streams that are used to comply with [§ 63.138\(g\)](#). For all other Group 2 wastewater streams, the owner or operator shall keep in a readily accessible location the records specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(8\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) Process unit identification and description of the process unit.

(ii) Stream identification code.

(iii) For existing sources, concentration of table 9 compound(s) in parts per million, by weight. For new sources, concentration of table 8 and/or table 9 compound(s) in parts per million, by weight. Include documentation of the methodology used to determine concentration.

(iv) Flow rate in liter per minute.

(c) For each boiler or process heater used to comply with [§§ 63.133](#) through [63.139 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall keep a record of any changes in the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone as required in [§ 63.139\(c\)\(1\) of this subpart](#).

(d) The owner or operator shall keep records of the daily average value of each continuously monitored parameter for each operating day as specified in [§ 63.152\(f\)](#), except as provided in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) For flares, records of the times and duration of all periods during which the pilot flame is absent shall be kept rather than daily averages.

(2) **Regenerative carbon adsorbers.** For regenerative carbon adsorbers, the owner or operator shall keep the records specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section instead of daily averages.

(i) Records of the total regeneration stream mass flow for each carbon bed regeneration cycle.

(ii) Records of the temperature of the carbon bed after each regeneration cycle.

(3) **Non-regenerative carbon adsorbers.** For non-regenerative carbon adsorbers using organic monitoring equipment, the owner or operator shall keep the records specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section instead of daily averages. For non-regenerative carbon adsorbers replacing the carbon adsorption system with fresh carbon at a regular predetermined time interval that is less than the carbon replacement interval that is determined by the maximum design flow rate and organic concentration in the gas stream vented to the carbon adsorption system, the owner or operator shall keep the records specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section instead of daily averages.

(i)

(A) Record of how the monitoring frequency, as specified in table 13 of this subpart, was determined.

(B) Records of when organic compound concentration of adsorber exhaust was monitored.

(C) Records of when the carbon was replaced.

(ii)

(A) Record of how the carbon replacement interval, as specified in table 13 of this subpart, was determined.

(B) Records of when the carbon was replaced.

(e) Where the owner or operator obtains approval to use a control device other than one for which monitoring requirements are specified in [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#), or to monitor parameters other than those specified in table 12 or table 13 of this subpart, the Administrator will specify appropriate recordkeeping requirements.

(f) If the owner or operator uses process knowledge to determine the annual average concentration of a wastewater stream as specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(3\) of this subpart](#) and/or uses process knowledge to determine the annual average flow rate as specified in [§ 63.144\(c\)\(1\) of](#)

[this subpart](#), and determines that the wastewater stream is not a Group 1 wastewater stream, the owner or operator shall keep in a readily accessible location the documentation of how process knowledge was used to determine the annual average concentration and/or the annual average flow rate of the wastewater stream.

[[62 FR 2775](#), Jan. 17, 1997, as amended at [64 FR 20192](#), Apr. 26, 1999; [66 FR 6933](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.148 Leak inspection provisions.

(a) Except as provided in [paragraph \(k\)](#) of this section, for each vapor collection system, closed-vent system, fixed roof, cover, or enclosure required to comply with this section, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(j\)](#) of this section.

(b) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(g\)](#) and [\(h\)](#) of this section, each vapor collection system and closed-vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) and [\(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section and each fixed roof, cover, and enclosure shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of hard-piping, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section, and

(ii) Conduct annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.

(2) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of ductwork, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section, and

(ii) Conduct annual inspections according to the procedures in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section.

(iii) Conduct annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.

(3) For each fixed roof, cover, and enclosure, the owner or operator shall conduct initial visual inspections and semi-annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks as specified in [§§ 63.133 through 63.137 of this subpart](#).

(c) Each vapor collection system and closed vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(c\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) Inspections shall be conducted in accordance with Method 21 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).

(2)

(i) Except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, the detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), except the instrument response factor criteria in [section 3.1.2\(a\)](#) of Method 21 shall be for the average composition of the process fluid not each individual volatile organic compound in the stream. For process streams that contain nitrogen, air, or other inerts which are not organic hazardous air pollutants or volatile organic compounds, the average stream response factor shall be calculated on an inert-free basis.

(ii) If no instrument is available at the plant site that will meet the performance criteria specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section, the instrument readings may be adjusted by multiplying by the average response factor of the process fluid, calculated on an inert-free basis as described in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(3) The detection instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).

(4) Calibration gases shall be as follows:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 parts per million hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) Mixtures of methane in air at a concentration less than 10,000 parts per million. A calibration gas other than methane in air may be used if the instrument does not respond to methane or if the instrument does not meet the performance criteria specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section. In such cases, the calibration gas may be a mixture of one or more of the compounds to be measured in air.

(5) An owner or operator may elect to adjust or not adjust instrument readings for background. If an owner or operator elects to not adjust readings for background, all such instrument readings shall be compared directly to the applicable leak definition to determine whether there is a leak. If an owner or operator elects to adjust instrument readings for background, the owner or operator shall measure background concentration using the procedures in [§§ 63.180\(b\) and \(c\)](#) of [subpart H of this part](#). The owner or operator shall subtract background reading from the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument.

(6) The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level shall be compared with 500 parts per million for determining compliance.

(d) Leaks, as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 parts per million above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practicable, except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section.

(1) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(2) Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(3) For leaks found in vapor collection systems used for transfer operations, repairs shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected or at the beginning of the next transfer loading operation, whichever is later.

(e) Delay of repair of a vapor collection system, closed vent system, fixed roof, cover, or enclosure for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a shutdown, as defined in [§ 63.101](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be complete by the end of the next shutdown.

(f) For each vapor collection system or closed vent system that contains bypass lines that could divert a vent stream away from the control device and to the atmosphere, the owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of either [paragraph \(f\)\(1\)](#) or [\(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section, except as provided in [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a flow indicator that determines whether vent stream flow is present at least once every 15 minutes. Records shall be generated as specified in [§ 63.118\(a\)\(3\) of this subpart](#). The flow indicator shall be installed at the entrance to any bypass line; or

(2) Secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism shall be performed at least once every month to ensure the valve is maintained in the closed position and the vent stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(3) Equipment such as low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, open-ended valves or lines, and pressure relief valves needed for safety purposes are not subject to this paragraph.

(g) Any parts of the vapor collection system, closed vent system, fixed roof, cover, or enclosure that are designated, as described in [paragraph \(i\)\(1\)](#) of this section, as unsafe to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\), \(b\)\(2\), and \(b\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment is unsafe to inspect because inspecting personnel would be exposed to an imminent or potential danger as a consequence of complying with [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\), \(b\)\(2\), or \(b\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment as frequently as practicable during safe-to-inspect times.

(h) Any parts of the vapor collection system, closed vent system, fixed roof, cover, or enclosure that are designated, as described in [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)](#) of this section, as difficult to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\), \(b\)\(2\), and \(b\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment cannot be inspected without elevating the inspecting personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface; and

(2) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every 5 years.

(i) The owner or operator shall record the information specified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\) through \(i\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) Identification of all parts of the vapor collection system, closed vent system, fixed roof, cover, or enclosure that are designated as unsafe to inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is unsafe to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.

(2) Identification of all parts of the vapor collection system, closed vent system, fixed roof, cover, or enclosure that are designated as difficult to inspect, an explanation of why the equipment is difficult to inspect, and the plan for inspecting the equipment.

(3) For each vapor collection system or closed vent system that contains bypass lines that could divert a vent stream away from the control device and to the atmosphere, the owner or operator shall keep a record of the information specified in either [paragraph \(i\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) or [\(i\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Hourly records of whether the flow indicator specified under [paragraph \(f\)\(1\)](#) of this section was operating and whether a diversion was detected at any time during the hour, as well as records of the times of all periods when the vent stream is diverted from the control device or the flow indicator is not operating.

(ii) Where a seal mechanism is used to comply with [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section, hourly records of flow are not required. In such cases, the owner or operator shall record whether the monthly visual inspection of the seals or closure mechanisms has been done, and shall record the occurrence of all periods when the seal mechanism is broken, the bypass line valve position has changed, or the key for a lock-and-key type configuration has been checked out, and records of any car-seal that has broken.

(4) For each inspection during which a leak is detected, a record of the information specified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(i\)\(4\)\(viii\)](#) of this section.

- (i) The instrument identification numbers; operator name or initials; and identification of the equipment.
 - (ii) The date the leak was detected and the date of the first attempt to repair the leak.
 - (iii) Maximum instrument reading measured by the method specified in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section after the leak is successfully repaired or determined to be nonrepairable.
 - (iv) “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
 - (v) The name, initials, or other form of identification of the owner or operator (or designee) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a shutdown.
 - (vi) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days.
 - (vii) Dates of shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.
 - (viii) The date of successful repair of the leak.
- (5) For each inspection conducted in accordance with [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.
- (6) For each visual inspection conducted in accordance with [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) or [\(b\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section during which no leaks are detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.
- (j) The owner or operator shall submit with the reports required by [§ 63.182\(b\)](#) of [subpart H of this part](#) or with the reports required by [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#), the information specified in [paragraphs \(j\)\(1\)](#) through [\(j\)\(3\)](#) of this section.
- (1) The information specified in [paragraph \(i\)\(4\)](#) of this section;
 - (2) Reports of the times of all periods recorded under [paragraph \(i\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section when the vent stream is diverted from the control device through a bypass line; and
 - (3) Reports of all periods recorded under [paragraph \(i\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section in which the seal mechanism is broken, the bypass line valve position has changed, or the key to unlock the bypass line valve was checked out.
- (k) If a closed-vent system subject to this section is also subject to [§ 63.172](#) of [subpart H of this part](#), the owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of [§ 63.172](#) of [subpart H of this part](#) and is exempt from the requirements of this section.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [60 FR 63628](#), Dec. 12, 1995; [62 FR 2775](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [64 FR 20192](#), Apr. 26, 1999]

§ 63.149 Control requirements for certain liquid streams in open systems within a chemical manufacturing process unit.

(a) The owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of table 35 of this subpart, for each item of equipment meeting all the criteria specified in paragraphs (b) through (d) and either [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(b) The item of equipment is of a type identified in table 35 of this subpart;

(c) The item of equipment is part of a chemical manufacturing process unit that meets the criteria of [§ 63.100\(b\)](#) of [subpart F of this part](#);

(d) The item of equipment is controlled less stringently than in table 35 and is not listed in [§ 63.100\(f\)](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), and the item of equipment is not otherwise exempt from controls by the provisions of [subparts A, E, G, or H of this part](#); and

(e) The item of equipment:

(1) is a drain, drain hub, manhole, lift station, trench, pipe, or oil/water separator that conveys water with a total annual average concentration greater than or equal to 10,000 parts per million by weight of Table 9 compounds at any flowrate; or a total annual average concentration greater than or equal to 1,000 parts per million by weight of Table 9 compounds at an annual average flow rate greater than or equal to 10 liters per minute. At a chemical manufacturing process unit subject to the new source requirements of [40 CFR 63.100\(l\)\(1\)](#) or [40 CFR 63.100\(l\)\(2\)](#), the criteria of this paragraph are also met if the item of equipment conveys water with an annual average concentration greater than or equal to 10 parts per million by weight of any Table 8 compound at an annual average flow rate greater than or equal to 0.02 liter per minute, or

(2) Is a tank that receives one or more streams that contain water with a total annual average concentration greater than or equal to 1,000 ppm (by weight) of Table 9 compounds at an annual average flowrate greater than or equal to 10 liters per minute. At a chemical manufacturing process unit subject to the new source requirements of [40 CFR 63.100\(l\)\(1\)](#) or [40 CFR 63.100 \(l\)\(2\)](#), the criteria of this paragraph are also met if the tank receives one or more streams that contain water with an annual average concentration greater than or equal to 10 parts per million by weight of any Table 8 compound at an annual average flow rate greater than or equal to 0.02 liter per minute. The owner or operator of the source shall determine the characteristics of the stream as specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(2\) \(i\) and \(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The characteristics of the stream being received shall be determined at the inlet to the tank.

- (ii) The characteristics shall be determined according to the procedures in [§ 63.144 \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#).

[[62 FR 2776](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.150 Emissions averaging provisions.

(a) This section applies to owners or operators of existing sources who seek to comply with the emission standard in [§ 63.112\(a\) of this subpart](#) by using emissions averaging according to [§ 63.112\(f\) of this subpart](#) rather than following the provisions of [§§ 63.113 through 63.148 of this subpart](#). Notwithstanding the definition of process vent in [§ 63.101](#) and the sampling site designation in [§ 63.115\(a\)](#), for purposes of this section the location of a process vent shall be defined, and the characteristics of its gas stream shall be determined, consistent with [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(b) Unless an operating permit application has been submitted, the owner or operator shall develop and submit for approval an Implementation Plan containing all of the information required in [§ 63.151\(d\) of this subpart](#) for all points to be included in an emissions average. The Implementation Plan or operating permit application shall identify all emission points to be included in the emissions average. This must include any Group 1 emission points to which the reference control technology (defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#)) is not applied and all other emission points being controlled as part of the average.

(c) The following emission points can be used to generate emissions averaging credits, if control was applied after November 15, 1990 and if sufficient information is available to determine the appropriate value of credits for the emission point:

(1) Group 2 emission points.

(2) Group 1 emission points that are controlled by a technology that the Administrator or permitting authority agrees has a higher nominal efficiency than the reference control technology. Information on the nominal efficiencies for such technologies must be submitted and approved as provided in [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.

(3) Emission points from which emissions are reduced by pollution prevention measures. Percent reductions for pollution prevention measures shall be determined as specified in [paragraph \(j\)](#) of this section.

(i) For a Group 1 emission point, the pollution prevention measure must reduce emissions more than the reference control technology would have had the reference control technology been applied to the emission point instead of the pollution prevention measure except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(ii) If a pollution prevention measure is used in conjunction with other controls for a Group 1 emission point, the pollution prevention measure alone does not have to reduce emissions more than the reference control technology, but the combination of the pollution prevention

measure and other controls must reduce emissions more than the reference control technology would have had it been applied instead.

(d) The following emission points cannot be used to generate emissions averaging credits:

(1) Emission points already controlled on or before November 15, 1990, unless the level of control is increased after November 15, 1990, in which case credit will be allowed only for the increase in control after November 15, 1990.

(2) Group 1 emission points that are controlled by a reference control technology, unless the reference control technology has been approved for use in a different manner and a higher nominal efficiency has been assigned according to the procedures in [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section. For example, it is not allowable to claim that an internal floating roof meeting the specifications of [§ 63.119\(b\) of this subpart](#) applied to a storage vessel is achieving greater than 95 percent control.

(3) Emission points on shut-down process units. Process units that are shut down cannot be used to generate credits or debits.

(4) Wastewater that is not process wastewater or wastewater streams treated in biological treatment units. These two types of wastewater cannot be used to generate credits or debits. For the purposes of this section, the terms wastewater and wastewater stream are used to mean process wastewater.

(5) Emission points controlled to comply with a State or Federal rule other than this subpart, unless the level of control has been increased after November 15, 1990 above what is required by the other State or Federal rule. Only the control above what is required by the other State or Federal rule will be credited. However, if an emission point has been used to generate emissions averaging credit in an approved emissions average, and the point is subsequently made subject to a State or Federal rule other than this subpart, the point can continue to generate emissions averaging credit for the purpose of complying with the previously approved average.

(e) For all points included in an emissions average, the owner or operator shall:

(1) Calculate and record monthly debits for all Group 1 emission points that are controlled to a level less stringent than the reference control technology for those emission points. Equations in [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section shall be used to calculate debits.

(2) Calculate and record monthly credits for all Group 1 or Group 2 emission points that are overcontrolled to compensate for the debits. Equations in [paragraph \(h\)](#) of this section shall be used to calculate credits. Emission points and controls that meet the criteria of [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section may be included in the credit calculation, whereas those described in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section shall not be included.

(3) Demonstrate that annual credits calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)](#) of this section are greater than or equal to debits calculated for the same annual compliance period according to [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator may choose to include more than the required number of credit-generating emission points in an average in order to increase the likelihood of being in compliance.

(ii) The initial demonstration in the Implementation Plan or operating permit application that credit-generating emission points will be capable of generating sufficient credits to offset the debits from the debit-generating emission points must be made under representative operating conditions. After the compliance date, actual operating data will be used for all debit and credit calculations.

(4) Demonstrate that debits calculated for a quarterly (3-month) period according to [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section are not more than 1.30 times the credits for the same period calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)](#) of this section. Compliance for the quarter shall be determined based on the ratio of credits and debits from that quarter, with 30 percent more debits than credits allowed on a quarterly basis.

(5) Record and report quarterly and annual credits and debits in the Periodic Reports as specified in [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#). Every fourth Periodic Report shall include a certification of compliance with the emissions averaging provisions as required by [§ 63.152\(c\)\(5\)\(iv\)\(B\) of this subpart](#).

(f) Debits and credits shall be calculated in accordance with the methods and procedures specified in [paragraphs \(g\)](#) and [\(h\)](#) of this section, respectively, and shall not include emissions from the following:

(1) More than 20 individual Group 1 or Group 2 emission points. Where pollution prevention measures (as specified in [paragraph \(j\)\(1\)](#) of this section) are used to control emission points to be included in an emissions average, no more than 25 emission points may be included in the average. For example, if two emission points to be included in an emissions average are controlled by pollution prevention measures, the average may include up to 22 emission points.

(2) Periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction as described in the source's start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan required by [§ 63.6\(e\)\(3\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(3) Periods of monitoring excursions as defined in [§ 63.152\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\) of this subpart](#). For these periods, the calculation of monthly credits and debits shall be adjusted as specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(f\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) No credits would be assigned to the credit-generating emission point.

(ii) Maximum debits would be assigned to the debit-generating emission point.

(iii) The owner or operator may demonstrate to the Administrator that full or partial credits or debits should be assigned using the procedures in [paragraph \(l\)](#) of this section.

(g) Debits are generated by the difference between the actual emissions from a Group 1 emission point that is uncontrolled or is controlled to a level less stringent than the reference control technology, and the emissions allowed for the Group 1 emission point. Debits shall be calculated as follows:

(1) The overall equation for calculating source-wide debits is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Debits} = & \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\text{EPV}_{i\text{ACTUAL}} - (0.02)\text{EPV}_{iu} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\text{ES}_{i\text{ACTUAL}} \right. \\ & \left. - (0.05)\text{ES}_{iu} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\text{ETR}_{i\text{ACTUAL}} - (0.02)\text{ETR}_{iu} \right) \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\text{EWW}_{i\text{ACTUAL}} - \text{EWW}_{ic} \right) \end{aligned}$$

where:

Debits and all terms of the equation are in units of megagrams per month, and

$\text{EPV}_{i\text{ACTUAL}}$ = Emissions from each Group 1 process vent i that is uncontrolled or is controlled to a level less stringent than the reference control technology. This is calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

$(0.02) \text{EPV}_{iu}$ = Emissions from each Group 1 vent i if the reference control technology had been applied to the uncontrolled emissions, calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

$\text{ES}_{i\text{ACTUAL}}$ = Emissions from each Group 1 storage vessel i that is uncontrolled or is controlled to a level less stringent than the reference control technology. This is calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

$(0.05) \text{ES}_{iu}$ = Emissions from each Group 1 storage vessel i if the reference control technology had been applied to the uncontrolled emissions, calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

$\text{ETR}_{i\text{ACTUAL}}$ = Emissions from each Group 1 transfer rack i that is uncontrolled or is controlled to a level less stringent than the reference control technology. This is calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(0.02) ETR_{iu} = Emissions from each Group 1 transfer rack i if the reference control technology had been applied to the uncontrolled emissions, calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

$EW_{iACTUAL}$ = Emissions from each Group 1 wastewater stream i that is uncontrolled or is controlled to a level less stringent than the reference control technology. This is calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

EW_{ic} = Emissions from each Group 1 wastewater stream i if the reference control technology had been applied to the uncontrolled emissions. This is calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

n = The number of emission points being included in the emissions average. The value of n is not necessarily the same for process vents, storage vessels, transfer racks, and wastewater.

(2) Emissions from process vents shall be calculated according to [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The location of a process vent shall be defined, and the characteristics of its gas stream shall be determined at a point that meets the conditions in either [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) or [\(B\)](#) of this section and the conditions in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)\(C\)](#) through [\(E\)](#) of this section.

(A) The point is after the final recovery device (if any recovery devices are present).

(B) If a gas stream included in an emissions average is combined with one or more other gas streams after a final recovery device (if any recovery devices are present), then for each gas stream, the point is at a representative point after any final recovery device and as near as feasible to, but before, the point of combination of the gas streams.

(C) The point is before any control device (for process vents, recovery devices shall not be considered control devices).

(D) The point is before discharge to the atmosphere.

(E) The measurement site for determination of the characteristics of the gas stream was selected using Method 1 or 1A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).

(ii) The following equation shall be used for each process vent i to calculate EPV_{iu} :

$$EPV_{iu} = (2.494 \times 10^{-9}) Qh \left(\sum_{j=1}^n C_j M_j \right)$$

where:

EPV_{iu} = Uncontrolled process vent emission rate from process vent i, megagrams per month.

Q = Vent stream flow rate, dry standard cubic meters per minute, measured using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of part 60, appendix A, as appropriate.

h = Monthly hours of operation during which positive flow is present in the vent, hours per month.

C_j = Concentration, parts per million by volume, dry basis, of organic HAP j as measured by Method 18 of part 60, appendix A.

M_j = Molecular weight of organic HAP j, gram per gram-mole.

n = Number of organic HAP's.

(A) The values of Q, C_j , and M_j shall be determined during a performance test conducted under representative operating conditions. The values of Q, C_j , and M_j shall be established in the Notification of Compliance Status and must be updated as provided in [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(B) If there is a change in capacity utilization other than a change in monthly operating hours, or if any other change is made to the process or product recovery equipment or operation such that the previously measured values of Q, C_j , and M_j are no longer representative, a new performance test shall be conducted to determine new representative values of Q, C_j , and M_j . These new values shall be used to calculate debits and credits from the time of the change forward, and the new values shall be reported in the next Periodic Report.

(iii) The following procedures and equations shall be used to calculate $EPV_{iACTUAL}$:

(A) If the vent is not controlled by a control device or pollution prevention measure, $EPV_{iACTUAL} = EPV_{iu}$, where EPV_{iu} is calculated according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(g\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(B) If the vent is controlled using a control device or a pollution prevention measure achieving less than 98-percent reduction,

$$EPV_{iACTUAL} = EPV_{iu} \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Percent reduction}}{100\%} \right)$$

(1) The percent reduction shall be measured according to the procedures in [§ 63.116 of this subpart](#) if a combustion control device is used. For a flare meeting the criteria in [§ 63.116\(a\) of this subpart](#), or a boiler or process heater meeting the criteria in [§ 63.116\(b\) of this subpart](#), the percent reduction shall be 98 percent. If a non-combustion

control device is used, percent reduction shall be demonstrated by a performance test at the inlet and outlet of the device, or, if testing is not feasible, by a control design evaluation and documented engineering calculations.

(2) For determining debits from Group 1 process vents, recovery devices shall not be considered control devices and cannot be assigned a percent reduction in calculating $EPV_{iACTUAL}$. The sampling site for measurement of uncontrolled emissions is after the final recovery device. However, as provided in [§ 63.113\(a\)\(3\)](#), a Group 1 process vent may add sufficient recovery to raise the TRE index value above 1.0, thereby becoming a Group 2 process vent.

(3) Procedures for calculating the percent reduction of pollution prevention measures are specified in [paragraph \(j\)](#) of this section.

(3) Emissions from storage vessels shall be calculated as follows:

(i) The following equation shall be used for each storage vessel i to calculate ES_{iu} :

$$ES_{iu} = \frac{L_B + L_W}{12}$$

where:

ES_{iu} = Uncontrolled emissions, defined as emissions from a fixed roof vessel having identical dimensions and vessel color as vessel i , megagrams per month.

L_B = Breathing loss emissions, megagrams per year, calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) of this section.

L_W = Working loss emissions, megagrams per year, calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

12 = Constant, months per year.

(A) Breathing loss emissions shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$L_B = 1.02 \times 10^{-5} M_v \left(\frac{P}{P_A - P} \right) 0.68_D 1.73_H 0.51_{\Delta T} 0.50_{F_p C} K_C$$

where:

M_v = Molecular weight of vapor in storage vessel, pound per pound-mole.

P_A = Average atmospheric pressure, pounds per square inch absolute.

P = True vapor pressure of the HAP at liquid storage temperature, pounds per square inch absolute. See table 21 of this subpart.

D = Tank diameter, feet.

H = Average vapor space height, feet. Use vessel-specific values or an assumed value of one-half the height.

ΔT = Average ambient diurnal temperature change, °F. A typical value of 20 °F may be used.

F_p = Paint factor, dimensionless, from table 22 of this subpart; use $F_p = 1$ for vessels located indoors.

C = Adjustment factor for small diameter tanks, dimensionless; use $C = 1$ for diameter ≥ 30 feet; use $C = 0.0771D - 0.0013D^2 - 0.1334$ for diameter < 30 feet.

K_C = Product factor, dimensionless. Use 1.0 for organic HAP's.

(B) Working losses shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$L_W = 1.089 \times 10^{-8} M_v (P)(V)(N) (K_N) (K_C)$$

where:

V = Tank capacity, gallon.

N = Number of turnovers per year.

K_N = Turnover factor, dimensionless, and

$$K_N = \frac{180 + N}{6N} \text{ for turnovers } > 36$$

$$K_N = 1 \text{ for turnovers } \leq 36.$$

M_v , P , and K_C as defined in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) of this section.

(C) The owner or operator may elect to calculate ES_{iu} in accordance with the methods described in American Petroleum Institute Publication 2518, Evaporative Loss from Fixed-Roof Tanks (incorporated by reference as specified in [§ 63.14 of this part](#)).

(1) The owner or operator who elects to use these alternative methods must use them for all storage vessels included in the emissions average as debit or credit generating points.

(2) The equations of [paragraphs \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) and [\(g\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section shall not be used in conjunction with the alternative methods provided under [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)\(C\)](#) of this section.

(ii) The following procedures and equations shall be used for each fixed roof storage vessel *i* that is not controlled with a floating roof to calculate $ES_{iACTUAL}$:

(A) If the vessel is not controlled, $ES_{iACTUAL} = ES_{iu}$, where ES_{iu} is calculated according to the procedures in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(B) Except as provided in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(C\)](#) of this section, if the vessel is controlled using a control device or pollution prevention measure achieving less than 95-percent reduction,

$$ES_{iACTUAL} = ES_{iu} * \left(\frac{1 - \text{Percent reduction}}{100} \right)$$

(1) The percent reduction for a control device shall be determined through a design evaluation according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.120\(d\) of this subpart](#).

(2) Procedures for calculating the percent reduction for pollution prevention measures are specified in [paragraph \(j\)](#) of this section.

(C) If the vessel is controlled according to the provisions of [§ 63.119\(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section whereby the control device is only required to achieve at least 90-percent reduction, the vessel shall not be considered to be generating debits.

(iii) The following equation shall be used for each internal floating roof vessel *i* that does not meet the specifications of [§ 63.119\(b\)](#) or [\(d\) of this subpart](#) to calculate $ES_{iACTUAL}$:

$$ES_{iACTUAL} = \frac{L_W + L_R + L_F + L_D}{12}$$

where:

L_W = Withdrawal loss emissions, megagrams per year, calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) of this section.

L_R = Rim seal loss emissions, megagrams per year, calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

L_F = Fitting loss emissions, megagrams per year, calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(C\)](#) of this section.

L_D = Deck seam loss emissions, megagrams per year, calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(D\)](#) of this section.

12 = Constant, months per year.

(A) Withdrawal loss emissions shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$L_W = \frac{1.018 \times 10^{-5} Q C W_L}{D} \left[1 + \left(\frac{N_c F_c}{D} \right) \right]$$

where:

Q = Throughput, gallon per year; (gallon/turnover) * (turnovers per year).

C = Shell clingage factor, barrel per 1,000 square foot, see table 23 of this subpart.

WL = Average liquid density, pound per gallon.

D = Tank diameter, feet.

N_c = Number of columns, dimensionless, see table 24 of this subpart.

F_c = Effective column diameter, feet [column perimeter (feet) $\div$ 3.1416], see table 25 of this subpart.

(B) Rim seal loss emissions shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$L_R = \frac{K_s V^n P^* D M_v K_c}{2,205}$$

where:

M_v = Molecular weight of vapor in storage vessel, pound per pound-mole.

D = Tank diameter, feet.

K_c = Product factor, dimensionless; use 1.0 for organic HAP's.

K_s = Seal factor, pound-mole per [foot (miles per hour)ⁿ year], see table 26 of this subpart.

V = Average wind speed at the source, miles per hour. A value of 10 miles per hour may be assumed if source-specific data are not available.

n = Seal related wind speed exponent, dimensionless, see table 26 of this subpart.

2,205 = Constant, pounds per megagram.

P^* = Vapor pressure function, dimensionless, and

$$P^* = \frac{\frac{P}{P_A}}{\left[1 + \left(1 - \frac{P}{P_A}\right)0.5\right]^2}$$

where:

P_A = Average atmospheric pressure, pounds per square inch absolute.

P = True vapor pressure at liquid storage temperature, pounds per square inch absolute.

(C) Fitting loss emissions shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$L_F = \frac{F_f P^* M_v K_c}{2,205}$$

where:

F_f = The total deck fitting loss factor, pound-mole per year, and

where:

$$F_f = \sum_{i=1}^n (N_{F_i} K_{F_i}) = \left[(N_{F_1} K_{F_1}) + (N_{F_2} K_{F_2}) + \dots + (N_{F_n} K_{F_n}) \right]$$

N_{Fi} = Number of fittings of a particular type, dimensionless. N_{Fi} is determined for the specific tank or estimated from tables 24 and 27 of this subpart.

K_{Fi} = Deck fitting loss factor for a particular type fitting, pound-mole per year. K_{Fi} is determined for each fitting type from table 27 of this subpart.

n = Number of different types of fittings, dimensionless.

P^* , M_v , K_c , and 2,205 as defined in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(D) Deck seam loss emissions shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$L_D = \frac{K_D S_D D^2 P^* M_v K_c}{2,205}$$

where:

K_D = Deck seam loss factor, pound-mole per foot per year, and

$K_D = 0.34$ for non-welded decks.

$K_D = 0$ for welded decks.

S_D = Deck seam length factor, feet per square foot, see table 28 of this subpart.

D , P^* , M_v , K_c , and 2,205 as defined in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(iv) The following equation shall be used for each external floating roof vessel i that does not meet the specifications of [§ 63.119\(c\) of this subpart](#) to calculate $ES_{iACTUAL}$:

$$ES_{iACTUAL} = \frac{L_W + L_R + L_F}{12}$$

where:

L_W = Withdrawal loss emissions, megagrams per year, calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iv\)\(A\)](#) of this section.

L_R = Rim seal loss emissions, megagrams per year, calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iv\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

L_F = Fitting loss emissions, megagrams per year, calculated according to [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iv\)\(C\)](#) of this section.

12 = Constant, months per year.

(A) Withdrawal loss emissions shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$L_W = \frac{4.28 \times 10^{-4} Q C W_L}{D}$$

where:

Q = Throughput, gallons per year.

C = Shell clingage factor, barrel per 1,000 square foot, see table 23 of this subpart.

W_L = Average liquid density, pound per gallon.

D = Vessel diameter, feet.

(B) Rim seal loss emissions shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$L_R = \frac{K_s V^N P^* D M_v K_c}{2,205}$$

where:

K_s = Seal factor, pound-mole per [foot (miles per hour)^N year], see table 29 of this subpart.

V = Average wind speed, miles per hour, at the source. A value of 10 miles per hour may be assumed if source-specific data are not available.

N = Seal wind speed exponent, dimensionless, see table 29 of this subpart.

P* = Vapor pressure function, dimensionless, as defined in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

D = Vessel diameter, feet.

M_v = Molecular weight of the HAP, pound per pound-mole.

K_c = Product factor, dimensionless; use 1.0 for organic HAP's.

2,205 = Constant, pounds per megagram.

(C) Fitting loss emissions shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$L_F = \frac{F_F P^* M_v K_c}{2,205}$$

where:

F_F = The total deck fitting loss factor, pound-mole per year, and

$$F_F = \sum_{i=1}^n (N_{F_i} K_{F_i}) = \left[(N_{F_1} K_{F_1}) + (N_{F_2} K_{F_2}) + \dots + (N_{F_n} K_{F_n}) \right]$$

where:

N_{F_i} = Number of fittings of a particular type, dimensionless. N_{F_i} is determined for the specific tank or estimated from tables 30 through 32 of this subpart.

K_{F_i} = Deck fitting loss factor for a particular type fitting, pound-mole per year, and

$K_{F_i} = K_{F_{ai}} + K_{F_{bi}} V^{m_i}$, pound-mole per year, see table 30 of this subpart for the appropriate values of K_{Fa} , K_{Fb} , and m for each fitting type.

V , P^* , M_v , K_c , and 2,205 as defined in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iv\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(4) Emissions from transfer racks shall be calculated as follows:

(i) The following equation shall be used for each transfer rack i to calculate ETR_{iu} :

$$ETR_{iu} = \left(1.20 \times 10^{-7} \right) \frac{SPMG}{T}$$

where:

ETR_{iu} = Uncontrolled transfer HAP emission rate from transfer rack i , megagrams per month.

S = Saturation factor, dimensionless (see table 33 of this subpart).

P = Weighted average rack partial pressure of organic HAP's transferred at the rack during the month, kilopascals.

M = Weighted average molecular weight of organic HAP's transferred at the transfer rack during the month, gram per gram-mole.

G = Monthly volume of organic HAP's transferred, liters per month.

T = Weighted rack bulk liquid loading temperature during the month, Kelvin (°C + 273).

(ii) The following equation shall be used for each transfer rack i to calculate the weighted average rack partial pressure:

$$P = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (P_j)(G_j)}{G}$$

where:

P_j = Maximum true vapor pressure of individual organic HAP transferred at the rack, kilopascals.

G = Monthly volume of organic HAP transferred, liters per month, and

$$G = \sum_{j=1}^n G_j$$

G_j = Monthly volume of individual organic HAP transferred at the transfer rack, liters per month.

n = Number of organic HAP's transferred at the transfer rack.

(iii) The following equation shall be used for each transfer rack i to calculate the weighted average rack molecular weight:

$$M = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (M_j)(G_j)}{G}$$

where:

M_j = Molecular weight of individual organic HAP transferred at the rack, gram per gram-mole.

G, G_j, and n as defined in [paragraph \(g\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(iv) The following equation shall be used for each transfer rack i to calculate the monthly weighted rack bulk liquid loading temperature:

$$T = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (T_j)(G_j)}{G}$$

where:

T_j = Average annual bulk temperature of individual organic HAP loaded at the transfer rack, Kelvin ((°C + 273).

G , G_j , and n as defined in [paragraph \(g\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(v) The following procedures and equations shall be used to calculate $ETR_{iACTUAL}$:

(A) If the transfer rack is not controlled, $ETR_{iACTUAL} = ETR_{iu}$, where ETR_{iu} is calculated using the equations specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) through [\(g\)\(4\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(B) If the transfer rack is controlled using a control device or a pollution prevention measure achieving less than the 98-percent reduction,

$$ETR_{iACTUAL} = ETR_{iu} \left(\frac{1 - \text{Percent reduction}}{100\%} \right)$$

(1) The percent reduction for a control device shall be measured according to the procedures and test methods specified in [§ 63.128\(a\) of this subpart](#). For a flare meeting the criteria in [§ 63.128\(b\) of this subpart](#) or a boiler or process heater meeting the criteria in [§ 63.128\(c\) of this subpart](#), the percent reduction shall be 98 percent. If testing is not feasible, percent reduction shall be determined through a design evaluation according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.128\(h\) of this subpart](#).

(2) Procedures for calculating the percent reduction for pollution prevention measures are specified in [paragraph \(j\)](#) of this section.

(5) Emissions from wastewater shall be calculated as follows:

(i) The following equation shall be used for each wastewater stream i to calculate EW_{ic} :

$$EWW_{ic} = \left(6.0 * 10^{-8}\right) Q_i H_i \sum_{m=1}^s (1 - Fr_m) Fe_m HAP_{im} \\ + (0.05) \left(6.0 * 10^{-8}\right) Q_i H_i \sum_{m=1}^s (Fr_m HAP_{im})$$

where:

EWW_{ic} = Monthly wastewater stream emission rate if wastewater stream i is controlled by the reference control technology, megagrams per month.

Q_i = Average flow rate for wastewater stream i, as determined by the procedure in [§ 63.144\(c\)\(3\)](#), liters per minute.

H_i = Number of hours during the month that wastewater stream i was generated, hours per month.

s = Total number of table 9 HAP in wastewater stream i.

Fr_m = Fraction removed of table 9 HAP m in wastewater, from table 9, dimensionless.

Fe_m = Fraction emitted of table 9 HAP m in wastewater, from table 34, dimensionless.

HAP_{im} = Average concentration of table 9 HAP m in wastewater stream i, parts per million by weight.

(A) HAP_{im} shall be determined for the point of determination or, at a location downstream of the point of determination and adjusted according as specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(6\) of this subpart](#), by developing and using the sampling plan specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#). The samples collected may be analyzed by any of the methods specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) through [\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(F\) of this subpart](#). Concentration measurements based on Method 305 shall be adjusted by dividing each concentration by the compound-specific F_m factor listed on table 34 of this subpart. Concentration measurements other than Method 305 shall not be adjusted by the compound-specific F_m factor listed in table 34 of this subpart.

(B) Values for Q_i , HAP_{im} , and C_{im} shall be determined during a performance test conducted under representative conditions as specified in [§ 63.145\(a\)\(3\)](#) and [\(a\)\(4\) of this subpart](#). The average value obtained from three test runs shall be used. The values of Q_i , HAP_{im} , and C_{im} shall be established in the Notification of Compliance Status and must be updated as provided in [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)\(i\)\(C\)](#) of this section.

(C) If there is a change to the process or operation such that the previously measured values of Q_i , HAP_{im} , and C_{im} are no longer representative, a new performance test shall

be conducted to determine new representative values of Q_i , HAP_{im} , and C_{im} . These new values shall be used to calculate debits and credits from the time of the change forward, and the new values shall be reported in the next Periodic Report.

(ii) The following equation shall be used to calculate $EW_{iACTUAL}$ for each wastewater stream i that is not managed according to the provisions for waste management units of §§ 63.133 through 63.137 of this subpart, as applicable, which specify equipment and work practices for suppressing and controlling vapors. Q_i , H_i , s , Fe_m , and HAP_{im} are as defined and determined according to paragraph (g)(5)(i) of this section.

$$EW_{iACTUAL} = (6.0 \times 10^{-8}) Q_i H_i \sum_{m=1}^s Fe_m HAP_{im}$$

Where:

$EW_{iACTUAL}$ = Monthly wastewater stream emission rate if wastewater stream i is uncontrolled or is controlled to a level less stringent than the reference control technology, megagrams per month.

(iii) The following equation shall be used to calculate $EW_{iACTUAL}$ for each wastewater stream i that is managed according to the requirements of §§ 63.133 through 63.137 of this subpart, as applicable, and wastewater stream i is uncontrolled or is controlled to a level less stringent than the reference control technology (for the purposes of the wastewater emissions averaging provisions, the term control is used to mean treatment). Q_i , H_i , s , Fe_m , and HAP_{im} are as defined and determined according to paragraph (g)(5)(i) of this section.

$$EW_{iACTUAL} = (6.0 * 10^{-8}) Q_i H_i \sum_{m=1}^s [Fe_m HAP_{im} (1 - PR_{im})] + \left(1 - \frac{R_i}{100\%}\right) (6.0 * 10^{-8}) Q_i H_i \sum_{m=1}^s (HAP_{im} PR_{im})$$

Where:

$EW_{iACTUAL}$ = Monthly wastewater stream emission rate if wastewater stream i is uncontrolled or is controlled to a level less stringent than the reference control technology, megagrams per month.

PR_{im} = The efficiency of the treatment process, or series of treatment processes, which treat wastewater stream i , in reducing the emission potential of table 9 HAP m in wastewater, dimensionless, as calculated by:

$$PR_{im} = \frac{HAP_{im-in} - HAP_{im-out}}{HAP_{im-in}}$$

Where:

HAP_{im-in} = Average concentration of table 9 HAP m, parts per million by weight, as defined and determined according to [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) of this section, in the wastewater entering the first treatment process in the series.

HAP_{im-out} = Average concentration of table 9 HAP m, parts per million by weight, as defined and determined according to [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) of this section, in the wastewater exiting the last treatment process in the series.

R_i = Reduction efficiency of the device used to control any vapor streams emitted and collected from wastewater stream i during treatment, dimensionless, as determined according to the procedures in [§ 63.145\(i\)](#) or [\(j\) of this subpart](#).

(h) Credits are generated by the difference between emissions that are allowed for each Group 1 and Group 2 emission point and the actual emissions from a Group 1 or Group 2 emission point that has been controlled after November 15, 1990 to a level more stringent than what is required by this subpart or any other State or Federal rule or statute. Credits shall be calculated as follows:

(1) The overall equation for calculating source-wide credits is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Credits} = & D \sum_{i=1}^n ((0.02) EPV1_{iu} - EPV1_{iACTUAL}) + D \sum_{i=1}^m (EPV2_{iBASE} - EPV2_{iACTUAL}) + D \sum_{i=1}^n \\ & ((0.05) ES1_{iu} - ES1_{iACTUAL}) + D \sum_{i=1}^m (ES2_{iBASE} - ES2_{iACTUAL}) + D \sum_{i=1}^n ((0.02) ETR1_{iu} - ETR1_{iACTUAL}) \\ & + D \sum_{i=1}^m (ETR2_{iBASE} - ETR2_{iACTUAL}) + D \sum_{i=1}^n (EWW1_{ic} - EWW1_{iACTUAL}) + D \sum_{i=1}^m (EWW2_{iBASE} - EWW2_{iACTUAL}) \end{aligned}$$

where:

Credits and all terms of the equation are in units of megagrams per month, the baseline date is November 15, 1990, and:

D = Discount factor = 0.9 for all credit generating emission points except those controlled by a pollution prevention measure, which will not be discounted.

$EPV1_{iACTUAL}$ = Emissions for each Group 1 process vent i that is controlled to a level more stringent than the reference control technology, calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(0.02) $EPV1_{iu}$ = Emissions from each Group 1 process vent i if the reference control technology had been applied to the uncontrolled emissions. $EPV1_{iu}$ is calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

$EPV2_{iACTUAL}$ = Emissions from each Group 2 process vent i that is controlled, calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

$EPV2_{iBASE}$ = Emissions from each Group 2 process vent i at the baseline date, as calculated in [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

$ES1_{iACTUAL}$ = Emissions from each Group 1 storage vessel i that is controlled to a level more stringent than the reference control technology, calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(0.05) $ES1_{iu}$ = Emissions from each Group 1 storage vessel i if the reference control technology had been applied to the uncontrolled emissions. $ES1_{iu}$ is calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

$ES2_{iACTUAL}$ = Emissions from each Group 2 storage vessel i that is controlled, calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

$ES2_{iBASE}$ = Emissions from each Group 2 storage vessel i at the baseline date, as calculated in [paragraph \(h\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

$ETR1_{iACTUAL}$ = Emissions from each Group 1 transfer rack i that is controlled to a level more stringent than the reference control technology, calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(0.02) $ETR1_{iu}$ = Emissions from each Group 1 transfer rack i if the reference control technology had been applied to the uncontrolled emissions. $ETR1_{iu}$ is calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

$ETR2_{iACTUAL}$ = Emissions from each Group 2 transfer rack i that are controlled, calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

$ETR2_{iBASE}$ = Emissions from each Group 2 transfer rack i at the baseline date, as calculated in [paragraph \(h\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

$EWV1_{iACTUAL}$ = Emissions from each Group 1 wastewater stream i that is controlled to a level more stringent than the reference control technology, calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

EWV1_{ic} = Emissions from each Group 1 wastewater stream i if the reference control technology had been applied to the uncontrolled emissions, calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

EWV2_{iACTUAL} = Emissions from each Group 2 wastewater stream i that is controlled, calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

EWV2_{iBASE} = Emissions from each Group 2 wastewater stream i at the baseline date, calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

n = Number of Group 1 emission points included in the emissions average. The value of n is not necessarily the same for process vents, storage vessels, transfer racks, and wastewater.

m = Number of Group 2 emission points included in the emissions average. The value of m is not necessarily the same for process vents, storage vessels, transfer racks, and wastewater.

(i) For an emission point controlled using a reference control technology, the percent reduction for calculating credits shall be no greater than the nominal efficiency associated with the reference control technology, unless a higher nominal efficiency is assigned as specified in [paragraph \(h\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(ii) For an emission point controlled to a level more stringent than the reference control technology, the nominal efficiency for calculating credits shall be assigned as described in [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section. A reference control technology may be approved for use in a different manner and assigned a higher nominal efficiency according to the procedures in [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.

(iii) For an emission point controlled using a pollution prevention measure, the nominal efficiency for calculating credits shall be as determined as described in [paragraph \(j\)](#) of this section.

(2) Emissions from process vents shall be determined as follows:

(i) Uncontrolled emissions from Group 1 process vents, EPV1_{iu}, shall be calculated according to the procedures and equation for EPV_{iu} in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(g\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(ii) Actual emissions from Group 1 process vents controlled using a technology with an approved nominal efficiency greater than 98 percent or a pollution prevention measure achieving greater than 98 percent emission reduction, EPV1_{iACTUAL}, shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$EPV1_{iACTUAL} = EPV1_{iu} \left(1 - \frac{\text{Nominal efficiency \%}}{100\%} \right)$$

(iii) The following procedures shall be used to calculate actual emissions from Group 2 process vents, $EPV2_{iACTUAL}$:

(A) For a Group 2 process vent controlled by a control device, a recovery device applied as a pollution prevention project, or a pollution prevention measure, if the control achieves a percent reduction less than or equal to 98 percent reduction,

$$EPV2_{iACTUAL} = EPV2_{iu} \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Percent reduction}}{100\%} \right)$$

(1) $EPV2_{iu}$ shall be calculated according to the equations and procedures for EPV_{iu} in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(g\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, except as provided in [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(A\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(2) The percent reduction shall be calculated according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(B\)\(1\) through \(g\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(B\)\(3\)](#) of this section, except as provided in [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(A\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(3) If a recovery device was added as part of a pollution prevention project, $EPV2_{iu}$ shall be calculated prior to that recovery device. The equation for EPV_{iu} in [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section shall be used to calculate $EPV2_{iu}$; however, the sampling site for measurement of vent stream flow rate and organic HAP concentration shall be at the inlet of the recovery device.

(4) If a recovery device was added as part of a pollution prevention project, the percent reduction shall be demonstrated by conducting a performance test at the inlet and outlet of that recovery device.

(B) For a Group 2 process vent controlled using a technology with an approved nominal efficiency greater than 98 percent or a pollution prevention measure achieving greater than 98 percent reduction,

$$EPV2_{iACTUAL} = EPV2_{iu} \left(1 - \frac{\text{Nominal efficiency \%}}{100\%} \right)$$

(iv) Emissions from Group 2 process vents at baseline, $EPV2_{iBASE}$, shall be calculated as follows:

(A) If the process vent was uncontrolled on November 15, 1990, $EPV2_{iBASE} = EPV2_{iu}$ and shall be calculated according to the procedures and equation for EPV_{iu} in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(g\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(B) If the process vent was controlled on November 15, 1990,

$$EPV2_{iBASE} = EPV2_{iu} \left(1 - \frac{\text{Percent reduction \%}}{100\%} \right)$$

where $EPV2_{iu}$ is calculated according to the procedures and equation for EPV_{iu} in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(g\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. The percent reduction shall be calculated according to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(B\)\(1\) through \(g\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(B\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(C) If a recovery device was added to a process vent as part of a pollution prevention project initiated after November 15, 1990, $EPV2_{iBASE} = EPV2_{iu}$, where $EPV2_{iu}$ is calculated according to [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(A\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(3) Emissions from storage vessels shall be determined as follows:

(i) Uncontrolled emissions from Group 1 storage vessels, $ES1_{iu}$, shall be calculated according to the equations and procedures for ES_{iu} in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(ii) Actual emissions from Group 1 storage vessels controlled using a technology with an approved nominal efficiency greater than 95 percent or a pollution prevention measure achieving greater than 95 percent emission reduction, $ES1_{iACTUAL}$, shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$ES1_{iACTUAL} = ES1_{iu} \left(1 - \frac{\text{Nominal efficiency \%}}{100\%} \right)$$

(iii) The following procedures shall be used to calculate actual emissions from Group 2 storage vessels, $ES2_{iACTUAL}$:

(A) For a Group 2 storage vessel controlled using a control device or a pollution prevention measure (other than an internal or external floating roof) achieving a percent reduction less than or equal to 95-percent reduction,

$$ES2_{iACTUAL} = ES2_{iu} \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Percent reduction}}{100\%} \right)$$

(1) $ES2_{iu}$ is calculated according to the equations and procedures for ES_{iu} in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(2) The percent reduction shall be calculated according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(g\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(B\)\(1\) and \(g\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(B\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(3) If an internal or external floating roof meeting the specifications of [§ 63.119 \(b\)](#), [\(c\)](#), or [\(d\) of this subpart](#) is used to control the vessel, the percent reduction shall be 95 percent.

(B) If a Group 2 storage vessel is controlled with an internal or external floating roof not meeting the specifications of [§ 63.119 \(b\)](#), [\(c\)](#), or [\(d\) of this subpart](#), $ES2_{iACTUAL}$ shall be calculated as specified for $ES_{iACTUAL}$ in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) or [\(g\)\(3\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(C) For a Group 2 storage vessel controlled using a technology with an approved nominal efficiency greater than 95 percent or a pollution prevention measure achieving greater than 95 percent reduction,

$$ES2_{iACTUAL} = ES2_{iu} \left(1 - \frac{\text{Nominal efficiency \%}}{100\%} \right)$$

(iv) Emissions from Group 2 storage vessels at baseline, $ES2_{iBASE}$, shall be calculated as follows:

(A) If the fixed-roof vessel was uncontrolled on November 15, 1990, $ES2_{iBASE} = ES2_{iu}$ and shall be calculated according to the procedures and equations for ES_{iu} in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(B) If the storage vessel was controlled on November 15, 1990:

(1) The equations for $ES_{iACTUAL}$ in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section shall be used to calculate $ES2_{iBASE}$ for vessels controlled with an internal floating roof that does not meet the specifications of [§ 63.119 \(b\)](#) or [\(d\) of this subpart](#).

(2) The equations for $ES_{iACTUAL}$ in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(iv\)](#) of this section shall be used to calculate $ES2_{iBASE}$ for vessels controlled with an external floating roof that does not meet the specifications of [§ 63.119\(c\) of this subpart](#).

(3) The following equations shall be used to calculate $ES2_{iBASE}$ for vessels controlled with a control device,

$$ES2_{iBASE} = ES2_{iu} \left(1 - \frac{\text{Percent reduction \%}}{100\%} \right)$$

where $ES2_{iu}$ shall be calculated according to the equations for ES_{iu} in [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section. The percent reduction shall be calculated according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(g\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(B\)\(1\)](#) and [\(g\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(B\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(4) Emissions from transfer racks shall be determined as follows:

(i) Uncontrolled emissions from Group 1 transfer racks, $ETR1_{iu}$, shall be calculated according to the procedures and equations for ETR_{iu} as described in [paragraphs \(g\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(g\)\(4\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(ii) Actual emissions from Group 1 transfer racks controlled using a technology with an approved nominal efficiency greater than 98 percent or a pollution prevention measure achieving greater than 98 percent emission reduction, $ETR1_{iACTUAL}$, shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$ETR1_{iACTUAL} = ETR1_{iu} \left(1 - \frac{\text{Nominal efficiency}}{100\%} \right)$$

(iii) The following procedures shall be used to calculate actual emissions from Group 2 transfer racks, $ETR2_{iACTUAL}$:

(A) For a Group 2 transfer rack controlled by a control device or a pollution prevention measure achieving a percent reduction less than or equal to 98 percent reduction,

$$ETR2_{iACTUAL} = ETR2_{iu} \left(1 - \frac{\text{Percent reduction}}{100\%} \right)$$

(1) $ETR2_{iu}$ shall be calculated according to the equations and procedures for ETR_{iu} in [paragraphs \(g\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(g\)\(4\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(2) The percent reduction shall be calculated according to the procedures in [paragraph \(g\)\(4\)\(v\)\(B\)\(1\)](#) and [\(g\)\(4\)\(v\)\(B\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(B) For a Group 2 transfer rack controlled using a technology with an approved nominal efficiency greater than 98 percent or a pollution prevention measure achieving greater than 98 percent reduction,

$$ETR2_{iACTUAL} = ETR2_{iu} \left(1 - \frac{\text{Nominal efficiency}}{100\%} \right)$$

(iv) Emissions from Group 2 transfer racks at baseline, $ETR2_{iBASE}$, shall be calculated as follows:

(A) If the transfer rack was uncontrolled on November 15, 1990, $ETR2_{iBASE} = ETR2_{iu}$ and shall be calculated according to the procedures and equations for ETR_{iu} in [paragraphs \(g\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(g\)\(4\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(B) If the transfer rack was controlled on November 15, 1990,

$$ETR2_{iBASE} = ETR2_{iu} \left(1 - \frac{\text{Percent reduction}}{100\%} \right)$$

where $ETR2_{iu}$ is calculated according to the procedures and equations for ETR_{iu} in [paragraphs \(g\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(g\)\(4\)\(iv\)](#) of this section. Percent reduction shall be calculated according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(g\)\(4\)\(v\)\(B\)\(1\) and \(g\)\(4\)\(v\)\(B\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(5) Emissions from wastewater shall be determined as follows:

(i) $EW1_{ic}$ shall be calculated according to the equation for $EW1_{ic}$ in [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(ii) $EW2_{iBASE}$ shall be calculated according to the equation for $EW2_{iACTUAL}$ in [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#) of this section for each Group 2 wastewater stream i , which on November 15, 1990, was not managed according to the requirements of [§§ 63.133 through 63.137 of this subpart](#), as applicable.

(iii) $EW2_{iBASE}$ shall be calculated according to the equation for $EW2_{iACTUAL}$ in [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)\(iii\)](#) of this section for each Group 2 wastewater stream i , which on November 15, 1990, was managed according to the requirements of [§§ 63.133 through 63.137 of this subpart](#), as applicable, and was uncontrolled or controlled to a level less stringent than the reference control technology.

(iv) For Group 2 wastewater streams that are managed according to the requirements of [§§ 63.133 through 63.137 of this subpart](#), as applicable, $EW2_{iACTUAL}$ shall be calculated as follows:

(A) $EW2_{iACTUAL}$ shall be calculated according to the equation for $EW2_{iACTUAL}$ in [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)\(iii\)](#) of this section for each Group 2 wastewater stream i that is controlled to a level less stringent than, or equivalent to, the reference control technology.

(B) $EW2_{iACTUAL}$ shall be calculated according to the procedures for calculating $EW1_{iACTUAL}$ in [paragraph \(h\)\(5\)\(v\)](#) of this section for each Group 2 wastewater stream that is controlled to a level more stringent than the reference control technology.

(v) The following equations for $EW1_{iACTUAL}$ shall be used to calculate emissions from each Group 1 wastewater stream i that is managed according to the requirements of [§§ 63.133 through 63.137 of this subpart](#), as applicable, and is controlled to a level more stringent than the reference control technology.

(A) If the Group 1 wastewater stream i is controlled using a treatment process or series of treatment processes with an approved nominal reduction efficiency in the concentration

of table 9 HAP for stream i greater than that of the design steam stripper specified in [§ 63.138\(d\) of this subpart](#), and the control device used to reduce table 9 HAP emissions from the vapor stream(s) vented from the treatment process(es) achieves a percent reduction equal to 95 percent, the following equation shall be used. All terms in this equation are as defined and determined in [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

$$EWW1_{iACTUAL} = (6.0 * 10^{-8}) Q_i H_i \sum_{m=1}^s [Fe_m HAP_{im} (1 - PR_{im})] + 0.05 (6.0 * 10^{-8}) Q_i H_i \sum_{m=1}^s [HAP_{im} PR_{im}]$$

(B) If the Group 1 wastewater stream i is not controlled using a treatment process or series of treatment processes with a nominal reduction efficiency in the table 9 HAP concentration greater than that of the design steam stripper specified in [§ 63.138\(d\) of this subpart](#), but the vapor stream(s) vented from the treatment process(es) are controlled using a device with an approved nominal efficiency greater than 95 percent, the following equation shall be used. All terms other than nominal efficiency are as defined and determined in [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

$$EWW1_{iACTUAL} = (6.0 * 10^{-8}) Q_i H_i \sum_{m=1}^s [Fe_m HAP_{im} (1 - Fr_m)] + \left(1 - \frac{\text{Nominal efficiency \%}}{100}\right) (6.0 * 10^{-8}) Q_i H_i \sum_{m=1}^s [HAP_{im} Fr_m]$$

(C) If the Group 1 wastewater stream i is controlled using a treatment process or series of treatment processes with an approved nominal reduction efficiency in the table 9 HAP concentration greater than that of the design steam stripper specified in [§ 63.138\(d\) of this subpart](#), and the vapor stream(s) vented from the treatment process are controlled using a device with an approved nominal efficiency greater than 95 percent, the following equation shall be used. All terms other than nominal efficiency are as defined and determined in [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

$$EWW1_{iACTUAL} = (6.0 * 10^{-8}) Q_i H_i \sum_{m=1}^s [Fe_m HAP_{im} (1 - PR_{im})] + \left(1 - \frac{\text{Nominal efficiency \%}}{100}\right) (6.0 * 10^{-8}) Q_i H_i \sum_{m=1}^s [HAP_{im} PR_{im}]$$

(i) The following procedures shall be followed to establish nominal efficiencies. The procedures in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\) through \(i\)\(6\)](#) of this section shall be followed for control technologies that are different in use or design from the reference control technologies and achieve greater percent reductions than the percent efficiencies assigned to the reference control technologies in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

(1) In those cases where the owner or operator is seeking permission to take credit for use of a control technology that is different in use or design from the reference control technology, and the different control technology will be used in more than three applications at a single plant-site, the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(i\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) of this section to the Director of the EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards in writing:

(i) Emission stream characteristics of each emission point to which the control technology is or will be applied including the kind of emission point, flow, organic HAP concentration, and all other stream characteristics necessary to design the control technology or determine its performance.

(ii) Description of the control technology including design specifications.

(iii) Documentation demonstrating to the Administrator's satisfaction the control efficiency of the control technology. This may include performance test data collected using an appropriate EPA method or any other method validated according to Method 301 of [appendix A of this part](#). If it is infeasible to obtain test data, documentation may include a design evaluation and calculations. The engineering basis of the calculation procedures and all inputs and assumptions made in the calculations shall be documented.

(iv) A description of the parameter or parameters to be monitored to ensure that the control technology will be operated in conformance with its design and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters).

(2) The Administrator shall determine within 120 calendar days whether an application presents sufficient information to determine nominal efficiency. The Administrator reserves the right to request specific data in addition to the items listed in [paragraph \(i\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(3) The Administrator shall determine within 120 calendar days of the submittal of sufficient data whether a control technology shall have a nominal efficiency and the level of that nominal efficiency. If, in the Administrator's judgment, the control technology achieves a level of emission reduction greater than the reference control technology for a particular kind of emission point, the Administrator will publish a Federal Register notice establishing a nominal efficiency for the control technology.

(4) The Administrator may condition permission to take emission credits for use of the control technology on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the specified nominal efficiency.

(5) In those cases where the owner or operator is seeking permission to take credit for use of a control technology that is different in use or design from the reference control technology and the different control technology will be used in no more than three applications at a single plant site, the information listed in paragraphs (i)(1)(i) through (i)(1)(iv) can be submitted to the permitting authority for the source for approval instead of the Administrator.

(i) In these instances, use and conditions for use of the control technology can be approved by the permitting authority as part of an operating permit application or modification. The permitting authority shall follow the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(2\) through \(i\)\(4\)](#) of this section except that, in these instances, a Federal Register notice is not required to establish the nominal efficiency for the different technology.

(ii) If, in reviewing the application, the permitting authority believes the control technology has broad applicability for use by other sources, the permitting authority shall submit the information provided in the application to the Director of the EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. The Administrator shall review the technology for broad applicability and may publish a Federal Register notice; however, this review shall not affect the permitting authority's approval of the nominal efficiency of the control technology for the specific application.

(6) If, in reviewing an application for a control technology for an emission point, the Administrator or permitting authority determines the control technology is not different in use or design from the reference control technology, the Administrator or permitting authority shall deny the application.

(j) The following procedures shall be used for calculating the efficiency (percent reduction) of pollution prevention measures:

(1) A pollution prevention measure is any practice which meets the criteria of [paragraphs \(j\)\(1\)\(i\) and \(j\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) A pollution prevention measure is any practice that results in a lesser quantity of organic HAP emissions per unit of product released to the atmosphere prior to out-of-process recycling, treatment, or control of emissions, while the same product is produced.

(ii) Pollution prevention measures may include: substitution of feedstocks that reduce HAP emissions; alterations to the production process to reduce the volume of materials released to the environment; equipment modifications; housekeeping measures; and in-process recycling that returns waste materials directly to production as raw materials. Production cutbacks do not qualify as pollution prevention.

(2) The emission reduction efficiency of pollution prevention measures implemented after November 15, 1990, can be used in calculating the actual emissions from an emission point in the debit and credit equations in [paragraphs \(g\) and \(h\)](#) of this section. When the term "organic HAP" is used in [§ 63.150\(j\)\(2\)](#) in reference to wastewater emission points, the term "table 9 HAP" shall apply for the purposes of this paragraph.

(i) For pollution prevention measures, the percent reduction used in the equations in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\) through \(g\)\(5\)](#) of this section and [paragraphs \(h\)\(2\) through \(h\)\(5\)](#) of this section is the percent difference between the monthly organic HAP emissions for each emission point after the pollution prevention measure for the most recent month versus monthly emissions from the same emission point before the pollution prevention measure, adjusted by the volume of product produced during the two monthly periods.

(ii) The following equation shall be used to calculate the percent reduction of a pollution prevention measure for each emission point.

$$\text{Percent reduction} = \frac{E_B - \frac{(E_{pp} \times P_B)}{P_{pp}}}{E_B} \times 100\%$$

where:

Percent reduction = Efficiency of pollution prevention measure (percent organic HAP reduction).

E_B = Monthly emissions before the pollution prevention measure, megagrams per month, determined as specified in [paragraphs \(j\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\), \(j\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(B\), and \(j\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(C\)](#) of this section.

E_{pp} = Monthly emissions after the pollution prevention measure, megagrams per month, as determined for the most recent month, determined as specified in [paragraphs \(j\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(D\) or \(j\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(E\)](#) of this section.

P_B = Monthly production before the pollution prevention measure, megagrams per month, during the same period over which E_B is calculated.

P_{pp} = Monthly production after the pollution prevention measure, megagrams per month, as determined for the most recent month.

(A) The monthly emissions before the pollution prevention measure, E_B , shall be determined in a manner consistent with the equations and procedures in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\), \(g\)\(3\), and \(g\)\(4\)](#) of this section for process vents, storage vessels, and transfer operations.

(B) For wastewater, E_B shall be calculated as follows:

$$E_B = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left(6.0 \times 10^{-8} \right) Q_{Bi} H_{Bi} \sum_{m=1}^s Fe_m HAP_{Bim} \right]$$

Where:

n = Number of wastewater streams.

Q_{Bi} = Average flow rate for wastewater stream i before the pollution prevention measure, defined and determined according to [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) of this section, liters per minute, before implementation of the pollution prevention measure.

H_{Bi} = Number of hours per month that wastewater stream i was discharged before the pollution prevention measure, hours per month.

s = Total number of table 9 HAP in wastewater stream i.

F_{em} = Fraction emitted of table 9 HAP m in wastewater of this subpart, dimensionless.

HAP_{Bim} = Average concentration of table 9 HAP m in wastewater stream i, defined and determined according to [paragraph \(g\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) of this section, before the pollution prevention measure, parts per million by weight, as measured before the implementation of the pollution measure.

(C) If the pollution prevention measure was implemented prior to April 22, 1994, records may be used to determine E_B .

(D) The monthly emissions after the pollution prevention measure, E_{pp} , may be determined during a performance test or by a design evaluation and documented engineering calculations. Once an emissions-to-production ratio has been established, the ratio can be used to estimate monthly emissions from monthly production records.

(E) For wastewater, E_{pp} shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$E_{pp} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left(6.0 \times 10^{-8} \right) Q_{ppi} H_{ppi} \sum_{m=1}^s F_{em} HAP_{ppim} \right]$$

where n, Q_{ppi} , H_{ppi} , s, F_{em} , and HAP_{ppim} are defined and determined as described in [paragraph \(j\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section except that Q_{ppi} , H_{ppi} , and HAP_{ppim} shall be determined after the pollution prevention measure has been implemented.

(iii) All equations, calculations, test procedures, test results, and other information used to determine the percent reduction achieved by a pollution prevention measure for each emission point shall be fully documented.

(iv) The same pollution prevention measure may reduce emissions from multiple emission points. In such cases, the percent reduction in emissions for each emission point must be calculated.

(v) For the purposes of the equations in [paragraphs \(h\)\(2\) through \(h\)\(5\)](#) of this section, used to calculate credits for emission points controlled more stringently than the reference control technology, the nominal efficiency of a pollution prevention measure is equivalent to the percent reduction of the pollution prevention measure. When a pollution prevention measure is used, the owner or operator of a source is not required to apply to the Administrator for a nominal efficiency and is not subject to [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.

(k) The owner or operator must demonstrate that the emissions from the emission points proposed to be included in the average will not result in greater hazard or, at the option of the operating permit authority, greater risk to human health or the environment than if the emission points were controlled according to the provisions in [§§ 63.113 through 63.148](#).

(1) This demonstration of hazard or risk equivalency shall be made to the satisfaction of the operating permit authority.

(i) The Administrator may require owners and operators to use specific methodologies and procedures for making a hazard or risk determination.

(ii) The demonstration and approval of hazard or risk equivalency shall be made according to any guidance that the Administrator makes available for use.

(2) Owners and operators shall provide documentation demonstrating the hazard or risk equivalency of their proposed emissions average in their operating permit application or in their Implementation Plan if an operating permit application has not yet been submitted.

(3) An emissions averaging plan that does not demonstrate hazard or risk equivalency to the satisfaction of the Administrator shall not be approved. The Administrator may require such adjustments to the emissions averaging plan as are necessary in order to ensure that the average will not result in greater hazard or risk to human health or the environment than would result if the emission points were controlled according to [§§ 63.113 through 63.148 of this subpart](#).

(4) A hazard or risk equivalency demonstration must:

(i) Be a quantitative, bona fide chemical hazard or risk assessment;

(ii) Account for differences in chemical hazard or risk to human health or the environment;
and

(iii) Meet any requirements set by the Administrator for such demonstrations.

(l) For periods of excursions, an owner or operator may request that the provisions of [paragraphs \(1\)\(1\) through \(1\)\(4\)](#) of this section be followed instead of the procedures in [paragraphs \(f\)\(3\)\(i\) and \(f\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator of excursions in the Periodic Reports as required in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#).

(2) The owner or operator shall demonstrate that other types of monitoring data or engineering calculations are appropriate to establish that the control device for the emission point was operating in such a fashion to warrant assigning full or partial credits and debits. This demonstration shall be made to the Administrator's satisfaction, and the Administrator may establish procedures of demonstrating compliance that are acceptable.

(3) The owner or operator shall provide documentation of the excursion and the other type of monitoring data or engineering calculations to be used to demonstrate that the control device for the emission point was operating in such a fashion to warrant assigning full or partial credits and debits.

(4) The Administrator may assign full or partial credit and debits upon review of the information provided.

(m) For each Group 1 or Group 2 emission point included in an emissions average, the owner or operator shall perform testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting equivalent to that required for Group 1 emission points complying with [§§ 63.113 through 63.148 of this subpart](#). The specific requirements for process vents, storage vessels, transfer racks, and wastewater are identified in [paragraphs \(m\)\(1\) through \(m\)\(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) The source shall implement the following testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting procedures for each process vent equipped with a flare, incinerator, boiler, or process heater.

(i) Determine, consistent with [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section, whether the process vent is Group 1 or Group 2 according to the procedures in [§ 63.115](#).

(ii) Conduct initial performance tests to determine percent reduction as specified in [§ 63.116 of this subpart](#);

(iii) Monitor the operating parameters, keep records, and submit reports specified in [§ 63.114](#), [§ 63.117\(a\)](#), and [§ 63.118 \(a\), \(f\), and \(g\) of this subpart](#), as appropriate for the specific control device.

(2) The source shall implement the following procedures for each process vent equipped with a carbon adsorber, absorber, or condenser but not equipped with a control device:

(i) Determine, consistent with [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section, the flow rate, organic HAP concentration, and TRE index value using the methods specified in [§ 63.115](#);

(ii) Monitor the operating parameters, keep records, and submit reports specified in [§ 63.114](#), [§ 63.117\(a\)](#), and [§ 63.118\(b\), \(f\), and \(g\) of this subpart](#), as appropriate for the specific recovery device.

(3) The source shall implement the following procedures for each storage vessel controlled with an internal floating roof, external roof, or a closed vent system with a control device, as appropriate to the control technique:

- (i) Perform the monitoring or inspection procedures in [§ 63.120 of this subpart](#),
- (ii) Perform the reporting and recordkeeping procedures in [§§ 63.122 and 63.123 of this subpart](#), and
- (iii) For closed vent systems with control devices, conduct an initial design evaluation and submit an operating plan as specified in [§ 63.120\(d\)](#) and [§ 63.122\(a\)\(2\)](#) and [\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(4) The source shall implement the following procedures for each transfer rack controlled with a vapor balancing system, or a vapor collection system and an incinerator, flare, boiler, process heater, adsorber, condenser, or absorber, as appropriate to the control technique:

- (i) The monitoring and inspection procedures in [§ 63.127 of this subpart](#),
- (ii) The testing and compliance procedures in [§ 63.128 of this subpart](#), and
- (iii) The reporting and recordkeeping procedures in [§ 63.129](#) and [§ 63.130 of this subpart](#).

(5) The source shall implement the following procedures for wastewater emission points, as appropriate to the control techniques:

- (i) For wastewater treatment processes, conduct tests as specified in [§ 63.138\(j\) of this subpart](#).
- (ii) Conduct inspections and monitoring as specified in [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#).
- (iii) A recordkeeping program as specified in [§ 63.147 of this subpart](#).
- (iv) A reporting program as specified in [§ 63.146 of this subpart](#).

(6) If an emission point in an emissions average is controlled using a pollution prevention measure or a device or technique for which no monitoring parameters or inspection procedures are specified in [§ 63.114](#), [§ 63.120](#), [§ 63.127](#), or [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall submit the information specified in [§ 63.151\(f\) of this subpart](#) in the Implementation Plan or operating permit application.

(n) Records of all information required to calculate emission debits and credits shall be retained for five years.

(o) Initial Notifications, Implementation Plans, Notifications of Compliance Status, Periodic Reports, and other reports shall be submitted as required by [§ 63.151](#) and [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#).

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [60 FR 63628](#), Dec. 12, 1995; [64 FR 20192](#), Apr. 26, 1999; [66 FR 6934](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.151 Initial notification.

(a) Each owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall submit the reports listed in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(a\)\(5\)](#) of this section. Owners or operators requesting an extension of compliance shall also submit the report listed in [paragraph \(a\)\(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) An Initial Notification described in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, and

(2) An Implementation Plan for new sources subject to this subpart or for emission points to be included in an emissions average, unless an operating permit application has been submitted prior to the date the Implementation Plan is due and the owner or operator has elected to include the information specified in [§ 63.152\(e\)](#) in that application. The submittal date and contents of the Implementation Plan are specified in [paragraphs \(c\)](#) and [\(d\)](#) of this section.

(3) A Notification of Compliance Status described in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#),

(4) Periodic Reports described in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#), and

(5) Other reports described in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#).

(6) Pursuant to section 112(i)(3)(B) of the Act, an owner or operator may request an extension allowing the existing source up to 1 additional year to comply with section 112(d) standards.

(i) For purposes of this subpart, a request for an extension shall be submitted to the permitting authority as part of the operating permit application or as part of the Initial Notification or as a separate submittal. Requests for extensions shall be submitted no later than 120 days prior to the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100\(k\)\(2\)](#), [§ 63.100\(l\)\(4\)](#), and [§ 63.100\(m\)](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), except as provided for in [paragraph \(a\)\(6\)\(iv\)](#) of this section. The dates specified in [§ 63.6\(i\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#) for submittal of requests for extensions shall not apply to sources subject to this subpart G.

(ii) A request for an extension of compliance must include the data described in [§ 63.6\(i\)\(6\)\(i\) \(A\), \(B\), and \(D\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(iii) The requirements in [§ 63.6\(i\)\(8\)](#) through [\(i\)\(14\)](#) of subpart A will govern the review and approval of requests for extensions of compliance with this subpart.

(iv) An owner or operator may submit a compliance extension request after the date specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) of this section provided the need for the compliance extension arose after that date and before the otherwise applicable compliance date, and the need arose due to circumstances beyond reasonable control of the owner or operator. This request shall include, in addition to the information in [paragraph \(a\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, a statement of the reasons additional time is needed and the date when the owner or operator first learned of the problem.

(7) The reporting requirements for storage vessels are located in [§ 63.122 of this subpart](#).

(b) Each owner or operator of an existing or new source subject to subpart G shall submit a written Initial Notification to the Administrator, containing the information described in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section, according to the schedule in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section. The Initial Notification provisions in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(2\)](#), [\(b\)\(3\)](#), and [\(b\)\(6\)](#) of subpart A shall not apply to owners or operators of sources subject to subpart G.

(1) The Initial Notification shall include the following information:

- (i) The name and address of the owner or operator;
- (ii) The address (physical location) of the affected source;
- (iii) An identification of the kinds of emission points within the source that are subject to this subpart;
- (iv) An identification of the chemical manufacturing processes subject to subpart G; and
- (v) A statement of whether the source can achieve compliance by the relevant compliance date specified in [§ 63.100](#) of subpart F.

(2) The Initial Notification shall be submitted according to the schedule in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#), [\(b\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), or [\(b\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

- (i) For an existing source, the Initial Notification shall be submitted within 120 calendar days after the date of promulgation, or no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later.
- (ii) For a new source that has an initial start-up 90 calendar days after the date of promulgation of this subpart or later, the application for approval of construction or reconstruction required by [§ 63.5\(d\)](#) of subpart A shall be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification. The application shall be submitted as soon as practicable before construction or reconstruction is planned to commence (but it need not be sooner than 90 calendar days after the date of promulgation of this subpart). For a new source that reclassifies to major source status after January 19, 2021 and greater than 90 days after the initial start-up, the source shall submit the initial notification required by [§ 63.9\(b\)](#) no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart.

(iii) For a new source that has an initial start-up prior to 90 calendar days after the date of promulgation, the Initial Notification shall be submitted within 90 calendar days after the date of promulgation of this subpart, or no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later. The application for approval of construction or reconstruction described in [§ 63.5\(d\)](#) of subpart A is not required for these sources.

(c) Each owner or operator of an existing source with emission points that will be included in an emissions average or new source subject to this subpart must submit an Implementation Plan to the Administrator by the dates specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) and [\(c\)\(2\)](#) of this section, unless an operating permit application accompanied by the information specified in [§ 63.152\(e\) of this subpart](#) has been submitted. The Implementation Plan for emissions averaging is subject to Administrator approval.

(1) Each owner or operator of an existing source subject to this subpart who elects to comply with [§ 63.112 of this subpart](#) by using emissions averaging for any emission points, and who has not submitted an operating permit application accompanied by the information specified in [§ 63.152\(e\) of this subpart](#) at least 18 months prior to the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100 of subpart F of this part](#), shall develop an Implementation Plan for emissions averaging. For existing sources, the Implementation Plan for those emission points to be included in an emissions average shall be submitted no later than 18 months prior to the compliance dates in [§ 63.100 of subpart F of this part](#).

(2) Each owner or operator of a new source shall submit an Implementation Plan by the date specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) or [\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, as applicable, unless an operating permit application containing the information in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section has been submitted by that date.

(i) For a new source that has an initial start-up 90 calendar days after the date of promulgation of this subpart or later, the Implementation Plan shall be submitted with the application for approval of construction or reconstruction by the date specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(ii) For a new source that has an initial start-up prior to 90 calendar days after the date of promulgation, the Implementation Plan shall be submitted within 90 calendar days after the date of promulgation of this subpart.

(3) The Administrator shall determine within 120 calendar days whether the Implementation Plan submitted by sources using emissions averaging presents sufficient information. The Administrator shall either approve the Implementation Plan, request changes, or request that the owner or operator submit additional information. Once the Administrator receives sufficient information, the Administrator shall approve, disapprove, or request changes to the plan within 120 calendar days.

(d) Each owner or operator required to submit an Implementation Plan for emissions averaging shall include in the plan, for all emission points included in the emissions average, the information listed in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(d\)\(8\)](#) of this section.

(1) The identification of all emission points in the planned emissions average and notation of whether each point is a Group 1 or Group 2 emission point as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

(2) The projected emission debits and credits for each emission point and the sum for the emission points involved in the average calculated according to [§ 63.150 of this subpart](#). The projected credits must be greater than the projected debits, as required under [§ 63.150\(e\)\(3\) of this subpart](#).

(3) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure that will be used for each emission point included in the average and date of application or expected date of application.

(4) The specific identification of each emission point affected by a pollution prevention measure. To be considered a pollution prevention measure, the criteria in [§ 63.150\(j\)\(1\) of this subpart](#) must be met. If the same pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple emission points in the average, the owner or operator must identify each of these emission points.

(5) A statement that the compliance demonstration, monitoring, inspection, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions in [§ 63.150\(m\)](#), [\(n\)](#), and [\(o\) of this subpart](#) that are applicable to each emission point in the emissions average will be implemented beginning on the date of compliance.

(6) Documentation of the information listed in [paragraph \(d\)\(6\)\(i\) through \(d\)\(6\)\(v\) of this section](#) for each process vent, storage vessel, or transfer rack included in the average.

(i) The values of the parameters used to determine whether the emission point is Group 1 or Group 2. Where TRE index value is used for process vent group determination, the estimated or measured values of the parameters used in the TRE equation in [§ 63.115\(d\) of this subpart](#) (flow rate, organic HAP emission rate, TOC emission rate, and net heating value) and the resulting TRE index value shall be submitted.

(ii) The estimated values of all parameters needed for input to the emission debit and credit calculations in [§ 63.150 \(g\)](#) and [\(h\) of this subpart](#). These parameter values, or as appropriate, limited ranges for the parameter values, shall be specified in the source's Implementation Plan (or operating permit) as enforceable operating conditions. Changes to these parameters must be reported as required by [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)\(ii\) of this section](#).

(iii) The estimated percent reduction if a control technology achieving a lower percent reduction than the efficiency of the reference control technology, as defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#), is or will be applied to the emission point.

(iv) The anticipated nominal efficiency if a control technology achieving a greater percent emission reduction than the efficiency of the reference control technology is or will be

applied to the emission point. The procedures in [§ 63.150\(i\) of this subpart](#) shall be followed to apply for a nominal efficiency.

(v) The operating plan required in [§ 63.122\(a\)\(2\)](#) and [\(b\) of this subpart](#) for each storage vessel controlled with a closed-vent system with a control device other than a flare.

(7) The information specified in [§ 63.151\(f\) of this subpart](#) shall be included in the Implementation Plan for:

(i) Each process vent or transfer rack controlled by a pollution prevention measure or control technique for which monitoring parameters or inspection procedures are not specified in [§ 63.114](#), [§ 63.126\(b\)\(3\)](#), or [§ 63.127 of this subpart](#), and

(ii) Each storage vessel controlled by pollution prevention or a control technique other than an internal or external floating roof or a closed vent system with a control device.

(8) Documentation of the information listed in paragraph (d)(8)(i) through (d)(8)(iv) for each process wastewater stream included in the average.

(i) The information used to determine whether the wastewater stream is a Group 1 or Group 2 wastewater stream.

(ii) The estimated values of all parameters needed for input to the wastewater emission credit and debit calculations in [§ 63.150 \(g\)\(5\)](#) and [\(h\)\(5\) of this subpart](#).

(iii) The estimated percent reduction if:

(A) A control technology that achieves an emission reduction less than or equal to the emission reduction achieved by the design steam stripper, as specified in [§ 63.138\(g\) of this subpart](#), is or will be applied to the wastewater stream, or

(B) A control technology achieving less than or equal to 95 percent emission reduction is or will be applied to the vapor stream(s) vented and collected from the treatment processes, or

(C) A pollution prevention measure is or will be applied.

(iv) The anticipated nominal efficiency if the owner or operator plans to apply for a nominal efficiency under [§ 63.150\(i\) of this subpart](#). A nominal efficiency shall be applied for if:

(A) A control technology is or will be applied to the wastewater stream and achieves an emission reduction greater than the emission reduction achieved by the design steam stripper as specified in [§ 63.138\(g\) of this subpart](#), or

(B) A control technology achieving greater than 95 percent emission reduction is or will be applied to the vapor stream(s) vented and collected from the treatment processes.

(v) For each pollution prevention measure, treatment process, or control device used to reduce air emissions of organic HAP's from wastewater and for which no monitoring parameters or inspection procedures are specified in [§ 63.143 of this subpart](#), the information specified in [§ 63.151\(f\) of this subpart](#) shall be included in the Implementation Plan.

(e) An owner or operator expressly referred to this paragraph shall report, in an Implementation Plan, operating permit application, or as otherwise specified by the permitting authority, the information listed in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\) through \(e\)\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) A list designating each emission point complying with [§§ 63.113 through 63.149](#) and whether each emission point is Group 1 or Group 2, as defined in [§ 63.111](#). For each process vent within the source, provide the information listed in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) The chemical manufacturing process unit(s) that is the origin of all or part of the vent stream that exits the process vent.

(ii) The type(s) of unit operations (i.e., an air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, or reactor) that creates the vent stream that exits the process vent.

(iii) For a Group 2 process vent, the last recovery device, if any.

(iv) For a Group 1 process vent, the control device, or other equipment used for compliance.

(2) The control technology or method of compliance that will be applied to each Group 1 emission point.

(3) A statement that the compliance demonstration, monitoring, inspection, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions in [§§ 63.113 through 63.149 of this subpart](#) that are applicable to each emission point will be implemented beginning on the date of compliance.

(4) The operating plan required in [§ 63.122\(a\)\(2\)](#) and [\(b\) of this subpart](#) for each storage vessel controlled with a closed vent system with a control device other than a flare.

(5) The monitoring information in [§ 63.151\(f\) of this subpart](#) if, for any emission point, the owner or operator of a source seeks to comply through use of a control technique other than those for which monitoring parameters are specified in [§ 63.114](#) for process vents, [§ 63.127](#) for transfer, and [§ 63.143](#) for process wastewater.

(f) The owner or operator who has been directed by any section of this subpart that expressly references this paragraph to set unique monitoring parameters or who requests approval to

monitor a different parameter than those listed in [§ 63.114](#) for process vents, [§ 63.127](#) for transfer, or [§ 63.143](#) for process wastewater of this subpart shall submit the information specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\), \(f\)\(2\), and \(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section with the operating permit application or as otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

(1) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored to ensure the control technology or pollution prevention measure is operated in conformance with its design and achieves the specified emission limit, percent reduction, or nominal efficiency, and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s).

(2) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device, the schedule for this demonstration, and a statement that the owner or operator will establish a range for the monitored parameter as part of the Notification of Compliance Status report required in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#), unless this information has already been included in the operating permit application.

(3) The frequency and content of monitoring, recording, and reporting if monitoring and recording is not continuous, or if reports of daily average values when the monitored parameter value is outside the range established in the operating permit or Notification of Compliance Status will not be included in Periodic Reports required under [§ 63.152\(c\) of this subpart](#). The rationale for the proposed monitoring, recording, and reporting system shall be included.

(g) An owner or operator may request approval to use alternatives to the continuous operating parameter monitoring and recordkeeping provisions listed in [§§ 63.114, 63.117, and 63.118](#) for process vents, [§§ 63.127, 63.129, and 63.130](#) for transfer operations, and [§§ 63.143, 63.146, and 63.147](#) for wastewater.

(1) Requests shall be included in the operating permit application or as otherwise specified by the permitting authority and shall contain the information specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(3\) through \(g\)\(5\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(2) The provisions in [§ 63.8\(f\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) of subpart A shall govern the review and approval of requests.

(3) An owner or operator of a source that does not have an automated monitoring and recording system capable of measuring parameter values at least once every 15 minutes and generating continuous records may request approval to use a non-automated system with less frequent monitoring.

(i) The requested system shall include manual reading and recording of the value of the relevant operating parameter no less frequently than once per hour. Daily average values shall be calculated from these hourly values and recorded.

(ii) The request shall contain:

- (A) A description of the planned monitoring and recordkeeping system;
- (B) Documentation that the source does not have an automated monitoring and recording system;
- (C) Justification for requesting an alternative monitoring and recordkeeping system; and
- (D) Demonstration to the Administrator's satisfaction that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions considering typical variability of the specific process and control device operating parameter being monitored.

(4) An owner or operator may request approval to use an automated data compression recording system that does not record monitored operating parameter values at a set frequency (for example once every 15 minutes) but records all values that meet set criteria for variation from previously recorded values.

(i) The requested system shall be designed to:

- (A) Measure the operating parameter value at least once every 15 minutes.
- (B) Record at least four values each hour during periods of operation.
- (C) Record the date and time when monitors are turned off or on.
- (D) Recognize unchanging data that may indicate the monitor is not functioning properly, alert the operator, and record the incident.
- (E) Compute daily average values of the monitored operating parameter based on recorded data.
- (F) If the daily average is not an excursion, as defined in [§ 63.152\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), the data for that operating day may be converted to hourly average values and the four or more individual records for each hour in the operating day may be discarded.

(ii) The request shall contain a description of the monitoring system and data compression recording system, including the criteria used to determine which monitored values are recorded and retained, the method for calculating daily averages, and a demonstration that the system meets all criteria in [paragraph \(g\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(5) An owner or operator may request approval to use other alternative monitoring systems according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.8\(f\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(h) The owner or operator required to prepare an Implementation Plan, or otherwise required to submit a report, under [paragraph \(c\)](#), [\(d\)](#), or [\(e\)](#) of this section shall also submit a supplement

for any additional alternative controls or operating scenarios that may be used to achieve compliance.

(i) The owner or operator of a source required to submit an Implementation Plan for emissions averaging under [paragraphs \(c\)](#) and [\(d\)](#) of this section shall also submit written updates of the Implementation Plan to the Administrator for approval under the circumstances described in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\)](#) and [\(i\)\(2\)](#) of this section unless the relevant information has been included and submitted in an operating permit application or amendment.

(1) The owner or operator who plans to make a change listed in [paragraph \(i\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) or [\(i\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section shall submit an Implementation Plan update at least 120 calendar days prior to making the change.

(i) Whenever an owner or operator elects to achieve compliance with the emissions averaging provisions in [§ 63.150 of this subpart](#) by using a control technique other than that specified in the Implementation Plan or plans to monitor a different parameter or operate a control device in a manner other than that specified in the Implementation Plan.

(ii) Whenever an emission point or a chemical manufacturing process unit is added to an existing source and is planned to be included in an emissions average, or whenever an emission point not included in the emissions average described in the Implementation Plan is to be added to an emissions average. The information in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section shall be updated to include the additional emission point.

(2) The owner or operator who has made a change listed in [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) or [\(i\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section shall submit an Implementation Plan update within 90 calendar days after the information regarding the change is known to the source. The update may be submitted in the next quarterly Periodic Report if the change is made after the date the Notification of Compliance status is due.

(i) Whenever a process change is made such that the group status of any emission point in an emissions average changes.

(ii) Whenever a value of a parameter in the emission credit or debit equations in [§ 63.150\(g\)](#) or [\(h\)](#) changes such that it is outside the range specified in the Implementation Plan and causes a decrease in the projected credits or an increase in the projected debits.

(3) The Administrator shall approve or request changes to the Implementation Plan update within 120 calendar days of receipt of sufficient information regarding the change for emission points included in emissions averages.

(j) The owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart, for emission points that are not included in an emissions average, shall report to the Administrator under the circumstances described in [paragraphs \(j\)\(1\)](#), [\(j\)\(2\)](#), and [\(j\)\(3\)](#) of this section unless the relevant information has been included and submitted in an operating permit application or amendment, or as otherwise specified by the permitting authority. The information shall be submitted within 180

calendar days after the change is made or the information regarding the change is known to the source. The update may be submitted in the next Periodic Report if the change is made after the date the Notification of Compliance Status is due.

(1) Whenever a deliberate change is made such that the group status of any emission point changes. The information submitted shall include a compliance schedule as specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#) if the emission point becomes Group 1.

(2) Whenever an owner or operator elects to achieve compliance with this subpart by using a control technique other than that previously reported to the Administrator or to the permitting authority, or plans to monitor a different parameter, or operate a control device in a manner other than that previously reported.

(3) Whenever an emission point or a chemical manufacturing process unit is added to a source, written information specified under [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(e\)\(5\)](#) of this section, containing information on the new emission point(s) shall be submitted to the EPA regional office where the source is located.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [60 FR 63628](#), Dec. 12, 1995; [61 FR 7718](#), Feb. 29, 1996; [61 FR 64576](#), Dec. 5, 1996; [64 FR 20195](#), Apr. 26, 1999; [66 FR 6934](#), Jan. 22, 2001; [85 FR 73887](#), Nov. 19, 2020]

§ 63.152 General reporting and continuous records.

(a) The owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall submit the reports listed in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(a\)\(5\)](#) of this section and keep continuous records of monitored parameters as specified in [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section. Owners or operators requesting an extension of compliance shall also submit the report described in [§ 63.151\(a\)\(6\) of this subpart](#).

(1) An Initial Notification described in [§ 63.151\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(2) An Implementation Plan described in [§ 63.151\(c\)](#), [\(d\)](#), and [\(e\) of this subpart](#) for existing sources with emission points that are included in an emissions average or for new sources.

(3) A Notification of Compliance Status described in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

(4) Periodic Reports described in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section.

(5) Other reports described in [paragraphs \(d\)](#) and [\(e\)](#) of this section.

(b) Each owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall submit a Notification of Compliance Status within 150 calendar days after the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#).

(1) The notification shall include the results of any emission point group determinations, performance tests, inspections, continuous monitoring system performance evaluations,

values of monitored parameters established during performance tests, and any other information used to demonstrate compliance or required to be included in the Notification of Compliance Status under [§ 63.110 \(h\)](#) for regulatory overlaps, under [§ 63.117](#) for process vents, [§ 63.122](#) for storage vessels, [§ 63.129](#) for transfer operations, [§ 63.146](#) for process wastewater, and [§ 63.150](#) for emission points included in an emissions average.

(i) For performance tests and group determinations that are based on measurements, the Notification of Compliance Status shall include one complete test report for each test method used for a particular kind of emission point. For additional tests performed for the same kind of emission point using the same method, the results and any other information required in [§ 63.117](#) for process vents, [§ 63.129](#) for transfer, and [§ 63.146](#) for process wastewater shall be submitted, but a complete test report is not required.

(ii) A complete test report shall include a brief process description, sampling site description, description of sampling and analysis procedures and any modifications to standard procedures, quality assurance procedures, record of operating conditions during the test, record of preparation of standards, record of calibrations, raw data sheets for field sampling, raw data sheets for field and laboratory analyses, documentation of calculations, and any other information required by the test method.

(2) For each monitored parameter for which a range is required to be established under [§ 63.114](#) for process vents, [§ 63.127](#) for transfer, [§ 63.143](#) for process wastewater, [§ 63.150\(m\)](#) for emission points in emissions averages, or [§ 63.151\(f\)](#), or [§ 63.152\(e\)](#), the Notification of Compliance Status shall include the information in [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\)\(i\), \(b\)\(2\)\(ii\), and \(b\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, unless the range and the operating day definition have been established in the operating permit. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements applicable to storage vessels are located in [§§ 63.122 and 63.123](#).

(i) The specific range of the monitored parameter(s) for each emission point;

(ii) The rationale for the specific range for each parameter for each emission point, including any data and calculations used to develop the range and a description of why the range indicates proper operation of the control device.

(A) If a performance test is required by this subpart for a control device, the range shall be based on the parameter values measured during the performance test and may be supplemented by engineering assessments and/or manufacturer's recommendations. Performance testing is not required to be conducted over the entire range of permitted parameter values.

(B) If a performance test is not required by this subpart for a control device, the range may be based solely on engineering assessments and/or manufacturer's recommendations.

(iii) A definition of the source's operating day for purposes of determining daily average values of monitored parameters. The definition shall specify the times at which an operating day begins and ends.

(3) For emission points included in an emissions average, the Notification of Compliance Status shall include the values of all parameters needed for input to the emission credit and debit equations in [§ 63.150 \(g\)](#) and [\(h\)](#), calculated or measured according to the procedures in [§ 63.150 \(g\)](#) and [\(h\) of this subpart](#), and the resulting calculation of credits and debits for the first quarter of the year. The first quarter begins on the compliance date specified in [§ 63.100](#) of subpart F.

(4) If any emission point is subject to this subpart and to other standards as specified in [§ 63.110 of this subpart](#) and if the provisions of [§ 63.110 of this subpart](#) allow the owner or operator to choose which testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions will be followed, then the Notification of Compliance Status shall indicate which rule's requirements will be followed for testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

(5) An owner or operator who transfers a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream for treatment pursuant to [§ 63.132\(g\)](#) shall include in the Notification of Compliance Status the name and location of the transferee and a description of the Group 1 wastewater stream or residual sent to the treatment facility.

(6) An owner or operator complying with [§ 63.113\(i\)](#) shall include in the Notification of Compliance Status, or where applicable, a supplement to the Notification of Compliance Status, the name and location of the transferee, and the identification of the Group 1 process vent.

(c) The owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall submit Periodic Reports.

(1) Except as specified under [paragraphs \(c\)\(5\)](#) and [\(c\)\(6\)](#) of this section, a report containing the information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)](#), [\(c\)\(3\)](#), and [\(c\)\(4\)](#) of this section shall be submitted semiannually no later than 60 calendar days after the end of each 6-month period. The first report shall be submitted no later than 8 months after the date the Notification of Compliance Status is due and shall cover the 6-month period beginning on the date the Notification of Compliance Status is due.

(2) Except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section, for an owner or operator of a source complying with the provisions of [§§ 63.113 through 63.147](#) for any emission points, Periodic Reports shall include all information specified in [§§ 63.117 and 63.118](#) for process vents, [§ 63.122](#) for storage vessels, [§§ 63.129 and 63.130](#) for transfer operations, and [§ 63.146](#) for process wastewater, including reports of periods when monitored parameters are outside their established ranges.

(i) For each parameter or parameters required to be monitored for a control device, the owner or operator shall establish a range of parameter values to ensure that the device is being applied, operated and maintained properly. As specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section, these parameter values and the definition of an operating day shall be approved as part of and incorporated into the source's Notification of Compliance Status or operating permit, as appropriate.

(ii) The parameter monitoring data for Group 1 emission points and emission points included in emissions averages that are required to perform continuous monitoring shall be used to determine compliance with the required operating conditions for the monitored control devices or recovery devices. For each excursion, except for excused excursions, the owner or operator shall be deemed to have failed to have applied the control in a manner that achieves the required operating conditions.

(A) An excursion means any of the three cases listed in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)\(1\)](#), [\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)\(2\)](#), or [\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)\(3\)](#) of this section. For a control device or recovery device where multiple parameters are monitored, if one or more of the parameters meets the excursion criteria in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)\(1\)](#), [\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)\(2\)](#), or [\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)\(3\)](#) of this section, this is considered a single excursion for the control device or recovery device.

(1) When the daily average value of one or more monitored parameters is outside the permitted range.

(2) When the period of control device or recovery device operation is 4 hours or greater in an operating day and monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours.

(3) When the period of control device or recovery device operation is less than 4 hours in an operating day and more than one of the hours during the period of operation does not constitute a valid hour of data due to insufficient monitoring data.

(4) Monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data, as used in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)\(2\)](#) and [\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)\(3\)](#) of this section, if measured values are unavailable for any of the 15-minute periods within the hour. For data compression systems approved under [§ 63.151\(g\)\(4\)](#), monitoring data are insufficient to calculate a valid hour of data if there are less than 4 data values recorded during the hour.

(B) The number of excused excursions for each control device or recovery device for each semiannual period is specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(B\)\(1\)](#) through [\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(B\)\(6\)](#) of this section. This paragraph applies to sources required to submit Periodic Reports semiannually or quarterly. The first semiannual period is the 6-month period starting the date the Notification of Compliance Status is due.

(1) For the first semiannual period—six excused excursions.

(2) For the second semiannual period—five excused excursions.

(3) For the third semiannual period—four excused excursions.

(4) For the fourth semiannual period—three excused excursions.

(5) For the fifth semiannual period—two excused excursions.

(6) For the sixth and all subsequent semiannual periods—one excused excursion.

(C) A monitored parameter that is outside its established range or monitoring data that are not collected are excursions. However, if the conditions in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(C\)\(1\)](#) or [\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(C\)\(2\)](#) of this section are met, these excursions are not violations and do not count toward the number of excused excursions for determining compliance.

(1) **Periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.** During periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction when the source is operated during such periods in accordance with [§ 63.102\(a\)\(4\)](#).

(2) **Periods of nonoperation.** During periods of nonoperation of the chemical manufacturing process unit, or portion thereof, that results in cessation of the emissions to which the monitoring applies.

(D) Nothing in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section shall be construed to allow or excuse a monitoring parameter excursion caused by any activity that violates other applicable provisions of [subpart A](#), [F](#), or [G of this part](#).

(E) [Paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, except [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(C\)](#) of this section, shall apply only to emission points and control devices or recovery devices for which continuous monitoring is required by [§§ 63.113](#) through [63.150](#).

(iii) Periodic Reports shall include the daily average values of monitored parameters for both excused and unexcused excursions, as defined in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section. For excursions caused by lack of monitoring data, the duration of periods when monitoring data were not collected shall be specified.

(iv) The provisions of [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)](#), [\(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#), [\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), and [\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section do not apply to any storage vessel for which the owner or operator is not required, by the applicable monitoring plan established under [§ 63.120\(d\)\(2\)](#), to keep continuous records. If continuous records are required, the owner or operator shall specify, in the monitoring plan, whether the provisions of [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)](#), [\(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#), [\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), and [\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section apply.

(3) If any performance tests are reported in a Periodic Report, the following information shall be included:

(i) One complete test report shall be submitted for each test method used for a particular kind of emission point tested. A complete test report shall contain the information specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(ii) For additional tests performed for the same kind of emission point using the same method, results and any other information required in [§ 63.117](#) for process vents, [§ 63.129](#) for transfer, and [§ 63.146](#) for process wastewater shall be submitted, but a complete test report is not required.

(4) Periodic Reports shall include the information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(c\)\(4\)\(iv\)](#) of this section, as applicable:

(i) For process vents, reports of process changes as required under [§ 63.118 \(g\), \(h\), \(i\), and \(j\) of this subpart](#),

(ii) Any supplements required under [§ 63.151\(i\)](#) and [\(j\) of this subpart](#),

(iii) Notification if any Group 2 emission point becomes a Group 1 emission point, including a compliance schedule as required in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), and

(iv) For gas streams sent for disposal pursuant to [§ 63.113\(i\)](#) or for process wastewater streams sent for treatment pursuant to [§ 63.132\(g\)](#), reports of changes in the identity of the transferee.

(5) The owner or operator of a source shall submit quarterly reports for all emission points included in an emissions average.

(i) The quarterly reports shall be submitted no later than 60 calendar days after the end of each quarter. The first report shall be submitted with the Notification of Compliance Status no later than 5 months after the compliance date specified in [§ 63.100](#) of subpart F.

(ii) The quarterly reports shall include the information specified in this paragraph for all emission points included in an emissions average.

(A) The credits and debits calculated each month during the quarter;

(B) A demonstration that debits calculated for the quarter are not more than 1.30 times the credits calculated for the quarter, as required under [§ 63.150\(e\)\(4\) of this subpart](#).

(C) The values of any inputs to the credit and debit equations in [§ 63.150 \(g\)](#) and [\(h\) of this subpart](#) that change from month to month during the quarter or that have changed since the previous quarter;

(D) Results of any performance tests conducted during the reporting period including one complete report for each test method used for a particular kind of emission point as described in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section;

(E) Reports of daily average values of monitored parameters for both excused and unexcused excursions as defined in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section. For excursions caused by lack of monitoring data, the duration of periods when monitoring data were not collected shall be specified.

(iii) [Paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section shall govern the use of monitoring data to determine compliance for Group 1 and Group 2 points included in emissions averages. For storage vessels to which the provisions of [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#)

through [\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section do not apply (as specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section), the owner or operator is required to comply with the provisions of the applicable monitoring plan, and monitoring records may be used to determine compliance.

(iv) Every fourth quarterly report shall include the following:

(A) A demonstration that annual credits are greater than or equal to annual debits as required by [§ 63.150\(e\)\(3\) of this subpart](#); and

(B) A certification of compliance with all the emissions averaging provisions in [§ 63.150 of this subpart](#).

(6) The owner or operator of a source shall submit reports quarterly for particular emission points not included in an emissions average under the circumstances described in [paragraphs \(c\)\(6\)\(i\) through \(c\)\(6\)\(v\)](#) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall submit quarterly reports for a period of one year for an emission point that is not included in an emissions average if:

(A) The emission point has more excursions, as defined in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, than the number of excused excursions allowed under [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section for a semiannual reporting period; and

(B) The Administrator requests the owner or operator to submit quarterly reports for the emission point.

(ii) The quarterly reports shall include all information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\), \(c\)\(3\), and \(c\)\(4\)](#) of this section applicable to the emission point(s) for which quarterly reporting is required under [paragraph \(c\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) of this section. Information applicable to other emission points within the source shall be submitted in the semiannual reports required under [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(iii) Quarterly reports shall be submitted no later than 60 calendar days after the end of each quarter.

(iv) After quarterly reports have been submitted for an emission point for one year, the owner or operator may return to semiannual reporting for the emission point unless the Administrator requests the owner or operator to continue to submit quarterly reports.

(v) [Paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section shall govern the use of monitoring data to determine compliance for Group 1 emission points. For storage vessels to which the provisions of [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section do not apply (as specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section), the owner or operator is required to comply with the provisions of the applicable monitoring plan, and monitoring records may be used to determine compliance.

(d) Other reports shall be submitted as specified in [subpart A of this part](#) or in [§§ 63.113 through 63.151 of this subpart](#). These reports are:

(1) Reports of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction required by [§ 63.10\(d\)\(5\)](#) of subpart A. The start-up, shutdown and malfunction reports may be submitted on the same schedule as the Periodic Reports required under [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section instead of the schedule specified in [§ 63.10\(d\)\(5\)](#) of subpart A.

(2) For storage vessels, the notifications of inspections required by [§ 63.122 \(h\)\(1\)](#) and [\(h\)\(2\) of this subpart](#).

(3) For owners or operators of sources required to request approval for a nominal control efficiency for use in calculating credits for an emissions average, the information specified in [§ 63.150\(i\) of this subpart](#).

(4) If an owner or operator transfers for disposal a gas stream that has the characteristics specified in [§ 63.107\(b\)](#) through [\(h\)](#) or meets the criteria specified in [§ 63.107\(i\)](#) to an off-site location or an on-site location not owned or operated by the owner or operator of the source and the vent stream was not included in the information submitted with the Notification of Compliance Status or a previous periodic report, the owner or operator shall submit a supplemental report. The supplemental report shall be submitted no later than July 23, 2001 or with the next periodic report, whichever is later. The report shall provide the information listed in [paragraphs \(d\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) The chemical manufacturing process unit(s) that is the origin of all or part of the vent stream that exits the process vent.

(ii) The type(s) of unit operations (i.e., an air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, or reactor) that creates the vent stream that exits the process vent.

(iii) For a Group 2 process vent, the last recovery device, if any.

(iv) For a Group 1 process vent, the identity of the transferee.

(e) An owner or operator subject to this subpart shall submit the information specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\) through \(e\)\(4\)](#) of this section with the operating permit application or as otherwise specified by the permitting authority. The owner or operator shall submit written updates as amendments to the operating permit application on the schedule and under the circumstances described in [§ 63.151\(j\) of this subpart](#). Notwithstanding, if the owner or operator has an operating permit under [40 CFR part 70 or 71](#), the owner or operator shall follow the schedule and format required by the permitting authority.

(1) The information specified in [§ 63.151 \(f\) or \(g\) of this subpart](#) for any emission points for which the owner or operator requests approval to monitor a unique parameter or use an alternative monitoring and recording system, and

(2) The information specified in [§ 63.151\(d\) of this subpart](#) for points included in an emissions average.

(3) The information specified in [§ 63.151\(e\) of this subpart](#) for points not included in an emissions average.

(4) The information specified in [§ 63.151\(h\)](#) as applicable.

(f) Owners or operators required to keep continuous records by [§§ 63.118, 63.130, 63.147, 63.150](#), or other sections of this subpart shall keep records as specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) through \(f\)\(7\)](#) of this section, unless an alternative recordkeeping system has been requested and approved under [§ 63.151\(f\)](#) or [\(g\)](#) or [§ 63.152\(e\)](#) or under [§ 63.8\(f\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#), and except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(C\)](#) of this section or in [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section. If a monitoring plan for storage vessels pursuant to [§ 63.120\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) requires continuous records, the monitoring plan shall specify which provisions, if any, of [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) through \(f\)\(7\)](#) of this section apply.

(1) The monitoring system shall measure data values at least once every 15 minutes.

(2) The owner or operator shall record either:

(i) Each measured data value; or

(ii) Block average values for 15-minute or shorter periods calculated from all measured data values during each period or at least one measured data value per minute if measured more frequently than once per minute.

(3) If the daily average value of a monitored parameter for a given operating day is within the range established in the Notification of Compliance Status or operating permit, the owner or operator shall either:

(i) Retain block hourly average values for that operating day for 5 years and discard, at or after the end of that operating day, the 15-minute or more frequent average values and readings recorded under [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section; or

(ii) Retain the data recorded in [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section for 5 years.

(4) If the daily average value of a monitored parameter for a given operating day is outside the range established in the Notification of Compliance Status or operating permit, the owner or operator shall retain the data recorded that operating day under [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section for 5 years.

(5) Daily average values of each continuously monitored parameter shall be calculated for each operating day, and retained for 5 years, except as specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(6\) and \(f\)\(7\)](#) of this section.

(i) The daily average shall be calculated as the average of all values for a monitored parameter recorded during the operating day. The average shall cover a 24-hour period if operation is continuous, or the number of hours of operation per operating day if operation is not continuous.

(ii) The operating day shall be the period defined in the operating permit or the Notification of Compliance Status. It may be from midnight to midnight or another daily period.

(6) If all recorded values for a monitored parameter during an operating day are within the range established in the Notification of Compliance Status or operating permit, the owner or operator may record that all values were within the range and retain this record for 5 years rather than calculating and recording a daily average for that operating day. For these operating days, the records required in [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section shall also be retained for 5 years.

(7) Monitoring data recorded during periods identified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(7\)\(i\) through \(f\)\(7\)\(v\)](#) of this section shall not be included in any average computed under this subpart. Records shall be kept of the times and durations of all such periods and any other periods during process or control device operation when monitors are not operating.

(i) Monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero (low-level) and high-level adjustments;

(ii) Start-ups;

(iii) Shutdowns;

(iv) Malfunctions;

(v) Periods of non-operation of the chemical manufacturing process unit (or portion thereof), resulting in cessation of the emissions to which the monitoring applies.

(g) For any parameter with respect to any item of equipment, the owner or operator may implement the recordkeeping requirements in [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)](#) or [\(g\)\(2\)](#) of this section as alternatives to the continuous operating parameter monitoring and recordkeeping provisions listed in §§ 63.114, 63.117, and 63.118 for process vents, §§ 63.127, 63.129, and 63.130 for transfer operations, §§ 63.143, 63.146, and 63.147 for wastewater, and/or § 63.152(f), except that § 63.152(f)(7) shall apply. The owner or operator shall retain each record required by [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)](#) or [\(g\)\(2\)](#) of this section as provided in § 63.103(c) of [subpart F of this part](#), except as provided otherwise in [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)](#) or [\(g\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator may retain only the daily average value, and is not required to retain more frequent monitored operating parameter values, for a monitored parameter with respect to an item of equipment, if the requirements of [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(g\)\(1\)\(vi\)](#) of this section are met. An owner or operator electing to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)](#) of this section shall notify the Administrator in the Notification of

Compliance Status or, if the Notification of Compliance Status has already been submitted, in the periodic report immediately preceding implementation of the requirements of [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(i) The monitoring system is capable of detecting unrealistic or impossible data during periods of operation other than startups, shutdowns, or malfunctions (e.g., a temperature reading of -200°C on a boiler), and will alert the operator by alarm or other means. The owner or operator shall record the occurrence. All instances of the alarm or other alert in an operating day constitute a single occurrence.

(ii) The monitoring system generates, updated at least hourly throughout each operating day, a running average of the monitoring values that have been obtained during that operating day, and the capability to observe this average is readily available to the Administrator on-site during the operating day. The owner or operator shall record the occurrence of any period meeting the criteria in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) through [\(g\)\(1\)\(iii\)\(C\)](#) of this section. All instances in an operating day constitute a single occurrence.

(A) The running average is above the maximum or below the minimum established limits;

(B) The running average is based on at least 6 1-hour average values; and

(C) The running average reflects a period of operation other than a startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(iii) The monitoring system is capable of detecting unchanging data during periods of operation other than startups, shutdowns, or malfunctions, except in circumstances where the presence of unchanging data is the expected operating condition based on past experience (e.g., pH in some scrubbers), and will alert the operator by alarm or other means. The owner or operator shall record the occurrence. All instances of the alarm or other alert in an operating day constitute a single occurrence.

(iv) The monitoring system will alert the owner or operator by an alarm or other means, if the running average parameter value calculated under [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section reaches a set point that is appropriately related to the established limit for the parameter that is being monitored.

(v) The owner or operator shall verify the proper functioning of the monitoring system, including its ability to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)](#) of this section, at the times specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)\(v\)\(A\)](#) through [\(g\)\(1\)\(v\)\(C\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator shall document that the required verifications occurred.

(A) Upon initial installation.

(B) Annually after initial installation.

(C) After any change to the programming or equipment constituting the monitoring system, which might reasonably be expected to alter the monitoring system's ability to comply with the requirements of this section.

(vi) The owner or operator shall retain the records identified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)\(vi\) \(A\) through \(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) Identification of each parameter, for each item of equipment, for which the owner or operator has elected to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section.

(B) A description of the applicable monitoring system(s), and of how compliance will be achieved with each requirement of [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(g\)\(1\)\(v\)](#) of this section. The description shall identify the location and format (e.g., on-line storage; log entries) for each required record. If the description changes, the owner or operator shall retain both the current and the most recent superseded description. The description, and the most recent superseded description, shall be retained as provided in [§ 63.103\(c\)](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), except as provided in [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)\(vi\)\(D\)](#) of this section.

(C) A description, and the date, of any change to the monitoring system that would reasonably be expected to affect its ability to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(D) Owners and operators subject to [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)\(vi\)\(B\)](#) of this section shall retain the current description of the monitoring system as long as the description is current, but not less than 5 years from the date of its creation. The current description shall, at all times, be retained on-site or be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that provides access within 2 hours after a request. The owner or operator shall retain the most recent superseded description at least until 5 years from the date of its creation. The superseded description shall be retained on-site (or accessible from a central location by computer that provides access within 2 hours after a request) at least 6 months after its creation. Thereafter, the superseded description may be stored off-site.

(2) If an owner or operator has elected to implement the requirements of [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)](#) of this section, and a period of 6 consecutive months has passed without an excursion as defined in [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator is no longer required to record the daily average value for that parameter for that unit of equipment, for any operating day when the daily average value is less than the maximum, or greater than the minimum established limit. With approval by the Administrator, monitoring data generated prior to the compliance date of this subpart shall be credited toward the period of 6 consecutive months, if the parameter limit and the monitoring was required and/or approved by the Administrator.

(i) If the owner or operator elects not to retain the daily average values, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in the next periodic report. The notification shall identify the parameter and unit of equipment.

(ii) If, on any operating day after the owner or operator has ceased recording daily averages as provided in [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)](#) of this section, there is an excursion as defined in [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall immediately resume retaining the daily average value for each day, and shall notify the Administrator in the next periodic report. The owner or operator shall continue to retain each daily average value until another period of 6 consecutive months has passed without an excursion as defined in [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(iii) The owner or operator shall retain the records specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\) \(i\), \(ii\), \(iii\), \(iv\), \(v\), and \(vi\)](#) of this section. For any calendar week, if compliance with [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\) \(i\), \(ii\), \(iii\), and \(iv\)](#) of this section does not result in retention of a record of at least one occurrence or measured parameter value, the owner or operator shall record and retain at least one parameter value during a period of operation other than a startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(iv) For purposes of [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section, an excursion means that the daily average value of monitoring data for a parameter is greater than the maximum, or less than the minimum established value, except as provided in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(A\) and \(g\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) The daily average value during any startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall not be considered an excursion for purposes of this [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)](#), if the owner or operator operates the source during such periods in accordance with [§ 63.102\(a\)\(4\)](#).

(B) An excused excursion, as described in [§ 63.152\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\) \(B\) and \(C\)](#), shall not be considered an excursion for purposes of this [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)](#).

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [60 FR 63629](#), Dec. 12, 1995; [61 FR 64577](#), Dec. 5, 1996; [62 FR 2776](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [64 FR 20195](#), Apr. 26, 1999; [66 FR 6934](#), Jan. 22, 2001; [71 FR 20456](#), Apr. 20, 2006]

§ 63.153 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under [subpart E of this part](#), the authorities contained in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in [§§ 63.110, 63.112](#) through [63.113, 63.119, 63.126, 63.132](#) through [63.140, 63.148](#) through [63.149](#), and [63.150\(i\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#). Follow the requirements in [§ 63.121](#) to request permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation for storage vessels. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. Where these standards reference another subpart and modify the requirements, the requirements shall be modified as described in this subpart. Delegation of the modified requirements will also occur according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under [§ 63.7\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(f\)](#), as defined in [§ 63.90](#), and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under [§ 63.8\(f\)](#), as defined in [§ 63.90](#), and as required in this subpart.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under [§ 63.10\(f\)](#), as defined in [§ 63.90](#), and as required in this subpart.

[[68 FR 37344](#), June 23, 2003]

**Table 1 to Subpart G of Part 63—Process Vents—
Coefficients for Total Resource Effectiveness for Existing
Source Nonhalogenated and Halogenated Vent Streams**

Type of Stream	Control Device Basis	Values of Coefficients			
		a	b	c	d
Nonhalogenated Flare		1.935	3.660×10^{-1}	-7.687×10^{-3}	-7.333×10^{-4}
	Thermal Incinerator 0 Percent Heat Recovery	1.492	6.267×10^{-2}	3.177×10^{-2}	-1.159×10^{-3}
	Thermal Incinerator 70 Percent Heat Recovery	2.519	1.183×10^{-2}	1.300×10^{-2}	4.790×10^{-2}
Halogenated	Thermal Incinerator and Scrubber	3.995	5.200×10^{-2}	-1.769×10^{-3}	9.700×10^{-4}

Table 1A to Subpart G of Part 63—Applicable [40 CFR Part 63](#) General Provisions

40 CFR part 63, subpart A, provisions applicable to subpart G

§ 63.1(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(13), (a)(14), (b)(2) and (c)(4)

§ 63.2

§ 63.5(a)(1), (a)(2), (b), (d)(1)(ii), (d)(3)(i), (d)(3)(iii) through (d)(3)(vi), (d)(4), (e), (f)(1), and (f)(2)

§ 63.6(a), (b)(3), (c)(5), (i)(1), (i)(2), (i)(4)(i)(A), (i)(5) through (i)(14), (i)(16) and (j)

§ 63.9(a)(2), (b)(4)(i),^a (b)(4)(ii), (b)(4)(iii), (b)(5),^a (c), (d), (j), and (k).

§ 63.10(d)(4)

§ 63.11 (c), (d), and (e)

§ 63.12(b)

^a The notifications specified in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) and [\(b\)\(5\)](#) shall be submitted at the times specified in [40 CFR part 65](#).

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [73 FR 78213](#), Dec. 22, 2008; [85 FR 73887](#), Nov. 19, 2020]

**Table 2 to Subpart G of Part 63—Process Vents—
Coefficients for Total Resource Effectiveness for New Source
Nonhalogenated and Halogenated Vent Streams**

Type of stream	Control device basis	Values of Coefficients			
		a	b	c	d
Nonhalogenated Flare		0.5276	0.0998	2.096×10^{-3}	-2.000×10^{-4}
	Thermal Incinerator 0 Percent Heat Recovery	0.4068	0.0171	8.664×10^{-3}	-3.162×10^{-4}
	Thermal Incinerator 70 Percent Heat Recovery	0.6868	3.209×10^{-3}	3.546×10^{-3}	1.306×10^{-2}
Halogenated	Thermal Incinerator and Scrubber	1.0895	1.417×10^{-2}	-4.822×10^{-4}	2.645×10^{-4}

**Table 3 to Subpart G of Part 63—Process Vents—
Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements
for Complying With 98 Weight-Percent Reduction of Total
Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants Emissions or a Limit of
20 Parts Per Million by Volume**

Control device	Parameters to be monitored ^a	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements for monitored parameters
Thermal incinerator	Firebox temperature ^b [63.114(a)(1)(i)]	1. Continuous records.^c 2. Record and report the firebox temperature averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS.^d 3. Record the daily average firebox temperature for each operating day.^e 4. Report all daily average temperatures that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected^f—PR.^g
Catalytic incinerator	Temperature upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed [63.114(a)(1)(ii)]	1. Continuous records. 2. Record and report the upstream and downstream temperatures and the temperature difference across the catalyst bed averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS. 3. Record the daily average upstream temperature and temperature difference across the catalyst bed for each operating day.^e 4. Report all daily average upstream temperatures that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit—PR. 5. Report all daily average temperature differences across the catalyst bed that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit—PR. 6. Report all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected.^f
Boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity less than 44 megawatts and vent stream is <i>not</i> introduced with or as the primary fuel	Firebox temperature ^b [63.114(a)(3)]	1. Continuous records. 2. Record and report the firebox temperature averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS. 3. Record the daily average firebox temperature for each operating day.^e

Control device	Parameters to be monitored ^a	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements for monitored parameters
Flare	Presence of a flame at the pilot light [63.114(a)(2)]	4. Report all daily average firebox temperatures that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected^f—PR. 1. Hourly records of whether the monitor was continuously operating and whether the pilot flame was continuously present during each hour. 2. Record and report the presence of a flame at the pilot light over the full period of the compliance determination—NCS. 3. Record the times and durations of all periods when all pilot flames are absent or the monitor is not operating. 4. Report the times and durations of all periods when all pilot flames of a flare are absent—PR.
Recapture devices	The appropriate monitoring device identified in table 4 when, in the table, the term “recapture” is substituted for “recovery.” [63.114(a)(5)]	1. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements for monitored parameters identified for the appropriate monitoring device in table 4 of this subpart.
Scrubber for halogenated vent streams (Note: Controlled by a combustion device other than a flare)	pH of scrubber effluent [63.114(a)(4)(i)], and	1. Continuous records. 2. Record and report the pH of the scrubber effluent averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS. 3. Record the daily average pH of the scrubber effluent for each operating day.^e 4. Report all daily average pH values of the scrubber effluent that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected^f—PR.

Control device	Parameters to be monitored ^a	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements for monitored parameters
Scrubber for halogenated vent streams (Note: Controlled by a combustion device other than a flare) (Continued)	Scrubber liquid and gas flow rates [63.114(a)(4)(ii)]	1. Continuous records of scrubber liquid flow rate. 2. Record and report the scrubber liquid/gas ratio averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS. 3. Record the daily average scrubber liquid/gas ratio for each operating day.^e 4. Report all daily average scrubber liquid/gas ratios that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected^f—PR.
All control devices	Presence of flow diverted to the atmosphere from the control device [63.114(d)(1)] <i>or</i>	1. Hourly records of whether the flow indicator was operating and whether diversion was detected at any time during each hour. 2. Record and report the times and durations of all periods when the vent stream is diverted through a bypass line or the monitor is not operating—PR.
	Monthly inspections of sealed valves [63.114(d)(2)]	1. Records that monthly inspections were performed. 2. Record and report all monthly inspections that show the valves are moved to the diverting position or the seal has been changed—PR.

^a Regulatory citations are listed in brackets.

^b Monitor may be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange is encountered.

^c“Continuous records” is defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

^d NCS = Notification of Compliance Status described in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#).

^e The daily average is the average of all recorded parameter values for the operating day. If all recorded values during an operating day are within the range established in the NCS or operating permit, a statement to this effect can be recorded instead of the daily average.

^f The periodic reports shall include the duration of periods when monitoring data is not collected for each excursion as defined in [§ 63.152\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\) of this subpart](#).

^g PR = Periodic Reports described in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#).

Table 4 to Subpart G of Part 63—Process Vents— Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements For Maintaining a TRE Index Value >1.0 and. ≤4.0

Final recovery device	Parameters to be monitored ^a	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements for monitored parameters
Absorber ^b	Exit temperature of the absorbing liquid [63.114(b)(1)], and	1. Continuous records^c. 2. Record and report the exit temperature of the absorbing liquid averaged over the full period of the TRE determination—NCS.^d 3. Record the daily average exit temperature of the absorbing liquid for each operating day^e. 4. Report all the daily average exit temperatures of the absorbing liquid that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit—PR^f.
	Exit specific gravity [63.114(b)(1)]	1. Continuous records. 2. Record and report the exit specific gravity averaged over the full period of the TRE determination—NCS. 3. Record the daily average exit specific gravity for each operating day^e. 4. Report all daily average exit specific gravity values that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit—PR.
Condenser ^d	Exit (product side) temperature [63.114(b)(2)]	1. Continuous records. 2. Record and report the exit temperature averaged over the full period of the TRE determination—NCS. 3. Record the daily average exit temperature for each operating day^e.

Final recovery device	Parameters to be monitored ^a	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements for monitored parameters
Carbon adsorber ^d	Total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow during carbon bed regeneration cycle(s) [63.114(b)(3)], and	4. Report all daily average exit temperatures that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit—PR. 1. Record of total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow for each carbon bed regeneration cycle. 2. Record and report the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow during each carbon bed regeneration cycle during the period of the TRE determination—NCS. 3. Report all carbon bed regeneration cycles when the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow is outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit—PR.
	Temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration [and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle(s)] [63.114(b)(3)]	1. Records of the temperature of the carbon bed after each regeneration. 2. Record and report the temperature of the carbon bed after each regeneration during the period of the TRE determination—NCS. 3. Report all carbon bed regeneration cycles during which temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration is outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit—PR.
All recovery devices (as an alternative to the above)	Concentration level or reading indicated by an organic monitoring device at the outlet of the recovery device [63.114 (b)]	1. Continuous records. 2. Record and report the concentration level or reading averaged over the full period of the TRE determination—NCS. 3. Record the daily average concentration level or reading for each operating day^e. 4. Report all daily average concentration levels or readings that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit—PR.

^aRegulatory citations are listed in brackets.

^b Alternatively, these devices may comply with the organic monitoring device provisions listed at the end of this table under “All Recovery Devices.”

^c “Continuous records” is defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

^d NCS = Notification of Compliance Status described in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#).

^e The daily average is the average of all values recorded during the operating day. If all recorded values during an operating day are within the range established in the NCS or operating permit, a statement to this effect can be recorded instead of the daily average.

^f PR= Periodic Reports described in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#).

Table 5 to Subpart G of Part 63—Group 1 Storage Vessels at Existing Sources

Vessel capacity (cubic meters)	Vapor Pressure¹ (kilopascals)
75 ≤capacity <151	≥13.1
151 ≤capacity	≥5.2

¹ Maximum true vapor pressure of total organic HAP at storage temperature.

Table 6 to Subpart G of Part 63—Group 1 Storage Vessels at New Sources

Vessel capacity (cubic meters)	Vapor pressure^a (kilopascals)
38 ≤capacity <151	≥13.1
151 ≤capacity	≥0.7

^a Maximum true vapor pressure of total organic HAP at storage temperature.

Table 7 to Subpart G of Part 63—Transfer Operations—Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements for Complying With 98 Weight-Percent Reduction of Total Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants Emissions or a Limit of 20 Parts Per Million by Volume

Control device	Parameters to be monitored ^a	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements for monitored parameters
Thermal incinerator	Firebox temperature ^b [63.127(a)(1)(i)]	1. Continuous records^c during loading. 2. Record and report the firebox temperature averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS.^d 3. Record the daily average firebox temperature for each operating day^e 4. Report daily average temperatures that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected^f—PR^g
Catalytic incinerator	Temperature upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed [63.127(a)(1)(ii)]	1. Continuous records during loading. 2. Record and report the upstream and downstream temperatures and the temperature difference across the catalyst bed averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS. 3. Record the daily average upstream temperature and temperature difference across catalyst bed for each operating day.^e 4. Report all daily average upstream temperatures that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit—PR. 5. Report all daily average temperature differences across the catalyst bed that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit—PR. 6. Report all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected.^f
Boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity less than 44 megawatts and vent stream is not introduced with or as the primary fuel	Firebox temperature ^b [63.127(a)(3)]	1. Continuous records during loading. 2. Record and report the firebox temperature averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS. 3. Record the daily average firebox temperature for each operating day.^e

Control device	Parameters to be monitored ^a	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements for monitored parameters
Flare	Presence of a flame at the pilot light [63.127(a)(2)]	4. Report all daily average firebox temperatures that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient data are collected^f—PR. 1. Hourly records of whether the monitor was continuously operating and whether the pilot flame was continuously present during each hour. 2. Record and report the presence of a flame at the pilot light over the full period of the compliance determination—NCS. 3. Record the times and durations of all periods when all pilot flames are absent or the monitor is not operating. 4. Report the duration of all periods when all pilot flames of a flare are absent—PR.
Scrubber for halogenated vent streams (Note: Controlled by a combustion device other than a flare)	pH of scrubber effluent [63.127(a)(4)(i)], and	1. Continuous records during loading. 2. Record and report the pH of the scrubber effluent averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS. 3. Record the daily average pH of the scrubber effluent for each operating day.^e 4. Report all daily average pH values of the scrubber effluent that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected^f—PR.
	Scrubber liquid and gas flow rates [63.127(a)(4)(ii)]	1. Continuous records during loading of scrubber liquid flow rate. 2. Record and report the scrubber liquid/gas ratio averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS. 3. Record the daily average scrubber liquid/gas ratio for each operating day.^e

Control device	Parameters to be monitored ^a	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements for monitored parameters
Absorber ^h	Exit temperature of the absorbing liquid [63.127(b)(1)], and	4. Report all daily average scrubber liquid/gas ratios that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected ^f —PR.
		1. Continuous records during loading.
		2. Record and report the exit temperature of the absorbing liquid averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS.
		3. Record the daily average exit temperature of the absorbing liquid for each operating day. ^e
	Exit specific gravity [63.127(b)(1)]	4. Report all daily average exit temperatures of the absorbing liquid that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected ^f —PR.
		1. Continuous records during loading.
		2. Record and report the exit specific gravity averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS.
		3. Record the daily average exit specific gravity for each operating day. ^e
Condenser ^h	Exit (product side) temperature [63.127(b)(2)]	4. Report all daily average exit specific gravity values that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected ^f —PR.
		1. Continuous records during loading.
		2. Record and report the exit temperature averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS.
		3. Record the daily average exit temperature for each operating day. ^e
		4. Report all daily average exit temperatures that are outside the range established in the NCS or operating

Control device	Parameters to be monitored ^a	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements for monitored parameters
Carbon adsorber ^h	Total regeneration stream mass or volumetric or volumetric flow during carbon bed regeneration cycle(s) [63.127(b)(3)], and Temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration [and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle(s)] [63.127(b)(3)]	permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected^f—PR. 1. Record of total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow for each carbon bed regeneration cycle. 2. Record and report the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow during each carbon bed regeneration cycle during the period of the performance test—NCS. 3. Report all carbon bed regeneration cycles when the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow is outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected^f—PR. 1. Records of the temperature of the carbon bed after each regeneration. 2. Record and report the temperature of the carbon bed after each regeneration during the period of the performance test—NCS. 3. Report all the carbon bed regeneration cycles during which the temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration is outside the range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected^f—PR.
All recovery devices (as an alternative to the above)	Concentration level or reading indicated by an organic monitoring device at the outlet of the recovery device [63.127(b)]	1. Continuous records during loading. 2. Record and report the concentration level or reading averaged over the full period of the performance test—NCS. 3. Record the daily average concentration level or reading for each operating day.^d 4. Report all daily average concentration levels or readings that are outside the

Control device	Parameters to be monitored ^a	Recordkeeping and reporting requirements for monitored parameters
All control devices and vapor balancing systems	Presence of flow diverted to the atmosphere from the control device [63.127(d)(1)] or	range established in the NCS or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected ^f —PR. 1. Hourly records of whether the flow indicator was operating and whether a diversion was detected at any time during each hour. 2. Record and report the duration of all periods when the vent stream is diverted through a bypass line or the monitor is not operating—PR.
	Monthly inspections of sealed valves [63.127(d)(2)]	1. Records that monthly inspections were performed. 2. Record and report all monthly inspections that show the valves are moved to the diverting position or the seal has been changed.

^a Regulatory citations are listed in brackets.

^b Monitor may be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange is encountered.

^c “Continuous records” is defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

^d NCS = Notification of Compliance Status described in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#).

^e The daily average is the average of all recorded parameter values for the operating day. If all recorded values during an operating day are within the range established in the NCS or operating permit, a statement to this effect can be recorded instead of the daily average.

^f The periodic reports shall include the duration of periods when monitoring data are not collected for each excursion as defined in [§ 63.152\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\) of this subpart](#).

^g PR = Periodic Reports described in [§ 63.152 of this subpart](#).

^h Alternatively, these devices may comply with the organic monitoring device provisions listed at the end of this table under “All Recovery Devices.”

Table 8 to Subpart G of Part 63—Organic HAP's Subject to the Wastewater Provisions for Process Units at New Sources

Chemical name	CAS No. ^a
Allyl chloride	107051
Benzene	71432
Butadiene (1,3-)	106990
Carbon disulfide	75150
Carbon tetrachloride	56235
Cumene	98828
Ethylbenzene	100414
Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	75003
Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane).	75343
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683
Hexachloroethane	67721
Hexane	100543
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74839
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	74873
Phosgene	75445
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127184
Toluene	108883
Trichloroethane (1,1,1-) (Methyl chloroform)	71556
Trichloroethylene	79016
Trimethylpentane (2,2,4-)	540841
Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)	75014
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene).	75354
Xylene (m-)	108383
Xylene (p-)	106423

^a CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Service registry number assigned to specific compounds, isomers, or mixtures of compounds.

Note. The list of organic HAP's on table 8 is a subset of the list of organic HAP's on table 9 of this subpart.

Table 9 to Subpart G of Part 63—Organic HAP's Subject to the Wastewater Provisions for Process Units at New and Existing Sources and Corresponding Fraction Removed (Fr) Values

Chemical name	CAS No. ^a	Fr
Acetaldehyde	75070	0.95
Acetonitrile	75058	0.62
Acetophenone	98862	0.72
Acrolein	107028	0.96
Acrylonitrile	107131	0.96
Allyl chloride	107051	0.99
Benzene	71432	0.99
Benzyl chloride	100447	0.99
Biphenyl	92524	0.99
Bromoform	75252	0.99
Butadiene (1,3-)	106990	0.99
Carbon disulfide	75150	0.99
Carbon tetrachloride	56235	0.99
Chlorobenzene	108907	0.99
Chloroform	67663	0.99
Chloroprene (2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene)	126998	0.99
Cumene	98828	0.99
Dichlorobenzene (p-)	106467	0.99
Dichloroethane (1,2-) (Ethylene dichloride)	107062	0.99
Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)	111444	0.87
Dichloropropene (1,3-)	542756	0.99
Diethyl sulfate	64675	0.90
Dimethyl sulfate	77781	0.53
Dimethylaniline (N,N-)	121697	0.99
Dimethylhydrazine (1,1-)	57147	0.57
Dinitrophenol (2,4-)	51285	0.99
Dinitrotoluene (2,4-)	121142	0.38
Dioxane (1,4-) (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	123911	0.37
Epichlorohydrin(1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106898	0.91
Ethyl acrylate	140885	0.99
Ethylbenzene	100414	0.99

Chemical name	CAS No. ^a	Fr
Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	75003	0.99
Ethylene dibromide (Dibromomethane)	106934	0.99
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	110714	0.90
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	112072	0.76
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	110496	0.28
Ethylene oxide	75218	0.98
Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	75343	0.99
Hexachlorobenzene	118741	0.99
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	0.99
Hexachloroethane	67721	0.99
Hexane	110543	0.99
Isophorone	78591	0.60
Methanol	67561	0.31
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74839	0.99
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	74873	0.99
Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	108101	0.99
Methyl methacrylate	80626	0.98
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634044	0.99
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75092	0.99
Naphthalene	91203	0.99
Nitrobenzene	98953	0.80
Nitropropane (2-)	79469	0.98
Phosgene	75445	0.99
Propionaldehyde	123386	0.99
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	78875	0.99
Propylene oxide	75569	0.99
Styrene	100425	0.99
Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-)	79345	0.99
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127184	0.99
Toluene	108883	0.99
Toluidine (o-)	95534	0.44
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)	120821	0.99
Trichloroethane (1,1,1-) (Methyl chloroform)	71556	0.99
Trichloroethane (1,1,2-) (Vinyl trichloride)	79005	0.99
Trichloroethylene	79016	0.99
Trichlorophenol (2,4,5-)	95954	0.96
Triethylamine	121448	0.99

Chemical name	CAS No. ^a	Fr
Trimethylpentane (2,2,4-)	540841	0.99
Vinyl acetate	108054	0.99
Vinyl chloride (Chloroethylene)	75014	0.99
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	75354	0.99
Xylene (m-)	108383	0.99
Xylene (o-)	95476	0.99
Xylene (p-)	106423	0.99

^a CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Service registry number assigned to specific compounds, isomers, or mixtures of compounds.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [71 FR 76615](#), Dec. 21, 2006]

Table 10 to Subpart G of Part 63—Wastewater—Compliance Options for Wastewater Tanks

Capacity (m ³)	Maximum true vapor pressure (kPa)	Control requirements
<75		§ 63.133(a)(1)
“75 and <151	<13.1	§ 63.133(a)(1)
	”13.1	§ 63.133(a)(2)
“151	<5.2	§ 63.133(a)(1)
	”5.2	§ 63.133(a)(2)

Table 11 to Subpart G of Part 63—Wastewater—Inspection and Monitoring Requirements for Waste Management Units

To comply with	Inspection or monitoring requirement	Frequency of inspection or monitoring	Method
Tanks:			
63.133(b)(1)	Inspect fixed roof and all openings for leaks	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
63.133(c)	Inspect floating roof in accordance with §§ 63.120 (a)(2) and (a)(3)	See § 63.120 (a)(2) and (a)(3)	Visual.
63.133(d)	Measure floating roof seal gaps in accordance with §§ 63.120 (b)(2)(i) through (b)(4)		See § 63.120 (b)(2)(i) through (b)(4) .

To comply with	Inspection or monitoring requirement	Frequency of inspection or monitoring	Method
	—Primary seal gaps	Once every 5 years Initially Annually	
	—Secondary seal gaps		
63.133(f) 63.133(g) Surface impoundments:	Inspect wastewater tank for control equipment failures and improper work practices	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
63.134(b)(1)	Inspect cover and all openings for leaks	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
63.134(c)	Inspect surface impoundment for control equipment failures and improper work practices	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
Containers:			
63.135(b)(1), 63.135(b)(2) (ii)	Inspect cover and all openings for leaks	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
63.135(d)(1)	Inspect enclosure and all openings for leaks	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
63.135(e)	Inspect container for control equipment failures and improper work practices	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
Individual Drain Systems ^a :			
63.136(b)(1)	Inspect cover and all openings to ensure there are no gaps, cracks, or holes	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
63.136(c)	Inspect individual drain system for control equipment failures and improper work practices	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
63.136(e)(1)	Verify that sufficient water is present to properly maintain integrity of water seals	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
63.136(e)(2), 63.136(f)(1)	Inspect all drains using tightly-fitted caps or plugs to ensure caps and plugs are in place and properly installed	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
63.136(f)(2)	Inspect all junction boxes to ensure covers are in place and have no visible gaps, cracks, or holes	Initially Semi-annually	Visual or smoke test or other means as specified.

To comply with	Inspection or monitoring requirement	Frequency of inspection or monitoring	Method
63.136(f)(3) Oil-water separators:	Inspect unburied portion of all sewer lines for cracks and gaps	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
63.137(b)(1)	Inspect fixed roof and all openings for leaks	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.
63.137(c)	Measure floating roof seal gaps in accordance with 40 CFR 60.696(d)(1)	Initially ^b	See 40 CFR 60.696(d)(1) .
	—Primary seal gaps	Once every 5 years	
63.137(c)	—Secondary seal gaps	Initially ^b Annually	
63.137(d)	Inspect oil-water separator for control equipment failures and improper work practices	Initially Semi-annually	Visual.

^a As specified in [§ 63.136\(a\)](#), the owner or operator shall comply with either the requirements of [§ 63.136 \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) or [§ 63.136 \(e\)](#) and [\(f\)](#).

^b Within 60 days of installation as specified in [§ 63.137\(c\)](#).

Table 12 to Subpart G of Part 63—Monitoring Requirements for Treatment Processes

To comply with	Parameters to be monitored	Frequency	Methods
1. Required mass removal of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compound(s) from wastewater treated in a properly operated biological treatment unit, § 63.138(f) , and § 63.138(g)	Appropriate parameters as specified in § 63.143(c) and approved by permitting authority	Appropriate frequency as specified in § 63.143 and approved by permitting authority	Appropriate methods as specified in § 63.143 and as approved by permitting authority.
2. Steam stripper	(i) Steam flow rate; and	Continuously	Integrating steam flow monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder.

To comply with	Parameters to be monitored	Frequency	Methods
	(ii) Wastewater feed mass flow rate; and	Continuously	Liquid flow meter installed at stripper influent and equipped with a continuous recorder.
	(iii) Wastewater feed temperature; or (iv) Column operating temperature	Continuously	(A) Liquid temperature monitoring device installed at stripper influent and equipped with a continuous or recorder; or (B) Liquid temperature monitoring device installed in the column top tray liquid phase (i.e., at the downcomer) and equipped with a continuous recorder.
3. Other treatment processes or alternative monitoring parameters to those listed in item 2 of this table	Other parameters may be monitored upon approval from the Administrator with the requirements specified in § 63.151(f)		

Table 13 to Subpart G of Part 63—Wastewater—Monitoring Requirements for Control Devices

Control Device	Monitoring equipment required	Parameters to be monitored	Frequency
All control devices	1. Flow indicator installed at all bypass lines to the atmosphere and equipped with continuous recorder ^b or	1. Presence of flow diverted from the control device to the atmosphere or	Hourly records of whether the flow indicator was operating and whether a diversion was detected at any time during each hour
	2. Valves sealed closed with car-seal or lock-and-key configuration	2. Monthly inspections of sealed valves	Monthly.
Thermal Incinerator	Temperature monitoring device installed in firebox or in ductwork	Firebox temperature	Continuous.

Control Device	Monitoring equipment required	Parameters to be monitored	Frequency
	immediately downstream of firebox ^a and equipped with a continuous recorder ^b		
Catalytic Incinerator	Temperature monitoring device installed in gas stream immediately before and after catalyst bed and equipped with a continuous recorder ^b	1. Temperature upstream of catalyst bed <i>or</i> 2. Temperature difference across catalyst bed	Continuous.
Flare	Heat sensing device installed at the pilot light and equipped with a continuous recorder ^a	Presence of a flame at the pilot light	Hourly records of whether the monitor was continuously operating and whether the pilot flame was continuously present during each hour.
Boiler or process heater <44 megawatts and vent stream is not mixed with the primary fuel	Temperature monitoring device installed in firebox ^a and equipped with continuous recorder ^b	Combustion temperature	Continuous.
Condenser	Temperature monitoring device installed at condenser exit and equipped with continuous recorder ^b	Condenser exit (product side) temperature	Continuous.
Carbon adsorber (regenerative)	Integrating regeneration stream flow monitoring device having an accuracy of ± 10 percent, <i>and</i>	Total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow during carbon bed regeneration cycle(s)	For each regeneration cycle, record the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow.
	Carbon bed temperature monitoring device	Temperature of carbon bed after regeneration [and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle(s)]	For each regeneration cycle and within 15 minutes of completing any cooling cycle, record the carbon bed temperature.
Carbon adsorber (Non-regenerative)	Organic compound concentration monitoring device. ^c	Organic compound concentration of adsorber exhaust	Daily or at intervals no greater than 20 percent of the design carbon

Control Device	Monitoring equipment required	Parameters to be monitored	Frequency
Alternative monitoring parameters	Other parameters may be monitored upon approval from the Administrator in accordance with the requirements in § 63.143(e)(3)		replacement interval, whichever is greater.

^a Monitor may be installed in the firebox or in the ductwork immediately downstream of the firebox before any substantial heat exchange is encountered.

^b “Continuous recorder” is defined in [§ 63.111 of this subpart](#).

^c As an alternative to conducting this monitoring, an owner or operator may replace the carbon in the carbon adsorption system with fresh carbon at a regular predetermined time interval that is less than the carbon replacement interval that is determined by the maximum design flow rate and organic concentration in the gas stream vented to the carbon adsorption system.

Tables 14–14b to Subpart G of Part 63 [Reserved]

Table 15 to Subpart G of Part 63—Wastewater— Information on Table 8 and/or Table 9 Compounds To Be Submitted With Notification of Compliance Status for Process Units at New and/or Existing Sources^{a b}

Process unit identification code ^c	Stream identification code	Concentration of table 8 and/or table 9 compound(s) (ppmw) ^{d e}	Flow rate (lpm) ^{e f}	Group 1 or Group 2 ^g	Compliance approach ^h	Treatment process(es) identification ⁱ	Waste management unit(s) identification	Intended control device

^a The information specified in this table must be submitted; however, it may be submitted in any format. This table presents an example format.

^b Other requirements for the NCS are specified in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#).

^c Also include a description of the process unit (e.g., benzene process unit).

^d Except when [§ 63.132\(e\)](#) is used, annual average concentration as specified in [§ 63.132 \(c\)](#) or [\(d\)](#) and [§ 63.144](#).

^e When [§ 63.132\(e\)](#) is used, indicate the wastewater stream is a designated Group 1 wastewater stream.

^f Except when [§ 63.132\(e\)](#) is used, annual average flow rate as specified in [§ 63.132 \(c\)](#) or [\(d\)](#) and in [§ 63.144](#).

^g Indicate whether stream is Group 1 or Group 2. If Group 1, indicate whether it is Group 1 for Table 8 or Table 9 compounds or for both Table 8 and Table 9 compounds.

^h Cite [§ 63.138](#) compliance option used.

Table 16 to Subpart G of Part 63 [Reserved]

Table 17 to Subpart G of Part 63—Information for Treatment Processes To Be Submitted With Notification of Compliance Status^{a b}

Treatment process identification ^c	Description ^d	Wastewater stream(s) treated ^e	Monitoring parameters ^f

^a The information specified in this table must be submitted; however, it may be submitted in any format. This table presents an example format.

^b Other requirements for the Notification of Compliance Status are specified in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this Subpart](#).

^c Identification codes should correspond to those listed in Table 15.

^d Description of treatment process.

^e Stream identification code for each wastewater stream treated by each treatment unit. Identification codes should correspond to entries listed in Table 15.

^f Parameter(s) to be monitored or measured in accordance with Table 12 and [§ 63.143](#).

Table 18 to Subpart G of Part 63—Information for Waste Management Units To Be Submitted With Notification of Compliance Status^{a b}

Waste management unit identification ^c	Description ^d	Wastewater stream(s) received or managed ^e

^a The information specified in this table must be submitted; however, it may be submitted in any format. This table presents an example format.

^b Other requirements for the Notification of Compliance Status are specified in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this Subpart](#).

^c Identification codes should correspond to those listed in Table 15.

^d Description of waste management unit.

^e Stream identification code for each wastewater stream received or managed by each waste management unit. Identification codes should correspond to entries listed in Table 15.

Table 19 to Subpart G of Part 63—Wastewater—Information on Residuals To Be Submitted With Notification of Compliance Status^{a b}

Residual identification ^{n c}	Residual description ^d	Wastewater stream identification ^{n e}	Treatment process ^f	Fate ^g	Control device identification code	Control device description ^h	Control device efficiency ^{y i}

^a The information specified in this table must be submitted; however, it may be submitted in any format. This table presents an example format.

^b Other requirements for the Notification of Compliance Status are specified in [§ 63.152\(b\) of this subpart](#).

^c Name or identification code of residual removed from Group 1 wastewater stream.

^d Description of residual (e.g., steam stripper A–13 overhead condensates).

^e Identification of stream from which residual is removed.

^f Treatment process from which residual originates.

^g Indicate whether residual is sold, returned to production process, or returned to waste management unit or treatment process; or whether HAP mass of residual is destroyed by 99 percent.

^h If the fate of the residual is such that the HAP mass is destroyed by 99 percent, give description of device used for HAP destruction.

ⁱ If the fate of the residual is such that the HAP mass is destroyed by 99 percent, provide an estimate of control device efficiency and attach substantiation in accordance with [§ 63.146\(b\)\(9\) of this subpart](#).

Table 20 to Subpart G of Part 63—Wastewater—Periodic Reporting Requirements for Control Devices Subject to [§ 63.139](#) Used To Comply With [§§ 63.13](#) Through [63.139](#)

Control device	Reporting requirements
(1) Thermal Incinerator	Report all daily average ^a temperatures that are outside the range established in the NCS ^b or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected. ^c
(2) Catalytic Incinerator	(i) Report all daily average ^a upstream temperatures that are outside the range established in the NCS ^b or operating permit. (ii) Report all daily average ^a temperature differences across the catalyst bed that are outside the range established in the NCS ^b or operating permit. (iii) Report all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected. ^c
(3) Boiler or Process Heater with a design heat input capacity less than 44 megawatts and vent stream is not mixed with the primary fuel	Report all daily average ^a firebox temperatures that are outside the range established in the NCS ^b or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected. ^c
(4) Flare	Report the duration of all periods when all pilot flames are absent.

Control device	Reporting requirements
(5) Condenser	Report all daily average ^a exit temperatures that are outside the range established in the NCS ^b or operating permit and all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected ^c .
(6) Carbon Adsorber (Regenerative)	(i) Report all carbon bed regeneration cycles when the total regeneration stream mass or volumetric flow is outside the range established in the NCS^b or operating permit. (ii) Report all carbon bed regeneration cycles during which the temperature of the carbon bed after regeneration is outside the range established in the NCS^b or operating permit. (iii) Report all operating days when insufficient monitoring data are collected^c.
(7) Carbon Adsorber (Non-Regenerative)	(i) Report all operating days when inspections not done according to the schedule developed as specified in table 13 of this subpart. (ii) Report all operating days when carbon has not been replaced at the frequency specified in table 13 of this subpart.
(8) All Control Devices	(i) Report the times and durations of all periods when the vent stream is diverted through a bypass line or the monitor is not operating, or (ii) Report all monthly inspections that show the valves are moved to the diverting position or the seal has been changed.

^a The daily average is the average of all values recorded during the operating day, as specified in [§ 63.147\(d\)](#).

^b NCS = Notification of Compliance Status described in [§ 63.152](#).

^c The periodic reports shall include the duration of periods when monitoring data are not collected for each excursion as defined in [§ 63.152\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#).

Table 21 to Subpart G of Part 63—Average Storage Temperature (T_s) as a Function of Tank Paint Color

Tank Color	Average Storage Temperature (T _s)
White	T _A = 0
Aluminum	T _A = 2.5

Tank Color	Average Storage Temperature (T _s)

Gray	T _A = 3.5

Black	T _A = 5.0

^a T_A is the average annual ambient temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.

Table 22 to Subpart G of Part 63—Paint Factors for Fixed Roof Tanks

Tank color		Paint factors (F _p) Paint Condition	
Roof	Shell	Good	Poor
White	White	1.00	1.15
Aluminum (specular)	White	1.04	1.18
White	Aluminum (specular)	1.16	1.24
Aluminum (specular)	Aluminum (specular)	1.20	1.29
White	Aluminum (diffuse)	1.30	1.38
Aluminum (diffuse)	Aluminum (diffuse)	1.39	1.46
White	Gray	1.30	1.38
Light gray	Light gray	1.33	1.44
Medium gray	Medium gray	1.40	1.58

Table 23 to Subpart G of Part 63—Average Clingage Factors (c)^a

Liquid	Shell condition		
	Light rust ^b	Dense rust	Gunitite lined
Gasoline	0.0015	0.0075	0.15
Single component stocks	0.0015	0.0075	0.15
Crude oil	0.0060	0.030	0.60

^a Units for average clingage factors are barrels per 1,000 square feet.

^b If no specific information is available, these values can be assumed to represent the most common condition of tanks currently in use.

Table 24 to Subpart G of Part 63—Typical Number of Columns as a Function of Tank Diameter for Internal Floating Roof Tanks With Column Supported Fixed Roofs^a

Tank diameter range (D in feet)	Typical number of columns, (N _C)
0 <D ≤85	1
85 <D ≤100	6
100 <D ≤120	7
120 <D ≤135	8
135 <D ≤150	9
150 <D ≤170	16
170 <D ≤190	19
190 <D ≤220	22
220 <D ≤235	31
235 <D ≤270	37
270 <D ≤275	43
275 <D ≤290	49
290 <D ≤330	61
330 <D ≤360	71
360 <D ≤400	81

^a Data in this table should not supersede information on actual tanks.

Table 25 to Subpart G of Part 63—Effective Column Diameter (F_c)

Column type	F _c (feet)
9-inch by 7-inch built-up columns	1.1
8-inch-diameter pipe columns	0.7
No construction details known	1.0

Table 26 to Subpart G of Part 63—Seal Related Factors for Internal Floating Roof Vessels

Seal type	K _s n
Liquid mounted resilient seal:	
Primary seal only	3.0 0

Seal type	K _s	n
With rim-mounted secondary seal ^a	1.6	0
Vapor mounted resilient seal:		
Primary seal only	6.7	0
With rim-mounted secondary seal ^a	2.5	0

^a If vessel-specific information is not available about the secondary seal, assume only a primary seal is present.

Table 27 to Subpart G of Part 63—Summary of Internal Floating Deck Fitting Loss Factors (K_F) and Typical Number of Fittings (N_F)

Deck fitting type	Deck fitting loss factor (K _F) ^a	Typical number of fittings (N _F)
Access hatch		1.
Bolted cover, gasketed	1.6	
Unbolted cover, gasketed	11	
Unbolted cover, ungasketed	^b 25	
Automatic gauge float well		1.
Bolted cover, gasketed	5.1	
Unbolted cover, gasketed	15	
Unbolted cover, ungasketed	^b 28	
Column well		(see Table 24).
Builtup column-sliding cover, gasketed	33	
Builtup column-sliding cover, ungasketed	^b 47	
Pipe column-flexible fabric sleeve seal	19	
Pipe column-sliding cover, gasketed	32	
Pipe column-sliding cover, ungasketed		
Ladder well		1.
Sliding cover, gasketed	56	
Sliding cover, ungasketed	^b 76	
Roof leg or hanger well		(5 + D/10 + D ² /600) ^c .
Adjustable	^b 7.9	
Fixed	0	
Sample pipe or well		1.
Slotted pipe-sliding cover, gasketed	44	

Deck fitting type	Deck fitting loss factor (K_F) ^a	Typical number of fittings (N_F)
Slotted pipe-sliding cover, ungasketed	57	
Sample well-slit fabric seal, 10 percent open area	^b 12	
Stub drain, 1-in diameter ^d	1.2	($D^2/125$) ^c .
Vacuum breaker		1.
Weighted mechanical actuation, gasketed	^b 0.7	
Weighted mechanical actuation, ungasketed	0.9	

^a Units for K_F are pound-moles per year.

^b If no specific information is available, this value can be assumed to represent the most common/typical deck fittings currently used.

^c D = Tank diameter (feet).

^d Not used on welded contact internal floating decks.

Table 28 to Subpart G of Part 63—Deck Seam Length Factors^a (S_D) for Internal Floating Roof Tanks

Deck construction	Typical deck seam length factor
Continuous sheet construction ^b :	
5-foot wide sheets	0.2 ^c
6-foot wide sheets	0.17
7-foot wide sheets	0.14
Panel construction ^d :	
5 × 7.5 feet rectangular	0.33
5 × 12 feet rectangular	0.28

^a Deck seam loss applies to bolted decks only. Units for S_D are feet per square feet.

^b $S_D = 1/W$, where W = sheet width (feet).

^c If no specific information is available, these factors can be assumed to represent the most common bolted decks currently in use.

^d $S_D = (L + W)/LW$, where W = panel width (feet), and L = panel length (feet).

Table 29 to Subpart G of Part 63—Seal Related Factors for External Floating Roof Vessels

Seal type	Welded vessels		Riveted vessels	
	K _s	N	K _s	N
Metallic shoe seal:				
Primary seal only	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5
With shoe-mounted secondary seal	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.2
With rim-mounted secondary seal	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.6
Liquid mounted resilient seal:				
Primary seal only	1.1	1.0	^a NA	NA
With weather shield	0.8	0.9	NA	NA
With rim-mounted secondary seal	0.7	0.4	NA	NA
Vapor mounted resilient seal:				
Primary seal only	1.2	2.3	NA	NA
With weather shield	0.9	2.2	NA	NA
With rim-mounted secondary seal	0.2	2.6	NA	NA

^a NA = Not applicable.

Table 30 to Subpart G of Part 63—Roof Fitting Loss Factors, K_{Fa}, K_{Fb}, and m,^a and Typical Number of Fittings, N_T

Fitting type and construction details	Loss factors ^b			Typical number of fittings, N _T
	K _{Fa} (lb-mole/yr)	K _{Fb} (lb-mole/[mi/hr] ^m -yr)	m (dimensionless)	
Access hatch (24-in-diameter well)				1.
Bolted cover, gasketed	0	0	^c 0	
Unbolted cover, ungasketed	2.7	7.1	1.0	
Unbolted cover, gasketed	2.9	0.41	1.0	
Unslotted guide-pole well (8-in-diameter unslotted pole, 21-in-diameter well)				1.
Ungasketed sliding cover	0	67	^c 0.98	
Gasketed sliding cover	0	3.0	1.4	

Fitting type and construction details	Loss factors ^b			Typical number of fittings, N _T
	K _{Fa} (lb-mole/yr)	K _{Fb} (lb-mole/[mi/hr] ^m -yr)	m (dimensionless)	
Slotted guide-pole/sample well (8-in-diameter unslotted pole, 21-in-diameter well)				(^d).
Ungasketed sliding cover, without float	0	310	1.2	
Ungasketed sliding cover, with float	0	29	2.0	
Gasketed sliding cover, without float	0	260	1.2	
Gasketed sliding cover, with float	0	8.5	1.4	
Gauge-float well (20-inch diameter)				1.
Unbolted cover, ungasketed	2.3	5.9	^c 1.0	
Unbolted cover, gasketed	2.4	0.34	1.0	
Bolted cover, gasketed	0	0	0	
Gauge-hatch/sample well (8-inch diameter)				1.
Weighted mechanical actuation, gasketed	0.95	0.14	^c 1.0	
Weighted mechanical actuation, ungasketed	0.91	2.4	1.0	
Vacuum breaker (10-in-diameter well)				N _{F6} (Table 31).
Weighted mechanical actuation, gasketed	1.2	0.17	^c 1.0	
Weighted mechanical actuation, ungasketed	1.2	3.0	1.0	
Roof drain (3-in-diameter)				N _{F7} (Table 31).
Open	0	7.0	^c 1.4	N _{F8} (Table 32 ^f).
90 percent closed	0.51	0.81	1.0	
Roof leg (3-in-diameter)				N _{F8} (Table 32 ^f).
Adjustable, pontoon area	1.5	0.20	^c 1.0	
Adjustable, center area	0.25	0.067	^c 1.0	

Fitting type and construction details	Loss factors ^b			Typical number of fittings, N _T
	K _{Fa} (lb-mole/yr)	K _{Fb} (lb-mole/[mi/hr] ^m -yr)	m (dimensionless)	
Adjustable, double-deck roofs	0.25	0.067	1.0	N _{F8} (Table 32 ^f).
Fixed	0	0	0	
Roof leg (2 1/2-in-diameter)				
Adjustable, pontoon area	1.7	0	0	1 ^g .
Adjustable, center area	0.41	0	0	
Adjustable, double-deck roofs	0.41	0	0	
Fixed	0	0	0	1 ^g .
Rim vent (6-in-diameter)				
Weighted mechanical actuation, gasketed	0.71	0.10	^c 1.0	
Weighted mechanical actuation, ungasketed	0.68	1.8	1.0	

^a The roof fitting loss factors, K_{Fa}, K_{Fb}, and m, may only be used for wind speeds from 2 to 15 miles per hour.

^b Unit abbreviations are as follows: lb = pound; mi = miles; hr = hour; yr = year.

^c If no specific information is available, this value can be assumed to represent the most common or typical roof fittings currently in use.

^d A slotted guide-pole/sample well is an optional fitting and is not typically used.

^e Roof drains that drain excess rainwater into the product are not used on pontoon floating roofs. They are, however, used on double-deck floating roofs and are typically left open.

^f The most common roof leg diameter is 3 inches. The loss factors for 2 1/2-inch diameter roof legs are provided for use if this smaller size roof is used on a particular floating roof.

^g Rim vents are used only with mechanical-shoe primary seals.

Table 31 to Subpart G of Part 63—Typical Number of Vacuum Breakers, N_{F6} and Roof Drains,^a N_{F7}

Tank diameter D (feet) ^b	No. of vacuum breakers, N _{F6}		No. of roof drains, N _{F7} double-deck roof ^c
	Pontoon roof	Double-deck roof	
50	1	1	1
100	1	1	1
150	2	2	2
200	3	2	3
250	4	3	5
300	5	3	7
350	6	4	d
400	7	4	d

^a This table should not supersede information based on actual tank data.

^b If the actual diameter is between the diameters listed, the closest diameter listed should be used. If the actual diameter is midway between the diameters listed, the next larger diameter should be used.

^c Roof drains that drain excess rainwater into the product are not used on pontoon floating roofs. They are, however, used on double-deck floating roofs, and are typically left open.

^d For tanks more than 300 feet in diameter, actual tank data or the manufacturer's recommendations may be needed for the number of roof drains.

Table 32 to Subpart G of Part 63—Typical Number of Roof Legs,^a N_{F8}

Tank diameter D (feet) ^b	Pontoon roof		No. of legs on double-deck roof
	No. of pontoon legs	No. of center legs	
30	4	2	6
40	4	4	7
50	6	6	8
60	9	7	10
70	13	9	13
80	15	10	16
90	16	12	20
100	17	16	25
110	18	20	29
120	19	24	34

Tank diameter D (feet) ^b	Pontoon roof		No. of legs on double-deck roof
	No. of pontoon legs	No. of center legs	
130	20	28	40
140	21	33	46
150	23	38	52
160	26	42	58
170	27	49	66
180	28	56	74
190	29	62	82
200	30	69	90
210	31	77	98
220	32	83	107
230	33	92	115
240	34	101	127
250	34	109	138
260	36	118	149
270	36	128	162
280	37	138	173
290	38	148	186
300	38	156	200
310	39	168	213
320	39	179	226
330	40	190	240
340	41	202	255
350	42	213	270
360	44	226	285
370	45	238	300
380	46	252	315
390	47	266	330
400	48	281	345

^a This table should not supersede information based on actual tank data.

^b If the actual diameter is between the diameters listed, the closest diameter listed should be used. If the actual diameter is midway between the diameters listed, the next larger diameter should be used.

Table 33 to Subpart G of Part 63—Saturation Factors

Cargo carrier	Mode of operation	S factor
Tank trucks and rail tank cars	Submerged loading of a clean cargo tank	0.50
	Submerged loading: dedicated normal service	0.60
	Submerged loading: dedicated vapor balance service	1.00
	Splash loading of a clean cargo tank	1.45
	Splash loading: dedicated normal service	1.45
	Splash loading: dedicated vapor balance service	1.00

Table 34 to Subpart G of Part 63—Fraction Measured (F_m) and Fraction Emitted (F_e) For HAP Compounds in Wastewater Streams

Chemical name	CAS Number ^a	F_m	F_e
Acetaldehyde	75070	1.00	0.48
Acetonitrile	75058	0.99	0.36
Acetophenone	98862	0.31	0.14
Acrolein	107028	1.00	0.43
Acrylonitrile	107131	1.00	0.43
Allyl chloride	107051	1.00	0.89
Benzene	71432	1.00	0.80
Benzyl chloride	100447	1.00	0.47
Biphenyl	92524	0.86	0.45
Bromoform	75252	1.00	0.49
Butadiene (1,3-)	106990	1.00	0.98
Carbon disulfide	75150	1.00	0.92
Carbon tetrachloride	56235	1.00	0.94
Chlorobenzene	108907	1.00	0.73
Chloroform	67663	1.00	0.78
Chloroprene (2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene)	126998	1.00	0.68
Cumene	98828	1.00	0.88
Dichlorobenzene (p-)	106467	1.00	0.72
Dichloroethane (1,2-) (Ethylene dichloride)	107062	1.00	0.64
Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-Chloroethyl ether))	111444	0.76	0.21
Dichloropropene (1,3-)	542756	1.00	0.76
Diethyl sulfate	64675	0.0025	0.11
Dimethyl sulfate	77781	0.086	0.079
Dimethylaniline (N,N-)	121697	0.00080	0.34
Dimethylhydrazine (1,1-)	57147	0.38	0.054

Chemical name	CAS Number ^a	F _m	F _e
Dinitrophenol (2,4-)	51285	0.0077	0.060
Dinitrotoluene (2,4-)	121142	0.085	0.18
Dioxane (1,4-) (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	123911	0.87	0.18
Epichlorohydrin(1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106898	0.94	0.35
Ethyl acrylate	140885	1.00	0.48
Ethylbenzene	100414	1.00	0.83
Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	75003	1.00	0.90
Ethylene dibromide (Dibromomethane)	106934	1.00	0.57
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	110714	0.86	0.32
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	112072	0.043	0.067
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	110496	0.093	0.048
Ethylene oxide	75218	1.00	0.50
Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	75343	1.00	0.79
Hexachlorobenzene	118741	0.97	0.64
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	0.88	0.86
Hexachloroethane	67721	0.50	0.85
Hexane	110543	1.00	1.00
Isophorone	78591	0.51	0.11
Methanol	67561	0.85	0.17
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74839	1.00	0.85
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	74873	1.00	0.84
Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	108101	0.98	0.53
Methyl methacrylate	80626	1.00	0.37
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634044	1.00	0.57
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75092	1.00	0.77
Naphthalene	91203	0.99	0.51
Nitrobenzene	98953	0.39	0.23
Nitropropane (2-)	79469	0.99	0.44
Phosgene	75445	1.00	0.87
Propionaldehyde	123386	1.00	0.41
Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	78875	1.00	0.72
Propylene oxide	75569	1.00	0.60
Styrene	100425	1.00	0.80
Tetrachloroethane (1,1,2,2-)	79345	1.00	0.46
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127184	1.00	0.92
Toluene	108883	1.00	0.80
Toluidine (o-)	95534	0.15	0.052

Chemical name	CAS Number ^a	F _m	F _e
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)	120821	1.00	0.64
Trichloroethane (1,1,1-) (Methyl chloroform)	71556	1.00	0.91
Trichloroethane (1,1,2-) (Vinyl Trichloride)	79005	1.00	0.60
Trichloroethylene	79016	1.00	0.87
Trichlorophenol (2,4,5-)	95954	0.11	0.086
Triethylamine	121448	1.00	0.38
Trimethylpentane (2,2,4-)	540841	1.00	1.00
Vinyl acetate	108054	1.00	0.59
Vinyl chloride (Chloroethylene)	75014	1.00	0.97
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	75354	1.00	0.94
Xylene (m-)	108383	1.00	0.82
Xylene (o-)	95476	1.00	0.79
Xylene (p-)	106423	1.00	0.82

^a CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Service registry number assigned to specific compounds, isomers, or mixtures of compounds.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [71 FR 76615](#), Dec. 21, 2006]

Table 35 to Subpart G of Part 63—Control Requirements for Items of Equipment That Meet the Criteria of [§ 63.149](#) of Subpart G

Item of equipment	Control requirement ^a
Drain or drain hub	(a) Tightly fitting solid cover (TFSC); or (b) TFSC with a vent to either a process, or to a fuel gas system, or to a control device meeting the requirements of § 63.139(c) ; or (c) Water seal with submerged discharge or barrier to protect discharge from wind.
Manhole ^b	(a) TFSC; or (b) TSFC with a vent to either a process, or to a fuel gas system, or to a control device meeting the requirements of § 63.139(c) ; or (c) If the item is vented to the atmosphere, use a TFSC with a properly operating water seal at the entrance or exit to the item to restrict ventilation in the collection system. The vent pipe shall be at least 90 cm in length and not exceeding 10.2 cm in nominal inside diameter.
Lift station	(a) TFSC; or (b) TFSC with a vent to either a process, or to a fuel gas system, or to a control device meeting the requirements of § 63.139(c) ; or

Item of equipment	Control requirement ^a
Trench	(c) If the lift station is vented to the atmosphere, use a TFSC with a properly operating water seal at the entrance or exit to the item to restrict ventilation in the collection system. The vent pipe shall be at least 90 cm in length and not exceeding 10.2 cm in nominal inside diameter. The lift station shall be level controlled to minimize changes in the liquid level. (a) TFSC; or (b) TFSC with a vent to either a process, or to a fuel gas system, or to a control device meeting the requirements of § 63.139(c); or (c) If the item is vented to the atmosphere, use a TFSC with a properly operating water seal at the entrance or exit to the item to restrict ventilation in the collection system. The vent pipe shall be at least 90 cm in length and not exceeding 10.2 cm in nominal inside diameter.
Pipe	Each pipe shall have no visible gaps in joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.
Oil/Water separator	(a) Equip with a fixed roof and route vapors to a process or to a fuel gas system, or equip with a closed vent system that routes vapors to a control device meeting the requirements of § 63.139(c); or (b) Equip with a floating roof that meets the equipment specifications of § 60.693 (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4).
Tank ^c	Maintain a fixed roof. ^d If the tank is sparged ^e or used for heating or treating by means of an exothermic reaction, a fixed roof and a system shall be maintained that routes the organic hazardous air pollutants vapors to other process equipment or a fuel gas system, or a closed vent system that routes vapors to a control device that meets the requirements of 40 CFR § 63.119 (e)(1) or (e)(2).

^a Where a tightly fitting solid cover is required, it shall be maintained with no visible gaps or openings, except during periods of sampling, inspection, or maintenance.

^b Manhole includes sumps and other points of access to a conveyance system.

^c Applies to tanks with capacities of 38 m³ or greater.

^d A fixed roof may have openings necessary for proper venting of the tank, such as pressure/vacuum vent, j-pipe vent.

^e The liquid in the tank is agitated by injecting compressed air or gas.

Table 36 to Subpart G of Part 63—Compound Lists Used for Compliance Demonstrations for Enhanced Biological Treatment Processes (See [§ 63.145\(h\)](#))

List 1	List 2
Acetonitrile	Acetaldehyde.
Acetophenone	Acrolein.
Acrylonitrile	Allyl Chloride.
Biphenyl	Benzene.
Chlorobenzene	Benzyl Chloride,
Dichloroethyl Ether	Bromoform.
Diethyl Sulfate	Bromomethane.
Dimethyl Sulfate	Butadiene 1,3.
Dimethyl Hydrazine 1,1	Carbon Disulfide.
Dinitrophenol 2,4	Carbon Tetrachloride
Dinitrotoluene 2,4	Chloroethane (ethyl chloride).
Dioxane 1,4	Chloroform.
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether Acetate	Chloroprene.
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate	Cumene (isopropylbenzene).
Ethylene Glycol Dimethyl Ether	Dibromoethane 1,2.
Hexachlorobenzene	Dichlorobenzene 1,4.
Isophorone	Dichloroethane 1,2.
Methanol	Dichloroethane 1,1 (ethylidene dichloride).
Methyl Methacrylate	Dichloroethene 1,1 (vinylidene chloride).
Nitrobenzene	Dichloropropane 1,2.
Toluidine	Dichloropropene 1,3.
Trichlorobenzene 1,2,4.	Dimethylaniline N,N.
Trichlorophenol 2,4,6	Epichlorohydrin.
Triethylamine	Ethyl Acrylate.
	Ethylbenzene.
	Ethylene Oxide.
	Ethylene Dibromide.
	Hexachlorobutadiene.
	Hexachloroethane.
	Hexane-n.
	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether.
	Methyl Chloride.
	Methylene Chloride (dichloromethane).
	Naphthalene.

List 1	List 2
	Nitropropane 2
	Phosgene.
	Propionaldehyde.
	Propylene Oxide.
	Styrene.
	Tetrachloroethane 1,1,2,2.
	TolueneTrichloroethane 1,1,1 (methyl chloroform).
	Trichloroethane 1,1,2.
	Trichloroethylene.
	Trimethylpentane 2,2,4.
	Vinyl Chloride.
	Vinyl Acetate.
	Xylene-m.
	Xylene-o.
	Xylene-p.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [71 FR 76615](#), Dec. 21, 2006]

Table 37 to Subpart G of Part 63—Default Biorates for List 1 Compounds

Compound name	Biorate, K1 L/g MLVSS-hr
Acetonitrile	0.100
Acetophenone	0.538
Acrylonitrile	0.750
Biphenyl	5.643
Chlorobenzene	10.000
Dichloroethyl ether	0.246
Diethyl sulfate	0.105
Dimethyl hydrazine(1,1)	0.227
DIMethyl sulfate	0.178
Dinitrophenol 2,4	0.620
Dinitrotoluene(2,4)	0.784
Dioxane(1,4)	0.393
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	0.364
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	0.159

Compound name	Biorate, K1 L/g MLVSS-hr
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	0.496
Hexachlorobenzene	16.179
ISophorone	0.598
Methanol	0.200
Methyl methacrylate	4.300
Nitrobenzene	2.300
Toluidine (-0)	0.859
Trichlorobenzene 1,2,4	4.393
Trichlorophenol 2,4,5	4.477
Triethylamine	1.064

Figure 1 to Subpart G of Part 63—Definitions of Terms Used in Wastewater Equations

Main Terms

AMR = Actual mass removal of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds achieved by treatment process or a series of treatment processes, kg/hr.

C = Concentration of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds in wastewater, ppmw.

CG = Concentration of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic hazardous air pollutants, in vented gas stream, dry basis, ppmv.

CG_c = Concentration of TOC or organic hazardous air pollutants corrected to 3-percent oxygen, in vented gas stream, dry basis, ppmv.

CGS = Concentration of sample compounds in vented gas stream, dry basis, ppmv.

E = Removal or destruction efficiency, percent.

F_{bio} = Site-specific fraction of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds biodegraded, unitless.

f^{bio} = Site-specific fraction of an individual Table 8 or Table 9 compound biodegraded, unitless.

F_m = Compound-specific fraction measured factor, unitless (listed in table 34).

Fr = Fraction removal value for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds, unitless (listed in Table 9).

Fr_{avg} = Flow-weighted average of the Fr values.

i = Identifier for a compound.

j = Identifier for a sample.

k = Identifier for a run.

K_2 = Constant, 41.57×10^{-9} , (ppm)⁻¹ (gram-mole per standard m³) (kg/g), where standard temperature (gram-mole per standard m³) is 20 °C.

m = Number of samples.

M = Mass, kg.

MW = Molecular weight, kg/kg-mole.

n = Number of compounds.

p = Number of runs.

%O_{2d} = Concentration of oxygen, dry basis, percent by volume.

Q = Volumetric flowrate of wastewater, m³/hr.

QG = Volumetric flow rate of vented gas stream, dry standard, m³/min.

QMG = Mass flowrate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or organic hazardous air pollutants, in vented gas stream, kg/hr.

QMW = Mass flowrate of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds in wastewater, kg/hr.

ρ = Density, kg/m³.

RMR = Required mass removal achieved by treatment process or a series of treatment processes, kg/hr.

t_T = Total time of all runs, hr.

Subscripts

a = Entering.

b = Exiting.

i = Identifier for a compound.

j = Identifier for a sample.

k = Identifier for a run.

m = Number of samples.

n = Number of compounds.

p = Number of runs.

T = Total; sum of individual.

[[59 FR 19468](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 29201](#), June 6, 1994; [61 FR 63629](#), Dec. 12, 1995; [62 FR 2779](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [63 FR 67793](#), Dec. 9, 1998; [64 FR 20195](#), Apr. 26, 1999; [65 FR 78284](#), Dec. 14, 2000; [66 FR 6935](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

Appendix G

Subpart H

National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks

Subpart H—National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks

Source: [59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.160 Applicability and designation of source.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to pumps, compressors, agitators, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, surge control vessels, bottoms receivers, instrumentation systems, and control devices or closed vent systems required by this subpart that are intended to operate in organic hazardous air pollutant service 300 hours or more during the calendar year within a source subject to the provisions of a specific subpart in [40 CFR part 63](#) that references this subpart.

(b) After the compliance date for a process unit, equipment to which this subpart applies that are also subject to the provisions of:

(1) [40 CFR part 60](#) will be required to comply only with the provisions of this subpart.

(2) [40 CFR part 61](#) will be required to comply only with the provisions of this subpart.

(c) If a process unit subject to the provisions of this subpart has equipment to which this subpart does not apply, but which is subject to a standard identified in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#), [\(c\)\(2\)](#), or [\(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator may elect to apply this subpart to all such equipment in the process unit. If the owner or operator elects this method of compliance, all VOC in such equipment shall be considered, for purposes of applicability and compliance with this subpart, as if it were organic hazardous air pollutant (HAP). Compliance with the provisions of this subpart, in the manner described in this paragraph, shall be deemed to constitute compliance with the standard identified in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#), [\(c\)\(2\)](#), or [\(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) [40 CFR part 60, subpart VV](#), [GGG](#), or [KKK](#); (2) [40 CFR part 61, subpart F](#) or [J](#); or (3) [40 CFR part 264, subpart BB](#) or [40 CFR part 265, subpart BB](#).

(2) [Reserved]

(d) The provisions in [§ 63.1\(a\)\(3\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#) do not alter the provisions in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

(e) Except as provided in any subpart that references this subpart, lines and equipment not containing process fluids are not subject to the provisions of this subpart. Utilities, and other non-process lines, such as heating and cooling systems which do not combine their materials with those in the processes they serve, are not considered to be part of a process unit.

(f) The provisions of this subpart do not apply to research and development facilities or to bench-scale batch processes, regardless of whether the facilities or processes are located at the same plant site as a process subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(g) ***Alternative means of compliance*** —

(1) ***Option to comply with part 65.*** Owners or operators of CMPU that are subject to [§ 63.100](#) may choose to comply with the provisions of [40 CFR part 65](#) for all Group 1 and Group 2 process vents, Group 1 storage vessels, Group 1 transfer operations, and equipment that are subject to [§ 63.100](#), that are part of the CMPU. Other provisions applying to an owner or operator who chooses to comply with [40 CFR part 65](#) are provided in [40 CFR 65.1](#).

(i) For equipment, [40 CFR part 65](#) satisfies the requirements of [§§ 63.102](#), [63.103](#), and [63.162](#) through [63.182](#). When choosing to comply with [40 CFR part 65](#), the requirements of [§ 63.180\(d\)](#) continue to apply.

(ii) For Group 1 and Group 2 process vents, Group 1 storage vessels, and Group 1 transfer operations, comply with [§ 63.110\(i\)\(1\)](#).

(2) ***Part 65, subpart C or F.*** For owners or operators choosing to comply with [40 CFR part 65](#), each surge control vessel and bottoms receiver subject to [§ 63.100](#) that meets the conditions specified in table 2 or table 3 of this subpart shall meet the requirements for storage vessels in [40 CFR part 65, subpart C](#); all other equipment subject to [§ 63.100](#) shall meet the requirements in [40 CFR part 65, subpart F](#).

(3) ***Part 63, subpart A.*** Owners or operators who choose to comply with [40 CFR part 65, subpart C](#) or [F](#), for equipment subject to [§ 63.100](#) must also comply with the applicable general provisions of this part 63 listed in table 4 of this subpart. All sections and paragraphs of [subpart A of this part](#) that are not mentioned in table 4 of this subpart do not apply to owners or operators of equipment subject to [§ 63.100](#) of subpart F complying with [40 CFR part 65, subpart C](#) or [F](#), except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing [40 CFR part 65](#) still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with [40 CFR part 65, subpart C](#) or [F](#), ***must*** comply with [40 CFR part 65, subpart A](#).

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48176](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [59 FR 53360](#), Oct. 24, 1994; [60 FR 18029](#), Apr. 10, 1995; [61 FR 31439](#), June 20, 1996; [64 FR 20198](#), Apr. 26, 1999; [65 FR 78285](#), Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 63.161 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in this section as follows, except as provided in any subpart that references this subpart.

Batch process means a process in which the equipment is fed intermittently or discontinuously. Processing then occurs in this equipment after which the equipment is generally emptied.

Examples of industries that use batch processes include pharmaceutical production and pesticide production.

Batch product-process equipment train means the collection of equipment (e.g., connectors, reactors, valves, pumps, etc.) configured to produce a specific product or intermediate by a batch process.

Bench-scale batch process means a batch process (other than a research and development facility) that is operated on a small scale, such as one capable of being located on a laboratory bench top. This bench-scale equipment will typically include reagent feed vessels, a small reactor and associated product separator, recovery and holding equipment. These processes are only capable of producing small quantities of product.

Bottoms receiver means a tank that collects distillation bottoms before the stream is sent for storage or for further downstream processing.

Closed-loop system means an enclosed system that returns process fluid to the process and is not vented to the atmosphere except through a closed-vent system.

Closed-purge system means a system or combination of system and portable containers, to capture purged liquids. Containers must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of hard-piping, ductwork, connections and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device or back into a process.

Combustion device means an individual unit of equipment, such as a flare, incinerator, process heater, or boiler, used for the combustion of organic hazardous air pollutant emissions.

Compliance date means the dates specified in [§ 63.100\(k\)](#) or [§ 63.100\(l\)\(3\)](#) of [subpart F of this part](#) for process units subject to [subpart F of this part](#); the dates specified in [§ 63.190\(e\)](#) of [subpart I of this part](#) for process units subject to [subpart I of this part](#). For sources subject to other subparts in [40 CFR part 63](#) that reference this subpart, compliance date will be defined in those subparts. However, the compliance date for [§ 63.170](#) shall be no later than 3 years after the effective date of those subparts unless otherwise specified in such other subparts.

Connector means flanged, screwed, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipe lines or a pipe line and a piece of equipment. A common connector is a flange. Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors for the purpose of this regulation. For the purpose of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means joined fittings that are not inaccessible, glass, or glass-lined as described in [§ 63.174\(h\) of this subpart](#).

Control device means any equipment used for recovering, recapturing, or oxidizing organic hazardous air pollutant vapors. Such equipment includes, but is not limited to, absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, flares, boilers, and process heaters.

Double block and bleed system means two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves.

Duct work means a conveyance system such as those commonly used for heating and ventilation systems. It is often made of sheet metal and often has sections connected by screws or crimping. Hard-piping is not ductwork.

Equipment means each pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, surge control vessel, bottoms receiver, and instrumentation system in organic hazardous air pollutant service; and any control devices or systems required by this subpart.

First attempt at repair means to take action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere, followed by monitoring as specified in [§ 63.180 \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#), as appropriate, to verify whether the leak is repaired, unless the owner or operator determines by other means that the leak is not repaired.

Flow indicator means a device which indicates whether gas flow is, or whether the valve position would allow gas flow to be, present in a line.

Fuel gas means gases that are combusted to derive useful work or heat.

Fuel gas system means the offsite and onsite piping and control system that gathers gaseous stream(s) generated by onsite operations, may blend them with other sources of gas, and transports the gaseous stream for use as fuel gas in combustion devices or in in-process combustion equipment such as furnaces and gas turbines, either singly or in combination.

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed using good engineering judgement and standards, such as ANSI B31–3.

In food/medical service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service contacts a process stream used to manufacture a Food and Drug Administration regulated product where leakage of a barrier fluid into the process stream would cause any of the following:

- (1) A dilution of product quality so that the product would not meet written specifications,
- (2) An exothermic reaction which is a safety hazard,
- (3) The intended reaction to be slowed down or stopped, or
- (4) An undesired side reaction to occur.

In gas/vapor service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service contains a gas or vapor at operating conditions.

In heavy liquid service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.

In light liquid service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service contains a liquid that meets the following conditions:

- (1) The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic compounds is greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20 °C,
- (2) The total concentration of the pure organic compounds constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20 °C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight of the total process stream, and
- (3) The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.

Note:

Vapor pressures may be determined by the methods described in [40 CFR 60.485\(e\)\(1\)](#).

In liquid service means that a piece of equipment in organic hazardous air pollutant service is not in gas/vapor service.

In organic hazardous air pollutant or in organic HAP service means that a piece of equipment either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 5 percent by weight of total organic HAP's as determined according to the provisions of [§ 63.180\(d\) of this subpart](#). The provisions of [§ 63.180\(d\) of this subpart](#) also specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in organic HAP service.

In vacuum service means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure which is at least 5 kilopascals below ambient pressure.

In volatile organic compound or in VOC service means, for the purposes of this subpart, that:

- (1) The piece of equipment contains or contacts a process fluid that is at least 10 percent VOC by weight (see [40 CFR 60.2](#) for the definition of VOC, and [40 CFR 60.485\(d\)](#) to determine whether a piece of equipment is not in VOC service); and
- (2) The piece of equipment is not in heavy liquid service as defined in [40 CFR 60.481](#).

In-situ sampling systems means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

Initial start-up means the first time a new or reconstructed source begins production. Initial start-up does not include operation solely for testing equipment. Initial start-up does not include subsequent start-ups (as defined in this section) of process units following malfunctions or process unit shutdowns.

Instrumentation system means a group of equipment components used to condition and convey a sample of the process fluid to analyzers and instruments for the purpose of determining process operating conditions (e.g., composition, pressure, flow, etc.). Valves and connectors are the predominant type of equipment used in instrumentation systems; however, other types of equipment may also be included in these systems. Only valves nominally 0.5 inches and smaller, and connectors nominally 0.75 inches and smaller in diameter are considered instrumentation systems for the purposes of this subpart. Valves greater than nominally 0.5 inches and connectors greater than nominally 0.75 inches associated with instrumentation systems are not considered part of instrumentation systems and must be monitored individually.

Liquids dripping means any visible leakage from the seal including dripping, spraying, misting, clouding, and ice formation. Indications of liquid dripping include puddling or new stains that are indicative of an existing evaporated drip.

Nonrepairable means that it is technically infeasible to repair a piece of equipment from which a leak has been detected without a process unit shutdown.

On-site or *On site* means, with respect to records required to be maintained by this subpart, that the records are stored at a location within a major source which encompasses the affected source. On-site includes, but is not limited to, storage at the chemical manufacturing process unit to which the records pertain, or storage in central files elsewhere at the major source.

Open-ended valve or line means any valve, except pressure relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

Plant site means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common control, including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way. Common control includes properties that are owned, leased, or operated by the same entity, parent entity, subsidiary, or any combination thereof.

Polymerizing monomer means a molecule or compound usually containing carbon and of relatively low molecular weight and simple structure (e.g., hydrogen cyanide, acrylonitrile, styrene), which is capable of conversion to polymers, synthetic resins, or elastomers by combination with itself due to heat generation caused by a pump mechanical seal surface, contamination by a seal fluid (e.g., organic peroxides or chemicals that will form organic peroxides), or a combination of both with the resultant polymer buildup causing rapid mechanical seal failure.

Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device. This release can be one release or a series of releases over a short time period due to a malfunction in the process.

Pressure relief device or valve means a safety device used to prevent operating pressures from exceeding the maximum allowable working pressure of the process equipment. A common

pressure relief device is a spring-loaded pressure relief valve. Devices that are actuated either by a pressure of less than or equal to 2.5 psig or by a vacuum are not pressure relief devices.

Process unit means a chemical manufacturing process unit as defined in [subpart F of this part](#), a process subject to the provisions of [subpart I of this part](#), or a process subject to another subpart in [40 CFR part 63](#) that references this subpart.

Process unit shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit during which it is technically feasible to clear process material from a process unit or part of a process unit consistent with safety constraints and during which repairs can be effected. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit for less than 24 hours is not a process unit shutdown. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that would stop production from a process unit or part of a process unit for a shorter period of time than would be required to clear the process unit or part of the process unit of materials and start up the unit, and would result in greater emissions than delay of repair of leaking components until the next scheduled process unit shutdown, is not a process unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production are not process unit shutdowns.

Recapture device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and used for the purpose of recovering chemicals, but not normally for use, reuse, or sale. Recapture devices include, but are not limited to, absorbers, carbon absorbers, and condensers.

Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse, or for sale for fuel value, use or reuse. Recovery devices include, but are not limited to, absorbers, carbon absorbers, and condensers. For purposes of the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart, recapture devices are considered recovery devices.

Repaired means that equipment:

- (1) Is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak as defined in the applicable sections of this subpart, and
- (2) Unless otherwise specified in applicable provisions of this subpart, is monitored as specified in [§ 63.180 \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#), as appropriate, to verify that emissions from the equipment are below the applicable leak definition.

Routed to a process or route to a process means the emissions are conveyed by hard-piping or a closed vent system to any enclosed portion of a process unit where the emissions are predominately recycled and/or consumed in the same manner as a material that fulfills the same function in the process; and/or transformed by chemical reaction into materials that are not organic hazardous air pollutants; and/or incorporated into a product; and/or recovered.

Sampling connection system means an assembly of equipment within a process unit used during periods of representative operation to take samples of the process fluid. Equipment used to take non-routine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.

Screwed connector means a threaded pipe fitting where the threads are cut on the pipe wall and the fitting requires only two pieces to make the connection (i.e., the pipe and the fitting).

Sensor means a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level.

Set pressure means the pressure at which a properly operating pressure relief device begins to open to relieve atypical process system operating pressure.

Start-up means the setting in operation of a piece of equipment or a control device that is subject to this subpart.

Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a process unit (as defined in the specific subpart that references this subpart) when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates or volumes is needed to assist in production of a product.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48176](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [60 FR 18024](#), [18029](#), Apr. 10, 1995; [61 FR 31439](#), June 20, 1996; [62 FR 2788](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.162 Standards: General.

(a) Compliance with this subpart will be determined by review of the records required by [§ 63.181 of this subpart](#) and the reports required by [§ 63.182 of this subpart](#), review of performance test results, and by inspections.

(b)

(1) An owner or operator may request a determination of alternative means of emission limitation to the requirements of [§§ 63.163 through 63.170](#), and [§§ 63.172 through 63.174 of this subpart](#) as provided in [§ 63.177](#).

(2) If the Administrator makes a determination that a means of emission limitation is a permissible alternative to the requirements of [§§ 63.163 through 63.170](#), and [§§ 63.172 through 63.174 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator shall comply with the alternative.

(c) Each piece of equipment in a process unit to which this subpart applies shall be identified such that it can be distinguished readily from equipment that is not subject to this subpart. Identification of the equipment does not require physical tagging of the equipment. For example, the equipment may be identified on a plant site plan, in log entries, or by designation of process unit boundaries by some form of weatherproof identification.

(d) Equipment that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of this subpart.

(e) Equipment that is in organic HAP service less than 300 hours per calendar year is excluded from the requirements of [§§ 63.163 through 63.174 of this subpart](#) and [§ 63.178 of this subpart](#) if it is identified as required in [§ 63.181\(j\) of this subpart](#).

(f) When each leak is detected as specified in [§§ 63.163 and 63.164](#); [§§ 63.168 and 63.169](#); and [§§ 63.172 through 63.174 of this subpart](#), the following requirements apply:

(1) Clearly identify the leaking equipment.

(2) The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored as specified in [§§ 63.168\(f\)\(3\), and 63.175\(e\)\(7\)\(i\)\(D\) of this subpart](#), and no leak has been detected during the follow-up monitoring. If the owner or operator elects to comply using the provisions of [§ 63.174\(c\)\(1\)\(i\) of this subpart](#), the identification on a connector may be removed after it is monitored as specified in [§ 63.174\(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and no leak is detected during that monitoring.

(3) The identification which has been placed on equipment determined to have a leak, except for a valve or for a connector that is subject to the provisions of [§ 63.174\(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#), may be removed after it is repaired.

(g) Except as provided in [paragraph \(g\)\(1\) of this section](#), all terms in this subpart that define a period of time for completion of required tasks (e.g., weekly, monthly, quarterly, annual), refer to the standard calendar periods unless specified otherwise in the section or subsection that imposes the requirement.

(1) If the initial compliance date does not coincide with the beginning of the standard calendar period, an owner or operator may elect to utilize a period beginning on the compliance date, or may elect to comply in accordance with the provisions of [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\) or \(g\)\(3\) of this section](#).

(2) Time periods specified in this subpart for completion of required tasks may be changed by mutual agreement between the owner or operator and the Administrator, as specified in [subpart A of this part](#). For each time period that is changed by agreement, the revised period shall remain in effect until it is changed. A new request is not necessary for each recurring period.

(3) Except as provided in [paragraph \(g\)\(1\) or \(g\)\(2\) of this section](#), where the period specified for compliance is a standard calendar period, if the initial compliance date does not coincide with the beginning of the calendar period, compliance shall be required according to the schedule specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(3\)\(i\) or \(g\)\(3\)\(ii\) of this section](#), as appropriate.

(i) Compliance shall be required before the end of the standard calendar period within which the compliance deadline occurs, if there remain at least 3 days for tasks that must be performed weekly, at least 2 weeks for tasks that must be performed monthly, at least 1

month for tasks that must be performed each quarter, or at least 3 months for tasks that must be performed annually; or

(ii) In all other cases, compliance shall be required before the end of the first full standard calendar period after the period within which the initial compliance deadline occurs.

(4) In all instances where a provision of this subpart requires completion of a task during each of multiple successive periods, an owner or operator may perform the required task at any time during each period, provided the task is conducted at a reasonable interval after completion of the task during the previous period.

(h) In all cases where the provisions of this subpart require an owner or operator to repair leaks by a specified time after the leak is detected, it is a violation of this subpart to fail to take action to repair the leaks within the specified time. If action is taken to repair the leaks within the specified time, failure of that action to successfully repair the leak is not a violation of this subpart. However, if the repairs are unsuccessful, a leak is detected and the owner or operator shall take further action as required by applicable provisions of this subpart.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48176](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [62 FR 2789](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [68 FR 37345](#), June 23, 2003]

§ 63.163 Standards: Pumps in light liquid service.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to each pump that is in light liquid service.

(1) The provisions are to be implemented on the dates specified in the specific subpart in [40 CFR part 63](#) that references this subpart in the phases specified below:

(i) For each group of existing process units at existing sources subject to the provisions of [subparts F](#) or [I of this part](#), the phases of the standard are:

(A) Phase I, beginning on the compliance date;

(B) Phase II, beginning no later than 1 year after the compliance date; and

(C) Phase III, beginning no later than 2 1/2 years after the compliance date.

(ii) For new sources subject to the provisions of [subparts F](#) or [I of this part](#), the applicable phases of the standard are:

(A) After initial start-up, comply with the Phase II requirements; and

(B) Beginning no later than 1 year after initial start-up, comply with the Phase III requirements.

(2) The owner or operator of a source subject to the provisions of [subparts F or I of this part](#) may elect to meet the requirements of a later phase during the time period specified for an earlier phase.

(3) Sources subject to other subparts in [40 CFR part 63](#) that reference this subpart shall comply on the dates specified in the applicable subpart.

(b)

(1) The owner or operator of a process unit subject to this subpart shall monitor each pump monthly to detect leaks by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#) and shall comply with the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\) through \(d\)](#) of this section, except as provided in [§ 63.162\(b\) of this subpart](#) and [paragraphs \(e\) through \(j\)](#) of this section.

(2) The instrument reading, as determined by the method as specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#), that defines a leak in each phase of the standard is:

(i) For Phase I, an instrument reading of 10,000 parts per million or greater.

(ii) For Phase II, an instrument reading of 5,000 parts per million or greater.

(iii) For Phase III, an instrument reading of:

(A) 5,000 parts per million or greater for pumps handling polymerizing monomers;

(B) 2,000 parts per million or greater for pumps in food/medical service; and

(C) 1,000 parts per million or greater for all other pumps.

(3) Each pump shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal. If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, a leak is detected.

(c)

(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\) of this section](#) or [§ 63.171 of this subpart](#).

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following practices where practicable:

(i) Tightening of packing gland nuts.

(ii) Ensuring that the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature.

(3) For pumps in Phase III to which a 1,000 parts per million leak definition applies, repair is not required unless an instrument reading of 2,000 parts per million or greater is detected.

(d)

(1) The owner or operator shall decide no later than the first monitoring period whether to calculate percent leaking pumps on a process unit basis or on a source-wide basis. Once the owner or operator has decided, all subsequent percent calculations shall be made on the same basis.

(2) If, in Phase III, calculated on a 6-month rolling average, the greater of either 10 percent of the pumps in a process unit or three pumps in a process unit leak, the owner or operator shall implement a quality improvement program for pumps that complies with the requirements of [§ 63.176 of this subpart](#).

(3) The number of pumps at a process unit shall be the sum of all the pumps in organic HAP service, except that pumps found leaking in a continuous process unit within 1 month after start-up of the pump shall not count in the percent leaking pumps calculation for that one monitoring period only.

(4) Percent leaking pumps shall be determined by the following equation:

$$\%P_L = ((P_L - P_S) / (P_T - P_S)) \times 100$$

where:

$\%P_L$ = Percent leaking pumps

P_L = Number of pumps found leaking as determined through monthly monitoring as required in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) and \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

P_T = Total pumps in organic HAP service, including those meeting the criteria in [paragraphs \(e\) and \(f\)](#) of this section.

P_S = Number of pumps leaking within 1 month of start-up during the current monitoring period.

(e) Each pump equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section, provided the following requirements are met:

(1) Each dual mechanical seal system is:

(i) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the pump stuffing box pressure; or

(ii) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#); or

(iii) Equipped with a closed-loop system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream.

(2) The barrier fluid is not in light liquid service.

(3) Each barrier fluid system is equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(4) Each pump is checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal.

(i) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal at the time of the weekly inspection, the pump shall be monitored as specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#) to determine if there is a leak of organic HAP in the barrier fluid.

(ii) If an instrument reading of 1,000 parts per million or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(5) Each sensor as described in [paragraph \(e\)\(3\)](#) of this section is observed daily or is equipped with an alarm unless the pump is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site.

(6)

(i) The owner or operator determines, based on design considerations and operating experience, criteria applicable to the presence and frequency of drips and to the sensor that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(ii) If indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal exceed the criteria established in [paragraph \(e\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) of this section, or if, based on the criteria established in [paragraph \(e\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) of this section, the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both, a leak is detected.

(iii) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in [§ 63.171 of this subpart](#).

(iv) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(f) Any pump that is designed with no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump housing is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#) of this section.

(g) Any pump equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a process or to a fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#) is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(e\)](#) of this section.

(h) Any pump that is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site is exempt from the weekly visual inspection requirement of [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\)](#) and [\(e\)\(4\)](#) of this section, and the daily requirements of [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)](#) of this section, provided that each pump is visually inspected as often as practicable and at least monthly.

(i) If more than 90 percent of the pumps at a process unit meet the criteria in either [paragraph \(e\)](#) or [\(f\)](#) of this section, the process unit is exempt from the requirements of [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section.

(j) Any pump that is designated, as described in [§ 63.181\(b\)\(7\)\(i\) of this subpart](#), as an unsafe-to-monitor pump is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(e\)](#) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the pump determines that the pump is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator of the pump has a written plan that requires monitoring of the pump as frequently as practical during safe-to-monitor times, but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48176](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [61 FR 31439](#), June 20, 1996; [62 FR 2789](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [64 FR 20198](#), Apr. 26, 1999]

§ 63.164 Standards: Compressors.

(a) Each compressor shall be equipped with a seal system that includes a barrier fluid system and that prevents leakage of process fluid to the atmosphere, except as provided in [§ 63.162\(b\) of this subpart](#) and [paragraphs \(h\)](#) and [\(i\)](#) of this section.

(b) Each compressor seal system as required in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section shall be:

(1) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is greater than the compressor stuffing box pressure; or

(2) Equipped with a barrier fluid system degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#); or

(3) Equipped with a closed-loop system that purges the barrier fluid directly into a process stream.

(c) The barrier fluid shall not be in light liquid service.

(d) Each barrier fluid system as described in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#) of this section shall be equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, barrier fluid system, or both.

(e)

(1) Each sensor as required in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section shall be observed daily or shall be equipped with an alarm unless the compressor is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site.

(2) The owner or operator shall determine, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(f) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both based on the criterion determined under [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section, a leak is detected.

(g)

(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in [§ 63.171 of this subpart](#).

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(h) A compressor is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(g\)](#) of this section if it is equipped with a closed-vent system to capture and transport leakage from the compressor drive shaft seal back to a process or a fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#).

(i) Any compressor that is designated, as described in [§ 63.181\(b\)\(2\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#), to operate with an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(h\)](#) of this section if the compressor:

(1) Is demonstrated to be operating with an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, as measured by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(c\) of this subpart](#); and

(2) Is tested for compliance with [paragraph \(i\)\(1\)](#) of this section initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48176](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [62 FR 2790](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [64 FR 20198](#), Apr. 26, 1999]

§ 63.165 Standards: Pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service.

(a) Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service shall be operated with an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, as measured by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(c\) of this subpart](#).

(b)

(1) After each pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in [§ 63.171 of this subpart](#).

(2) No later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release and being returned to organic HAP service, the pressure relief device shall be monitored to confirm the condition indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, as measured by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(c\) of this subpart](#).

(c) Any pressure relief device that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage from the pressure relief device to a control device as described in [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#) is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section.

(d)

(1) Any pressure relief device that is equipped with a rupture disk upstream of the pressure relief device is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section, provided the owner or operator complies with the requirements in [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(2) After each pressure release, a rupture disk shall be installed upstream of the pressure relief device as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in [§ 63.171 of this subpart](#).

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48176](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [62 FR 2790](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.166 Standards: Sampling connection systems.

(a) Each sampling connection system shall be equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system, except as provided in [§ 63.162\(b\) of this subpart](#). Gases displaced during filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured.

(b) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system as required in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section shall:

- (1) Return the purged process fluid directly to the process line; or
- (2) Collect and recycle the purged process fluid to a process; or
- (3) Be designed and operated to capture and transport the purged process fluid to a control device that complies with the requirements of [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#); or
- (4) Collect, store, and transport the purged process fluid to a system or facility identified in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)\(i\), \(ii\), or \(iii\)](#) of this section.
 - (i) A waste management unit as defined in [§ 63.111](#) of [subpart G of this part](#), if the waste management unit is subject to, and operated in compliance with the provisions of [subpart G of this part](#) applicable to group 1 wastewater streams. If the purged process fluid does not contain any organic HAP listed in Table 9 of subpart G of part 63, the waste management unit need not be subject to, and operated in compliance with the requirements of [40 CFR part 63, subpart G](#) applicable to group 1 wastewater streams provided the facility has an NPDES permit or sends the wastewater to an NPDES permitted facility.
 - (ii) A treatment, storage, or disposal facility subject to regulation under [40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266](#); or
 - (iii) A facility permitted, licensed, or registered by a State to manage municipal or industrial solid waste, if the process fluids are not hazardous waste as defined in [40 CFR part 261](#).

(c) *In-situ* sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\) and \(b\)](#) of this section.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [61 FR 31439](#), June 20, 1996]

§ 63.167 Standards: Open-ended valves or lines.

- (a)
- (1) Each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except as provided in [§ 63.162\(b\) of this subpart](#) and [paragraphs \(d\) and \(e\)](#) of this section.
 - (2) The cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve shall seal the open end at all times except during operations requiring process fluid flow through the open-ended valve or line, or during maintenance or repair.

(b) Each open-ended valve or line equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.

(c) When a double block and bleed system is being used, the bleed valve or line may remain open during operations that require venting the line between the block valves but shall comply with [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section at all other times.

(d) Open-ended valves or lines in an emergency shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset are exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\), \(b\) and \(c\)](#) of this section.

(e) Open-ended valves or lines containing materials which would autocatalytically polymerize or, would present an explosion, serious overpressure, or other safety hazard if capped or equipped with a double block and bleed system as specified in [paragraphs \(a\) through \(c\)](#) of this section are exempt from the requirements of [paragraph \(a\) through \(c\)](#) of this section.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [61 FR 31440](#), June 20, 1996]

§ 63.168 Standards: Valves in gas/vapor service and in light liquid service.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to valves that are either in gas service or in light liquid service.

(1) The provisions are to be implemented on the dates set forth in the specific subpart in [40 CFR part 63](#) that references this subpart as specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#), [\(a\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#), or [\(a\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For each group of existing process units at existing sources subject to the provisions of [subpart F](#) or [I of this part](#), the phases of the standard are:

(A) Phase I, beginning on the compliance date;

(B) Phase II, beginning no later than 1 year after the compliance date; and

(C) Phase III, beginning no later than 2 1/2 years after the compliance date.

(ii) For new sources subject to the provisions of [subpart F](#) or [I of this part](#), the applicable phases of the standard are:

(A) After initial start-up, comply with the Phase II requirements; and

(B) Beginning no later than 1 year after initial start-up, comply with the Phase III requirements.

(iii) Sources subject to other subparts in [40 CFR part 63](#) that reference this subpart shall comply on the dates specified in the applicable subpart.

(2) The owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart may elect to meet the requirements of a later phase during the time period specified for an earlier phase.

(3) The use of monitoring data generated before April 22, 1994 to qualify for less frequent monitoring is governed by the provisions of [§ 63.180\(b\)\(6\) of this subpart](#).

(b) The owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall monitor all valves, except as provided in [§ 63.162\(b\) of this subpart](#) and [paragraphs \(h\) and \(i\)](#) of this section, at the intervals specified in [paragraphs \(c\) and \(d\)](#) of this section and shall comply with all other provisions of this section, except as provided in [§ 63.171](#), [§ 63.177](#), [§ 63.178](#), and [§ 63.179 of this subpart](#).

(1) The valves shall be monitored to detect leaks by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(2) The instrument reading that defines a leak in each phase of the standard is:

(i) For Phase I, an instrument reading of 10,000 parts per million or greater.

(ii) For Phase II, an instrument reading of 500 parts per million or greater.

(iii) For Phase III, an instrument reading of 500 parts per million or greater.

(c) In Phases I and II, each valve shall be monitored quarterly.

(d) In Phase III, the owner or operator shall monitor valves for leaks at the intervals specified below:

(1) At process units with 2 percent or greater leaking valves, calculated according to [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall either:

(i) Monitor each valve once per month; or

(ii) Within the first year after the onset of Phase III, implement a quality improvement program for valves that complies with the requirements of [§ 63.175 \(d\)](#) or [\(e\) of this subpart](#) and monitor quarterly.

(2) At process units with less than 2 percent leaking valves, the owner or operator shall monitor each valve once each quarter, except as provided in [paragraphs \(d\)\(3\) and \(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(3) At process units with less than 1 percent leaking valves, the owner or operator may elect to monitor each valve once every 2 quarters.

(4) At process units with less than 0.5 percent leaking valves, the owner or operator may elect to monitor each valve once every 4 quarters.

(e)

(1) Percent leaking valves at a process unit shall be determined by the following equation:

$$\%V_L = (V_L / (V_T + V_C)) \times 100$$

where:

$\%V_L$ = Percent leaking valves as determined through periodic monitoring required in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section.

V_L = Number of valves found leaking excluding nonrepairables as provided in [paragraph \(e\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

V_T = Total valves monitored, in a monitoring period excluding valves monitored as required by [\(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

V_C = Optional credit for removed valves = $0.67 \times$ net number (i.e., total removed–total added) of valves in organic HAP service removed from process unit after the date set forth in [§ 63.100\(k\)](#) of subpart F for existing process units, and after the date of initial start-up for new sources. If credits are not taken, then $V_C = 0$.

(2) For use in determining monitoring frequency, as specified in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, the percent leaking valves shall be calculated as a rolling average of two consecutive monitoring periods for monthly, quarterly, or semiannual monitoring programs; and as an average of any three out of four consecutive monitoring periods for annual monitoring programs.

(3)

(i) Nonrepairable valves shall be included in the calculation of percent leaking valves the first time the valve is identified as leaking and nonrepairable and as required to comply with [paragraph \(e\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section. Otherwise, a number of nonrepairable valves (identified and included in the percent leaking calculation in a previous period) up to a maximum of 1 percent of the total number of valves in organic HAP service at a process unit may be excluded from calculation of percent leaking valves for subsequent monitoring periods.

(ii) If the number of nonrepairable valves exceeds 1 percent of the total number of valves in organic HAP service at a process unit, the number of nonrepairable valves exceeding 1 percent of the total number of valves in organic HAP service shall be included in the calculation of percent leaking valves.

(f)

(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in [§ 63.171 of this subpart](#).

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(3) When a leak has been repaired, the valve shall be monitored at least once within the first 3 months after its repair.

(i) The monitoring shall be conducted as specified in [§ 63.180 \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#), as appropriate, to determine whether the valve has resumed leaking.

(ii) Periodic monitoring required by [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section may be used to satisfy the requirements of this [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#), if the timing of the monitoring period coincides with the time specified in this [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#). Alternatively, other monitoring may be performed to satisfy the requirements of this [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#), regardless of whether the timing of the monitoring period for periodic monitoring coincides with the time specified in this [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#).

(iii) If a leak is detected by monitoring that is conducted pursuant to [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall follow the provisions of [paragraphs \(f\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) and [\(f\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#) of this section, to determine whether that valve must be counted as a leaking valve for purposes of [§ 63.168\(e\) of this subpart](#).

(A) If the owner or operator elected to use periodic monitoring required by [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section to satisfy the requirements of [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section, then the valve shall be counted as a leaking valve.

(B) If the owner or operator elected to use other monitoring, prior to the periodic monitoring required by [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section, to satisfy the requirements of [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section, then the valve shall be counted as a leaking valve unless it is repaired and shown by periodic monitoring not to be leaking.

(g) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following practices where practicable:

(1) Tightening of bonnet bolts,

(2) Replacement of bonnet bolts,

(3) Tightening of packing gland nuts, and

(4) Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.

(h) Any valve that is designated, as described in [§ 63.181\(b\)\(7\)\(i\) of this subpart](#), as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\) through \(f\)](#) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve determines that the valve is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with [paragraphs \(b\) through \(d\)](#) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator of the valve has a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times, but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable.

(i) Any valve that is designated, as described in [§ 63.181\(b\)\(7\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#), as a difficult-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\) through \(d\)](#) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve determines that the valve cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface or it is not accessible at anytime in a safe manner;

(2) The process unit within which the valve is located is an existing source or the owner or operator designates less than 3 percent of the total number of valves in a new source as difficult-to-monitor; and

(3) The owner or operator of the valve follows a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.

(j) Any equipment located at a plant site with fewer than 250 valves in organic HAP service is exempt from the requirements for monthly monitoring and a quality improvement program specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section. Instead, the owner or operator shall monitor each valve in organic HAP service for leaks once each quarter, or comply with [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) or [\(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section except as provided in [paragraphs \(h\)](#) and [\(i\)](#) of this section.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48176](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [61 FR 31440](#), June 20, 1996; [62 FR 2790](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.169 Standards: Pumps, valves, connectors, and agitators in heavy liquid service; instrumentation systems; and pressure relief devices in liquid service.

(a) Pumps, valves, connectors, and agitators in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, and instrumentation systems shall be monitored within 5 calendar days by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#) if evidence of a potential leak to the atmosphere is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method. If such a potential leak is repaired as required in [paragraphs \(c\)](#) and [\(d\)](#) of this section, it is not

necessary to monitor the system for leaks by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 parts per million or greater for agitators, 5,000 parts per million or greater for pumps handling polymerizing monomers, 2,000 parts per million or greater for all other pumps (including pumps in food/medical service), or 500 parts per million or greater for valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, and pressure relief devices is measured, a leak is detected.

(c)

(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in [§ 63.171 of this subpart](#).

(2) The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(3) For equipment identified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section that is not monitored by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(b\)](#), repaired shall mean that the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indications of a leak to the atmosphere have been eliminated; that no bubbles are observed at potential leak sites during a leak check using soap solution; or that the system will hold a test pressure.

(d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the practices described under [§§ 63.163\(c\)\(2\)](#) and [63.168\(g\) of this subpart](#), for pumps and valves, respectively.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48177](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [60 FR 18029](#), Apr. 10, 1995; [62 FR 2790](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [65 FR 78285](#), Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 63.170 Standards: Surge control vessels and bottoms receivers.

Each surge control vessel or bottoms receiver that is not routed back to the process and that meets the conditions specified in table 2 or table 3 of this subpart shall be equipped with a closed-vent system that routes the organic vapors vented from the surge control vessel or bottoms receiver back to the process or to a control device that complies with the requirements in [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#), except as provided in [§ 63.162\(b\) of this subpart](#), or comply with the requirements of [§ 63.119\(b\)](#) or [\(c\)](#) of [subpart G of this part](#).

[[60 FR 18024](#), Apr. 10, 1995]

§ 63.171 Standards: Delay of repair.

(a) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected is allowed if repair within 15 days is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

(b) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected is allowed for equipment that is isolated from the process and that does not remain in organic HAP service.

(c) Delay of repair for valves, connectors, and agitators is also allowed if:

(1) The owner or operator determines that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair, and

(2) When repair procedures are effected, the purged material is collected and destroyed or recovered in a control device complying with [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#).

(d) Delay of repair for pumps is also allowed if:

(1) Repair requires replacing the existing seal design with a new system that the owner or operator has determined under the provisions of [§ 63.176\(d\) of this subpart](#) will provide better performance or:

(i) A dual mechanical seal system that meets the requirements of [§ 63.163\(e\) of this subpart](#),

(ii) A pump that meets the requirements of [§ 63.163\(f\) of this subpart](#), or

(iii) A closed-vent system and control device that meets the requirements of [§ 63.163\(g\) of this subpart](#); and

(2) Repair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months after the leak was detected.

(e) Delay of repair beyond a process unit shutdown will be allowed for a valve if valve assembly replacement is necessary during the process unit shutdown, valve assembly supplies have been depleted, and valve assembly supplies had been sufficiently stocked before the supplies were depleted. Delay of repair beyond the second process unit shutdown will not be allowed unless the third process unit shutdown occurs sooner than 6 months after the first process unit shutdown.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48177](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [65 FR 78285](#), Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 63.172 Standards: Closed-vent systems and control devices.

(a) Owners or operators of closed-vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall comply with the provisions of this section, except as provided in [§ 63.162\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(b) Recovery or recapture devices (e.g., condensers and absorbers) shall be designed and operated to recover the organic hazardous air pollutant emissions or volatile organic compounds emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent. The 20 parts per million by volume performance standard is not applicable to the provisions of [§ 63.179](#).

(c) Enclosed combustion devices shall be designed and operated to reduce the organic hazardous air pollutant emissions or volatile organic compounds emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent, or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.50 seconds at a minimum temperature of 760 °C.

(d) Flares used to comply with this subpart shall comply with the requirements of [§ 63.11\(b\) of subpart A of this part](#).

(e) Owners or operators of control devices that are used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall monitor these control devices to ensure that they are operated and maintained in conformance with their design.

Note:

The intent of this provision is to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the control device.

(f) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(k\) and \(l\)](#) of this section, each closed-vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) and \(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) If the closed-vent system is constructed of hard-piping, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section, and

(ii) Conduct annual visual inspections for visible, audible, or olfactory indications of leaks.

(2) If the vapor collection system or closed-vent system is constructed of duct work, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section, and

(ii) Conduct annual inspections according to the procedures in [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section.

(g) Each closed-vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(h) Leaks, as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 parts per million above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practicable, except as provided in [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.

(1) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(2) Repair shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.

(i) Delay of repair of a closed-vent system for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the repair is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be complete by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

(j) For each closed-vent system that contains bypass lines that could divert a vent stream away from the control device and to the atmosphere, the owner or operator shall comply with the provisions of either [paragraph \(j\)\(1\)](#) or [\(j\)\(2\)](#) of this section, except as provided in [paragraph \(j\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Install, set or adjust, maintain, and operate a flow indicator that takes a reading at least once every 15 minutes. Records shall be generated as specified in [§ 63.118\(a\)\(3\) of subpart G of this part](#). The flow indicator shall be installed at the entrance to any bypass line; or

(2) Secure the bypass line valve in the non-diverting position with a car-seal or a lock-and-key type configuration. A visual inspection of the seal or closure mechanism shall be performed at least once every month to ensure the valve is maintained in the non-diverting position and the vent stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(3) Equipment such as low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, open-ended valves or lines, and pressure relief valves needed for safety purposes are not subject to this paragraph.

(k) Any parts of the closed-vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph 63.181(b)(7)(i), as unsafe to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) and \(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment is unsafe to inspect because inspecting personnel would be exposed to an imminent or potential danger as a consequence of complying with [paragraph \(f\)\(1\)](#) or [\(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment as frequently as practicable during safe-to-inspect times, but not more frequently than annually.

(l) Any parts of the closed-vent system that are designated, as described in [§ 63.181 \(b\)\(7\)\(i\) of this subpart](#), as difficult to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) and \(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator determines that the equipment cannot be inspected without elevating the inspecting personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface; and

(2) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every 5 years.

(m) Whenever organic HAP emissions are vented to a closed-vent system or control device used to comply with the provisions of this subpart, such system or control device shall be operating.

(n) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.100](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), the owner or operator of any control device subject to this subpart that is also subject to monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in [40 CFR part 264, subpart BB](#), or is subject to monitoring and recordkeeping requirements in [40 CFR part 265, subpart BB](#), may elect to comply either with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart, or with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in [40 CFR parts 264 and/or 265](#), as described in this paragraph, which shall constitute compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements of this subpart. The owner or operator shall identify which option has been chosen, in the next periodic report required by [§ 63.182\(d\)](#).

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48177](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [61 FR 31440](#), June 20, 1996; [62 FR 2790](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.173 Standards: Agitators in gas/vapor service and in light liquid service.

(a)

(1) Each agitator shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#), except as provided in [§ 63.162\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(2) If an instrument reading of 10,000 parts per million or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(b)

(1) Each agitator shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the agitator.

(2) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the agitator, a leak is detected.

(c)

(1) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in [§ 63.171 of this subpart](#).

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) Each agitator equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, provided the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(d\)\(6\)](#) of this section are met:

(1) Each dual mechanical seal system is:

(i) Operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is at all times greater than the agitator stuffing box pressure; or

(ii) Equipped with a barrier fluid degassing reservoir that is routed to a process or fuel gas system or connected by a closed-vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#); or

(iii) Equipped with a closed-loop system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream.

(2) The barrier fluid is not in light liquid organic HAP service.

(3) Each barrier fluid system is equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(4) Each agitator is checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the agitator seal.

(i) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the agitator seal at the time of the weekly inspection, the agitator shall be monitored as specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#) to determine the presence of organic HAP in the barrier fluid.

(ii) If an instrument reading of 10,000 parts per million or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(5) Each sensor as described in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section is observed daily or is equipped with an alarm unless the agitator is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site.

(6)

- (i) The owner or operator determines, based on design considerations and operating experience, criteria applicable to the presence and frequency of drips and to the sensor that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.
 - (ii) If indications of liquids dripping from the agitator seal exceed the criteria established in [paragraph \(d\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) of this section, or if, based on the criteria established in [paragraph \(d\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) of this section, the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both, a leak is detected.
 - (iii) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in [§ 63.171 of this subpart](#).
 - (iv) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.
- (e) Any agitator that is designed with no externally actuated shaft penetrating the agitator housing is exempt from [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#) of this section.
- (f) Any agitator equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a process or fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#) is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of the section.
- (g) Any agitator that is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site is exempt from the weekly visual inspection requirement of [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) and [\(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section, and the daily requirements of [paragraph \(d\)\(5\)](#) of this section, provided that each agitator is visually inspected as often as practical and at least monthly.
- (h) Any agitator that is difficult-to-monitor is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section if:
- (1) The owner or operator determines that the agitator cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than two meters above a support surface or it is not accessible at anytime in a safe manner;
 - (2) The process unit within which the agitator is located is an existing source or the owner or operator designates less than three percent of the total number of agitators in a new source as difficult-to-monitor; and
 - (3) The owner or operator follows a written plan that requires monitoring of the agitator at least once per calendar year.
- (i) Any agitator that is obstructed by equipment or piping that prevents access to the agitator by a monitor probe is exempt from the monitoring requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section.

(j) Any agitator that is designated, as described in [§ 63.181\(b\)\(7\)\(i\) of this subpart](#), as an unsafe-to-monitor agitator is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\) through \(d\)](#) of this section if:

- (1) The owner or operator of the agitator determines that the agitator is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with [paragraphs \(a\) through \(d\)](#) of this section; and
- (2) The owner or operator of the agitator has a written plan that requires monitoring of the agitator as frequently as practical during safe-to-monitor times, but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [61 FR 31440](#), June 20, 1996; [62 FR 2791](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [64 FR 20198](#), Apr. 26, 1999]

§ 63.174 Standards: Connectors in gas/vapor service and in light liquid service.

(a) The owner or operator of a process unit subject to this subpart shall monitor all connectors in gas/vapor and light liquid service, except as provided in [§ 63.162\(b\) of this subpart](#), and in [paragraphs \(f\) through \(h\)](#) of this section, at the intervals specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

(1) The connectors shall be monitored to detect leaks by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(2) If an instrument reading greater than or equal to 500 parts per million is measured, a leak is detected.

(b) The owner or operator shall monitor for leaks at the intervals specified in either [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) or [\(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section and in [paragraph \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) For each group of existing process units within an existing source, by no later than 12 months after the compliance date, the owner or operator shall monitor all connectors, except as provided in [paragraphs \(f\) through \(h\)](#) of this section.

(2) For new sources, within the first 12 months after initial start-up or by no later than 12 months after the date of promulgation of a specific subpart that references this subpart, whichever is later, the owner or operator shall monitor all connectors, except as provided in [paragraphs \(f\) through \(h\)](#) of this section.

(3) After conducting the initial survey required in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) or [\(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall perform all subsequent monitoring of connectors at the frequencies specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\)\(i\) through \(b\)\(3\)\(v\)](#) of this section, except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)](#) of this section:

(i) Once per year (i.e., 12-month period), if the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was 0.5 percent or greater during the last required annual or biennial monitoring period.

(ii) Once every 2 years, if the percent leaking connectors was less than 0.5 percent during the last required monitoring period. An owner or operator may comply with this paragraph by monitoring at least 40 percent of the connectors in the first year and the remainder of the connectors in the second year. The percent leaking connectors will be calculated for the total of all monitoring performed during the 2-year period.

(iii) If the owner or operator of a process unit in a biennial leak detection and repair program calculates less than 0.5 percent leaking connectors from the 2-year monitoring period, the owner or operator may monitor the connectors one time every 4 years. An owner or operator may comply with the requirements of this paragraph by monitoring at least 20 percent of the connectors each year until all connectors have been monitored within 4 years.

(iv) If a process unit complying with the requirements of [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section using a 4-year monitoring interval program has greater than or equal to 0.5 percent but less than 1 percent leaking connectors, the owner or operator shall increase the monitoring frequency to one time every 2 years. An owner or operator may comply with the requirements of this paragraph by monitoring at least 40 percent of the connectors in the first year and the remainder of the connectors in the second year. The owner or operator may again elect to use the provisions of [paragraph \(b\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section when the percent leaking connectors decreases to less than 0.5 percent.

(v) If a process unit complying with requirements of [paragraph \(b\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section using a 4-year monitoring interval program has 1 percent or greater leaking connectors, the owner or operator shall increase the monitoring frequency to one time per year. The owner or operator may again elect to use the provisions of [paragraph \(b\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this section when the percent leaking connectors decreases to less than 0.5 percent.

(4) The use of monitoring data generated before April 22, 1994 to qualify for less frequent monitoring is governed by the provisions of [§ 63.180\(b\)\(6\)](#).

(c)

(1)

(i) Except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, each connector that has been opened or has otherwise had the seal broken shall be monitored for leaks when it is reconnected or within the first 3 months after being returned to organic hazardous air pollutants service. If the monitoring detects a leak, it shall be repaired according to the provisions of [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, unless it is determined to be nonrepairable, in which case it is counted as a nonrepairable connector for the purposes of [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(ii) As an alternative to the requirements in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section, an owner or operator may choose not to monitor connectors that have been opened or otherwise had the seal broken. In this case, the owner or operator may not count nonrepairable connectors for the purposes of [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator shall calculate the percent leaking connectors for the monitoring periods described in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, by setting the nonrepairable component, C_{AN} , in the equation in [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)](#) of this section to zero for all monitoring periods.

(iii) An owner or operator may switch alternatives described in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section at the end of the current monitoring period he is in, provided that it is reported as required in [§ 63.182 of this subpart](#) and begin the new alternative in annual monitoring. The initial monitoring in the new alternative shall be completed no later than 12 months after reporting the switch.

(2) As an alternative to the requirements of [paragraph \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section, each screwed connector 2 inches or less in nominal inside diameter installed in a process unit before the dates specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) or [\(c\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of this section may:

(i) Comply with the requirements of [§ 63.169 of this subpart](#), and

(ii) Be monitored for leaks within the first 3 months after being returned to organic hazardous air pollutants service after having been opened or otherwise had the seal broken. If that monitoring detects a leak, it shall be repaired according to the provisions of [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section.

(iii) For sources subject to [subparts F](#) and [I of this part](#), the provisions of [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)](#) of this section apply to screwed connectors installed before December 31, 1992.

(iv) For sources not identified in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, the provisions of [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)](#) of this section apply to screwed connectors installed before the date of proposal of the applicable subpart of this part that references this subpart.

(d) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section and in [§ 63.171 of this subpart](#). A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) Any connector that is designated, as described in [§ 63.181\(b\)\(7\)\(i\) of this subpart](#), as an unsafe-to-monitor connector is exempt from the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator determines that the connector is unsafe to monitor because personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a result of complying with [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(e\)](#) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires monitoring of the connector as frequently as practicable during safe to monitor periods, but not more frequently than the periodic schedule otherwise applicable.

(g) Any connector that is designated, as described in [§ 63.181\(b\)\(7\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#), as an unsafe-to-repair connector is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\), \(d\), and \(e\)](#) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator determines that repair personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section; and

(2) The connector will be repaired before the end of the next scheduled process unit shutdown.

(h)

(1) Any connector that is inaccessible or is ceramic or ceramic-lined (e.g., porcelain, glass, or glass-lined), is exempt from the monitoring requirements of [paragraphs \(a\) and \(c\)](#) of this section and from the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of [§ 63.181](#) and [§ 63.182 of this subpart](#). An inaccessible connector is one that is:

(i) Buried;

(ii) Insulated in a manner that prevents access to the connector by a monitor probe;

(iii) Obstructed by equipment or piping that prevents access to the connector by a monitor probe;

(iv) Unable to be reached from a wheeled scissor-lift or hydraulic-type scaffold which would allow access to connectors up to 7.6 meters (25 feet) above the ground;

(v) Inaccessible because it would require elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above a permanent support surface or would require the erection of scaffold; or

(vi) Not able to be accessed at any time in a safe manner to perform monitoring. Unsafe access includes, but is not limited to, the use of a wheeled scissor-lift on unstable or uneven terrain, the use of a motorized man-lift basket in areas where an ignition potential exists, or access would require near proximity to hazards such as electrical lines, or would risk damage to equipment.

(2) If any inaccessible or ceramic or ceramic-lined connector is observed by visual, audible, olfactory, or other means to be leaking, the leak shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than 15 calendar days after the leak is detected, except as provided in [§ 63.171 of this subpart](#) and [paragraph \(g\)](#) of this section.

(3) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(i) For use in determining the monitoring frequency, as specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, the percent leaking connectors shall be calculated as specified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\)](#) and [\(i\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) For the first monitoring period, use the following equation:

$$\% C_L = C_L / (C_t + C_C) \times 100$$

where:

$\% C_L$ = Percent leaking connectors as determined through periodic monitoring required in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section.

C_L = Number of connectors measured at 500 parts per million or greater, by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#).

C_t = Total number of monitored connectors in the process unit.

C_C = Optional credit for removed connectors = $0.67 \times$ net (i.e., total removed—total added) number of connectors in organic hazardous air pollutants service removed from the process unit after the compliance date set forth in the applicable subpart for existing process units, and after the date of initial start-up for new process units. If credits are not taken, then $C_C = 0$.

(2) For subsequent monitoring periods, use the following equation:

$$\% C_L = [(C_L - C_{AN}) / (C_t + C_C)] \times 100$$

where:

$\% C_L$ = Percent leaking connectors as determined through periodic monitoring required in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section.

C_L = Number of connectors, including nonrepairables, measured at 500 parts per million or greater, by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#).

C_{AN} = Number of allowable nonrepairable connectors, as determined by monitoring required in [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section, not to exceed 2 percent of the total connector population, C_t .

C_t = Total number of monitored connectors, including nonrepairables, in the process unit.

C_C = Optional credit for removed connectors = $0.67 \times$ net number (i.e., total removed—total added) of connectors in organic hazardous air pollutants service removed from the process unit

after the compliance date set forth in the applicable subpart for existing process units, and after the date of initial start-up for new process units. If credits are not taken, then $C_C = 0$.

(j) Optional credit for removed connectors. If an owner or operator eliminates a connector subject to monitoring under [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator may receive credit for elimination of the connector, as described in [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section, provided the requirements in paragraphs (j)(1) through (j)(4) are met.

(1) The connector was welded after the date of proposal of the specific subpart that references this subpart.

(2) The integrity of the weld is demonstrated by monitoring it according to the procedures in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#) or by testing using X-ray, acoustic monitoring, hydrotesting, or other applicable method.

(3) Welds created after the date of proposal but before the date of promulgation of a specific subpart that references this subpart are monitored or tested by 3 months after the compliance date specified in the applicable subpart.

(4) Welds created after promulgation of the subpart that references this subpart are monitored or tested within 3 months after being welded.

(5) If an inadequate weld is found or the connector is not welded completely around the circumference, the connector is not considered a welded connector and is therefore not exempt from the provisions of this subpart.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48177](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [61 FR 31440](#), June 20, 1996; [62 FR 2791](#), Jan. 17, 1997]

§ 63.175 Quality improvement program for valves.

(a) In Phase III, an owner or operator may elect to comply with one of the alternative quality improvement programs specified in [paragraphs \(d\)](#) and [\(e\)](#) of this section. The decision to use one of these alternative provisions to comply with the requirements of [§ 63.168\(d\)\(1\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#) must be made during the first year of Phase III for existing process units and for new process units.

(b) An owner or operator of a process unit subject to the requirements of [paragraph \(d\)](#) or [\(e\)](#) of this section shall comply with those requirements until the process unit has fewer than 2 percent leaking valves, calculated as a rolling average of 2 consecutive quarters, as specified in [§ 63.168\(e\) of this subpart](#).

(c) After the process unit has fewer than 2 percent leaking valves, the owner or operator may elect to comply with the requirements in [§ 63.168 of this subpart](#), to continue to comply with the requirements in paragraph (e) (or (d), if appropriate) of this section, or comply with both the requirements in [§ 63.168](#) and [§ 63.175](#).

(1) If the owner or operator elects to continue the quality improvement program, the owner or operator is exempt from the requirements for performance trials as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(6\)](#) of this section, or further progress as specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section, as long as the process unit has fewer than 2 percent leaking valves calculated according to [§ 63.168\(e\)](#).

(2) If the owner or operator elects to comply with both [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section and [§ 63.168 of this subpart](#), he may also take advantage of the lower monitoring frequencies associated with lower leak rates in [§ 63.168 \(d\)\(2\)](#), [\(d\)\(3\)](#), and [\(d\)\(4\) of this subpart](#).

(3) If the owner or operator elects not to continue the quality improvement program, the program is no longer an option if the process unit again exceeds 2 percent leaking valves, and in such case, monthly monitoring will be required.

(d) The following requirements shall be met if an owner or operator elects to use a quality improvement program to demonstrate further progress:

(1) The owner or operator shall continue to comply with the requirements in [§ 63.168 of this subpart](#) except each valve shall be monitored quarterly.

(2) The owner or operator shall collect the following data, and maintain records as required in [§ 63.181\(h\)\(1\) of this subpart](#), for each valve in each process unit subject to the quality improvement program:

(i) The maximum instrument reading observed in each monitoring observation before repair, the response factor for the stream if appropriate, the instrument model number, and date of the observation.

(ii) Whether the valve is in gas or light liquid service.

(iii) If a leak is detected, the repair methods used and the instrument readings after repair.

(3) The owner or operator shall continue to collect data on the valves as long as the process unit remains in the quality improvement program.

(4) The owner or operator must demonstrate progress in reducing the percent leaking valves each quarter the process unit is subject to the requirements of [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, except as provided in [paragraphs \(d\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(d\)\(4\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Demonstration of progress shall mean that for each quarter there is at least a 10-percent reduction in the percent leaking valves from the percent leaking valves determined for the preceding monitoring period. The percent leaking valves shall be calculated as a rolling average of two consecutive quarters of monitoring data. The percent reduction shall be calculated using the rolling average percent leaking valves, according to the following:

$$\%LV_R = (\%LV_{AVG1} - \%LV_{AVG2} / \%LV_{AVG1} \times 100$$

where:

$\%LV_R$ = Percent leaking valve reduction.

$\%LV_{AVG1} = (\%V_{Li} + \%V_{Li=1})/2$.

$\%LV_{AVG2} = (\%V_{Li=1} + \%V_{Li=2})/2$.

where:

$\%V_{Li}$, $\%V_{Li=1}$, $\%V_{Li=2}$ are percent leaking valves calculated for subsequent monitoring periods, i , $i+1$, $i+2$.

(ii) An owner or operator who fails for two consecutive rolling averages to demonstrate at least a 10-percent reduction per quarter in percent leaking valves, and whose overall average percent reduction based on two or more rolling averages is less than 10 percent per quarter, shall either comply with the requirements in [§ 63.168\(d\)\(1\)\(i\) of this subpart](#) using monthly monitoring or shall comply using a quality improvement program for technology review as specified in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section. If the owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, the schedule for performance trials and valve replacements remains as specified in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section.

(iii) As an alternative to the provisions in paragraph (d)(4)(i), an owner or operator may use the procedure specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(4\)\(iii\)\(A\) and \(d\)\(4\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#) of this section to demonstrate progress in reducing the percent leaking valves.

(A) The percent reduction that must be achieved each quarter shall be calculated as follows:

$$\%RR = \frac{\%V_L - 2\%}{0.10}$$

$\%RR$ = percent reduction required each quarter, as calculated according to [§ 63.168\(e\)](#)

$\%V_L$ = percent leaking valves, calculated according to [§ 63.168\(e\)](#), at the time elected to use provisions of [§ 63.168\(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#)

(B) The owner or operator shall achieve less than 2 percent leaking valves no later than 2 years after electing to use the demonstration of progress provisions in [§ 63.175\(d\) of this subpart](#).

(e) The following requirements shall be met if an owner or operator elects to use a quality improvement program of technology review and improvement:

(1) The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [§ 63.168 of this subpart](#) except the requirement for monthly monitoring in [§ 63.168\(d\)\(1\)\(i\) of this subpart](#) does not apply.

(2) The owner or operator shall collect the data specified below, and maintain records as required in [§ 63.181\(h\)\(2\)](#), for each valve in each process unit subject to the quality improvement program. The data may be collected and the records may be maintained on a process unit or group of process units basis. The data shall include the following:

(i) Valve type (e.g., ball, gate, check); valve manufacturer; valve design (e.g., external stem or actuating mechanism, flanged body); materials of construction; packing material; and year installed.

(ii) Service characteristics of the stream such as operating pressure, temperature, line diameter, and corrosivity.

(iii) Whether the valve is in gas or light liquid service.

(iv) The maximum instrument readings observed in each monitoring observation before repair, response factor for the stream if adjusted, instrument model number, and date of the observation.

(v) If a leak is detected, the repair methods used and the instrument readings after repair.

(vi) If the data will be analyzed as part of a larger analysis program involving data from other plants or other types of process units, a description of any maintenance or quality assurance programs used in the process unit that are intended to improve emission performance.

(3) The owner or operator shall continue to collect data on the valves as long as the process unit remains in the quality improvement program.

(4) The owner or operator shall inspect all valves removed from the process unit due to leaks. The inspection shall determine which parts of the valve have failed and shall include recommendations, as appropriate, for design changes or changes in specifications to reduce leak potential.

(5)

(i) The owner or operator shall analyze the data collected to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section to determine the services, operating or maintenance practices, and valve designs or technologies that have poorer than average emission performance and those that have better than average emission performance. The analysis shall determine if specific trouble areas can be identified on the basis of service, operating conditions or maintenance practices, equipment design, or other process specific factors.

(ii) The analysis shall also be used to identify any superior performing valve technologies that are applicable to the service(s), operating conditions, or valve designs associated with poorer than average emission performance. A superior performing valve technology is one for which a group of such valves has a leak frequency of less than 2 percent for specific applications in such a process unit. A candidate superior performing valve technology is one demonstrated or reported in the available literature or through a group study as having low emission performance and as being capable of achieving less than 2 percent leaking valves in the process unit.

(iii) The analysis shall include consideration of:

(A) The data obtained from the inspections of valves removed from the process unit due to leaks,

(B) Information from the available literature and from the experience of other plant sites that will identify valve designs or technologies and operating conditions associated with low emission performance for specific services, and

(C) Information on limitations on the service conditions for the valve design and operating conditions as well as information on maintenance procedures to ensure continued low emission performance.

(iv) The data analysis may be conducted through an inter- or intra-company program (or through some combination of the two approaches) and may be for a single process unit, a company, or a group of process units.

(v) The first analysis of the data shall be completed no later than 18 months after the start of Phase III. The first analysis shall be performed using a minimum of two quarters of data. An analysis of the data shall be done each year the process unit is in the quality improvement program.

(6) A trial evaluation program shall be conducted at each plant site for which the data analysis does not identify superior performing valve designs or technologies that can be applied to the operating conditions and services identified as having poorer than average performance, except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)\(6\)\(v\)](#) of this section. The trial program shall be used to evaluate the feasibility of using in the process unit the valve designs or technologies that have been identified by others as having low emission performance.

(i) The trial program shall include on-line trials of valves or operating and maintenance practices that have been identified in the available literature or in analysis by others as having the ability to perform with leak rates below 2 percent in similar services, as having low probability of failure, or as having no external actuating mechanism in contact with the process fluid. If any of the candidate superior performing valve technologies is not included in the performance trials, the reasons for rejecting specific technologies from consideration shall be documented as required in [§ 63.181\(h\)\(5\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) The number of valves in the trial evaluation program shall be the lesser of 1 percent or 20 valves for programs involving single process units and the lesser of 1 percent or 50 valves for programs involving groups of process units.

(iii) The trial evaluation program shall specify and include documentation of:

(A) The candidate superior performing valve designs or technologies to be evaluated, the stages for evaluating the identified candidate valve designs or technologies, including the estimated time period necessary to test the applicability;

(B) The frequency of monitoring or inspection of the equipment;

(C) The range of operating conditions over which the component will be evaluated; and

(D) Conclusions regarding the emission performance and the appropriate operating conditions and services for the trial valves.

(iv) The performance trials shall initially be conducted for, at least, a 6-month period beginning not later than 18 months after the start of Phase III. Not later than 24 months after the start of Phase III, the owner or operator shall have identified valve designs or technologies that, combined with appropriate process, operating, and maintenance practices, operate with low emission performance for specific applications in the process unit. The owner or operator shall continue to conduct performance trials as long as no superior performing design or technology has been identified, except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)\(6\)\(vi\)](#) of this section. The compilation of candidate and demonstrated superior emission performance valve designs or technologies shall be amended in the future, as appropriate, as additional information and experience is obtained.

(v) Any plant site with fewer than 400 valves and owned by a corporation with fewer than 100 total employees shall be exempt from trial evaluations of valves. Plant sites exempt from the trial evaluations of valves shall begin the program at the start of the fourth year of Phase III.

(vi) An owner or operator who has conducted performance trials on all candidate superior emission performance technologies suitable for the required applications in the process unit may stop conducting performance trials provided that a superior performing design or technology has been demonstrated or there are no technically feasible candidate superior technologies remaining. The owner or operator shall prepare an engineering evaluation documenting the physical, chemical, or engineering basis for the judgment that the superior emission performance technology is technically infeasible or demonstrating that it would not reduce emissions.

(7) Each owner or operator who elects to use a quality improvement program for technology review and improvement shall prepare and implement a valve quality assurance program that details purchasing specifications and maintenance procedures for all valves in the process unit. The quality assurance program may establish any number of categories, or classes, of

valves as needed to distinguish among operating conditions and services associated with poorer than average emission performance as well as those associated with better than average emission performance. The quality assurance program shall be developed considering the findings of the data analysis required under [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)](#) of this section, if applicable, the findings of the trial evaluation required in [paragraph \(e\)\(6\)](#) of this section, and the operating conditions in the process unit. The quality assurance program shall be reviewed and, as appropriate, updated each year as long as the process unit has 2 percent or more leaking valves.

(i) The quality assurance program shall:

(A) Establish minimum design standards for each category of valves. The design standards shall specify known critical parameters such as tolerance, manufacturer, materials of construction, previous usage, or other applicable identified critical parameters;

(B) Require that all equipment orders specify the design standard (or minimum tolerances) for the valve;

(C) Include a written procedure for bench testing of valves that specifies performance criteria for acceptance of valves and specifies criteria for the precision and accuracy of the test apparatus. All valves repaired off-line after preparation of the quality assurance plan shall be bench-tested for leaks. This testing may be conducted by the owner or operator of the process unit, by the vendor, or by a designated representative. The owner or operator shall install only those valves that have been documented through bench-testing to be nonleaking.

(D) Require that all valves repaired on-line be monitored using the method specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#) for leaks for 2 successive months, after repair.

(E) Provide for an audit procedure for quality control of purchased equipment to ensure conformance with purchase specifications. The audit program may be conducted by the owner or operator of the process unit or by a designated representative.

(F) Detail off-line valve maintenance and repair procedures. These procedures shall include provisions to ensure that rebuilt or refurbished valves will meet the design specifications for the valve type and will operate such that emissions are minimized.

(ii) The quality assurance program shall be established no later than the start of the third year of Phase III for plant sites with 400 or more valves or owned by a corporation with 100 or more employees; and no later than the start of the fourth year of Phase III for plant sites with less than 400 valves and owned by a corporation with less than 100 employees.

(8) Beginning at the start of the third year of Phase III for plant sites with 400 or more valves or owned by a corporation with 100 or more employees and at the start of the fourth year of Phase III for plant sites with less than 400 valves and owned by a corporation with less than

100 employees, each valve that is replaced for any reason shall be replaced with a new or modified valve that complies with the quality assurance standards for the valve category and that is identified as superior emission performance technology. Superior emission performance technology means valves or valve technologies identified with emission performance that, combined with appropriate process, operating, and maintenance practices, will result in less than 2 percent leaking valves for specific applications in a large population, except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)\(8\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

- (i) The valves shall be maintained as specified in the quality assurance program.
- (ii) If a superior emission performance technology cannot be identified, then valve replacement shall be with one of (if several) the lowest emission performance technologies that has been identified for the specific application.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [60 FR 63631](#), Dec. 12, 1995]

§ 63.176 Quality improvement program for pumps.

(a) In Phase III, if, on a 6-month rolling average, the greater of either 10 percent of the pumps in a process unit (or plant site) or three pumps in a process unit (or plant site) leak, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of this section as specified below:

- (1) Pumps that are in food/medical service or in polymerizing monomer service shall comply with all requirements except for those specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(8\)](#) of this section.
- (2) Pumps that are not in food/medical or polymerizing monomer service shall comply with all requirements of this section.

(b) The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of this section until the number of leaking pumps is less than the greater of either 10 percent of the pumps or three pumps, calculated as a 6-month rolling average, in the process unit (or plant site). Once the performance level is achieved, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [§ 63.163 of this subpart](#).

(c) If in a subsequent monitoring period, the process unit (or plant site) has greater than 10 percent of the pumps leaking or three pumps leaking (calculated as a 6-month rolling average), the owner or operator shall resume the quality improvement program starting at performance trials.

(d) The quality improvement program shall include the following:

- (1) The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements in [§ 63.163 of this subpart](#).
- (2) The owner or operator shall collect the following data, and maintain records as required in [§ 63.181\(h\)\(3\)](#), for each pump in each process unit (or plant site) subject to the quality

improvement program. The data may be collected and the records may be maintained on a process unit or plant site basis.

(i) Pump type (e.g., piston, horizontal or vertical centrifugal, gear, bellows); pump manufacturer; seal type and manufacturer; pump design (e.g., external shaft, flanged body); materials of construction; if applicable, barrier fluid or packing material; and year installed.

(ii) Service characteristics of the stream such as discharge pressure, temperature, flow rate, corrosivity, and annual operating hours.

(iii) The maximum instrument readings observed in each monitoring observation before repair, response factor for the stream if appropriate, instrument model number, and date of the observation.

(iv) If a leak is detected, the repair methods used and the instrument readings after repair.

(v) If the data will be analyzed as part of a larger analysis program involving data from other plants or other types of process units, a description of any maintenance or quality assurance programs used in the process unit that are intended to improve emission performance.

(3) The owner or operator shall continue to collect data on the pumps as long as the process unit (or plant site) remains in the quality improvement program.

(4) The owner or operator shall inspect all pumps or pump seals which exhibited frequent seal failures and were removed from the process unit due to leaks. The inspection shall determine the probable cause of the pump seal failure or of the pump leak and shall include recommendations, as appropriate, for design changes or changes in specifications to reduce leak potential.

(5)

(i) The owner or operator shall analyze the data collected to comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section to determine the services, operating or maintenance practices, and pump or pump seal designs or technologies that have poorer than average emission performance and those that have better than average emission performance. The analysis shall determine if specific trouble areas can be identified on the basis of service, operating conditions or maintenance practices, equipment design, or other process specific factors.

(ii) The analysis shall also be used to determine if there are superior performing pump or pump seal technologies that are applicable to the service(s), operating conditions, or pump or pump seal designs associated with poorer than average emission performance. A superior performing pump or pump seal technology is one with a leak frequency of less than 10 percent for specific applications in the process unit or plant site. A candidate superior performing pump or pump seal technology is one demonstrated or reported in the

available literature or through a group study as having low emission performance and as being capable of achieving less than 10 percent leaking pumps in the process unit (or plant site).

(iii) The analysis shall include consideration of:

(A) The data obtained from the inspections of pumps and pump seals removed from the process unit due to leaks;

(B) Information from the available literature and from the experience of other plant sites that will identify pump designs or technologies and operating conditions associated with low emission performance for specific services; and

(C) Information on limitations on the service conditions for the pump seal technology operating conditions as well as information on maintenance procedures to ensure continued low emission performance.

(iv) The data analysis may be conducted through an inter- or intra-company program (or through some combination of the two approaches) and may be for a single process unit, a plant site, a company, or a group of process units.

(v) The first analysis of the data shall be completed no later than 18 months after the start of the quality improvement program. The first analysis shall be performed using a minimum of 6 months of data. An analysis of the data shall be done each year the process unit is in the quality improvement program.

(6) A trial evaluation program shall be conducted at each plant site for which the data analysis does not identify use of superior performing pump seal technology or pumps that can be applied to the areas identified as having poorer than average performance, except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(6\)\(v\)](#) of this section. The trial program shall be used to evaluate the feasibility of using in the process unit (or plant site) the pump designs or seal technologies, and operating and maintenance practices that have been identified by others as having low emission performance.

(i) The trial program shall include on-line trials of pump seal technologies or pump designs and operating and maintenance practices that have been identified in the available literature or in analysis by others as having the ability to perform with leak rates below 10 percent in similar services, as having low probability of failure, or as having no external actuating mechanism in contact with the process fluid. If any of the candidate superior performing pump seal technologies or pumps is not included in the performance trials, the reasons for rejecting specific technologies from consideration shall be documented as required in [§ 63.181\(h\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#).

(ii) The number of pump seal technologies or pumps in the trial evaluation program shall be the lesser of 1 percent or two pumps for programs involving single process units and the lesser of 1 percent or five pumps for programs involving a plant site or groups of process

units. The minimum number of pumps or pump seal technologies in a trial program shall be one.

(iii) The trial evaluation program shall specify and include documentation of:

(A) The candidate superior performing pump seal designs or technologies to be evaluated, the stages for evaluating the identified candidate pump designs or pump seal technologies, including the time period necessary to test the applicability;

(B) The frequency of monitoring or inspection of the equipment;

(C) The range of operating conditions over which the component will be evaluated; and

(D) Conclusions regarding the emission performance and the appropriate operating conditions and services for the trial pump seal technologies or pumps.

(iv) The performance trials shall initially be conducted, at least, for a 6-month period beginning not later than 18 months after the start of the quality improvement program. No later than 24 months after the start of the quality improvement program, the owner or operator shall have identified pump seal technologies or pump designs that, combined with appropriate process, operating, and maintenance practices, operate with low emission performance for specific applications in the process unit. The owner or operator shall continue to conduct performance trials as long as no superior performing design or technology has been identified, except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(6\)\(vi\)](#) of this section. The initial list of superior emission performance pump designs or pump seal technologies shall be amended in the future, as appropriate, as additional information and experience is obtained.

(v) Any plant site with fewer than 400 valves and owned by a corporation with fewer than 100 employees shall be exempt from trial evaluations of pump seals or pump designs. Plant sites exempt from the trial evaluations of pumps shall begin the pump seal or pump replacement program at the start of the fourth year of the quality improvement program.

(vi) An owner or operator who has conducted performance trials on all alternative superior emission performance technologies suitable for the required applications in the process unit may stop conducting performance trials provided that a superior performing design or technology has been demonstrated or there are no technically feasible alternative superior technologies remaining. The owner or operator shall prepare an engineering evaluation documenting the physical, chemical, or engineering basis for the judgment that the superior emission performance technology is technically infeasible or demonstrating that it would not reduce emissions.

(7) Each owner or operator shall prepare and implement a pump quality assurance program that details purchasing specifications and maintenance procedures for all pumps and pump seals in the process unit. The quality assurance program may establish any number of categories, or classes, of pumps as needed to distinguish among operating conditions and

services associated with poorer than average emission performance as well as those associated with better than average emission performance. The quality assurance program shall be developed considering the findings of the data analysis required under [paragraph \(d\)\(5\)](#) of this section, if applicable, the findings of the trial evaluation required in [paragraph \(d\)\(6\)](#) of this section, and the operating conditions in the process unit. The quality assurance program shall be updated each year as long as the process unit has the greater of either 10 percent or more leaking pumps or has three leaking pumps.

(i) The quality assurance program shall:

(A) Establish minimum design standards for each category of pumps or pump seal technology. The design standards shall specify known critical parameters such as tolerance, manufacturer, materials of construction, previous usage, or other applicable identified critical parameters;

(B) Require that all equipment orders specify the design standard (or minimum tolerances) for the pump or the pump seal;

(C) Provide for an audit procedure for quality control of purchased equipment to ensure conformance with purchase specifications. The audit program may be conducted by the owner or operator of the plant site or process unit or by a designated representative; and

(D) Detail off-line pump maintenance and repair procedures. These procedures shall include provisions to ensure that rebuilt or refurbished pumps and pump seals will meet the design specifications for the pump category and will operate such that emissions are minimized.

(ii) The quality assurance program shall be established no later than the start of the third year of the quality improvement program for plant sites with 400 or more valves or 100 or more employees; and no later than the start of the fourth year of the quality improvement program for plant sites with less than 400 valves and less than 100 employees.

(8) Beginning at the start of the third year of the quality improvement program for plant sites with 400 or more valves or 100 or more employees and at the start of the fourth year of the quality improvement program for plant sites with less than 400 valves and less than 100 employees, the owner or operator shall replace, as described in [paragraphs \(d\)\(8\)\(i\) and \(d\)\(8\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, the pumps or pump seals that are not superior emission performance technology with pumps or pump seals that have been identified as superior emission performance technology and that comply with the quality assurance standards for the pump category. Superior emission performance technology is that category or design of pumps or pump seals with emission performance which, when combined with appropriate process, operating, and maintenance practices, will result in less than 10 percent leaking pumps for specific applications in the process unit or plant site. Superior emission performance technology includes material or design changes to the existing pump, pump seal, seal support system, installation of multiple mechanical seals or equivalent, or pump replacement.

(i) Pumps or pump seals shall be replaced at the rate of 20 percent per year based on the total number of pumps in light liquid service. The calculated value shall be rounded to the nearest nonzero integer value. The minimum number of pumps or pump seals shall be one. Pump replacement shall continue until all pumps subject to the requirements of [§ 63.163 of this subpart](#) are pumps determined to be superior performance technology.

(ii) The owner or operator may delay replacement of pump seals or pumps with superior technology until the next planned process unit shutdown, provided the number of pump seals and pumps replaced is equivalent to the 20 percent or greater annual replacement rate.

(iii) The pumps shall be maintained as specified in the quality assurance program.

§ 63.177 Alternative means of emission limitation: General.

(a) Permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation under section 112(h)(3) of the Act shall be governed by the following procedures in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(e\)](#) of this section.

(b) Where the standard is an equipment, design, or operational requirement:

(1) Each owner or operator applying for permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation under [§ 63.6\(g\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#) shall be responsible for collecting and verifying emission performance test data for an alternative means of emission limitation.

(2) The Administrator will compare test data for the means of emission limitation to test data for the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

(3) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

(c) Where the standard is a work practice:

(1) Each owner or operator applying for permission shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data for an alternative means of emission limitation.

(2) For each kind of equipment for which permission is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the required work practices shall be demonstrated for a minimum period of 12 months.

(3) For each kind of equipment for which permission is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the alternative means of emission limitation shall be demonstrated.

(4) Each owner or operator applying for permission shall commit, in writing, for each kind of equipment to work practices that provide for emission reductions equal to or greater than the emission reductions achieved by the required work practices.

(5) The Administrator will compare the demonstrated emission reduction for the alternative means of emission limitation to the demonstrated emission reduction for the required work practices and will consider the commitment in [paragraph \(c\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(6) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the same or greater emission reduction as the required work practices of this subpart.

(d) An owner or operator may offer a unique approach to demonstrate the alternative means of emission limitation.

(e)

(1) Manufacturers of equipment used to control equipment leaks of an organic HAP may apply to the Administrator for permission for an alternative means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of the organic HAP achieved by the equipment, design, and operational requirements of this subpart.

(2) The Administrator will grant permission according to the provisions of [paragraphs \(b\)](#), [\(c\)](#), and [\(d\)](#) of this section.

§ 63.178 Alternative means of emission limitation: Batch processes.

(a) As an alternative to complying with the requirements of [§§ 63.163](#) through [63.171](#) and [§§ 63.173](#) through [63.176](#), an owner or operator of a batch process that operates in organic HAP service during the calendar year may comply with one of the standards specified in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section, or the owner or operator may petition for approval of an alternative standard under the provisions of [§ 63.177 of this subpart](#). The alternative standards of this section provide the options of pressure testing or monitoring the equipment for leaks. The owner or operator may switch among the alternatives provided the change is documented as specified in [§ 63.181](#).

(b) The following requirements shall be met if an owner or operator elects to use pressure testing of batch product-process equipment to demonstrate compliance with this subpart. An owner or operator who complies with the provisions of this paragraph is exempt from the monitoring provisions of [§ 63.163](#), [§§ 63.168](#) and [63.169](#), and [§§ 63.173](#) through [63.176 of this subpart](#).

(1) Each time equipment is reconfigured for production of a different product or intermediate, the batch product-process equipment train shall be pressure-tested for leaks before organic HAP is first fed to the equipment and the equipment is placed in organic HAP service.

(i) When the batch product-process train is reconfigured to produce a different product, pressure testing is required only for the new or disturbed equipment.

(ii) Each batch product process that operates in organic HAP service during a calendar year shall be pressure tested at least once during that calendar year.

(iii) Pressure testing is not required for routine seal breaks, such as changing hoses or filters, which are not part of the reconfiguration to produce a different product or intermediate.

(2) The batch product process equipment shall be tested either using the procedures specified in [§ 63.180\(f\) of this subpart](#) for pressure or vacuum loss or with a liquid using the procedures specified in [§ 63.180\(g\) of this subpart](#).

(3)

(i) For pressure or vacuum tests, a leak is detected if the rate of change in pressure is greater than 6.9 kilopascals (1 psig) in 1 hour or if there is visible, audible, or olfactory evidence of fluid loss.

(ii) For pressure tests using a liquid, a leak is detected if there are indications of liquids dripping or if there is other evidence of fluid loss.

(4)

(i) If a leak is detected, it shall be repaired and the batch product-process equipment shall be retested before start-up of the process.

(ii) If a batch product-process fails the retest or the second of two consecutive pressure tests, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 30 calendar days after the second pressure test, provided the conditions specified in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section are met.

(c) The following requirements shall be met if an owner or operator elects to monitor the equipment to detect leaks by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#) to demonstrate compliance with this subpart.

(1) The owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of [§§ 63.163](#) through [63.170](#), and [§§ 63.172](#) through [63.176 of this subpart](#).

(2) The equipment shall be monitored for leaks by the method specified in [§ 63.180\(b\) of this subpart](#) when the equipment is in organic HAP service, in use with an acceptable surrogate volatile organic compound which is not an organic HAP, or is in use with any other detectable gas or vapor.

(3) The equipment shall be monitored for leaks as specified below:

(i) Each time the equipment is reconfigured for the production of a new product, the reconfigured equipment shall be monitored for leaks within 30 days of start-up of the process. This initial monitoring of reconfigured equipment shall not be included in determining percent leaking equipment in the process unit.

(ii) Connectors shall be monitored in accordance with the requirements in [§ 63.174 of this subpart](#).

(iii) Equipment other than connectors shall be monitored at the frequencies specified in table 1 of this subpart. The operating time shall be determined as the proportion of the year the batch product-process that is subject to the provisions of this subpart is operating.

(iv) The monitoring frequencies specified in table 1 of this subpart are not requirements for monitoring at specific intervals and can be adjusted to accommodate process operations. An owner or operator may monitor anytime during the specified monitoring period (e.g., month, quarter, year), provided the monitoring is conducted at a reasonable interval after completion of the last monitoring campaign. For example, if the equipment is not operating during the scheduled monitoring period, the monitoring can be done during the next period when the process is operating.

(4) If a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section.

(d) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected is allowed if the replacement equipment is not available providing the following conditions are met:

(1) Equipment supplies have been depleted and supplies had been sufficiently stocked before the supplies were depleted.

(2) The repair is made no later than 10 calendar days after delivery of the replacement equipment.

§ 63.179 Alternative means of emission limitation: Enclosed-vented process units.

Process units enclosed in such a manner that all emissions from equipment leaks are vented through a closed-vent system to a control device meeting the requirements of [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#) are exempt from the requirements of [§ 63.163, through 63.171](#), and [§§ 63.173 and 63.174 of this subpart](#). The enclosure shall be maintained under a negative pressure at all times while the process unit is in operation to ensure that all emissions are routed to a control device.

§ 63.180 Test methods and procedures.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the test methods and procedures requirements provided in this section.

(b) Monitoring, as required under this subpart, shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) Monitoring shall comply with Method 21 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).

(2)

(i) Except as provided for in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, the detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), except the instrument response factor criteria in [Section 3.1.2\(a\)](#) of Method 21 shall be for the average composition of the process fluid not each individual VOC in the stream. For process streams that contain nitrogen, water, air, or other inerts which are not organic HAP's or VOC's, the average stream response factor may be calculated on an inert-free basis. The response factor may be determined at any concentration for which monitoring for leaks will be conducted.

(ii) If no instrument is available at the plant site that will meet the performance criteria specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section, the instrument readings may be adjusted by multiplying by the average response factor of the process fluid, calculated on an inert-free basis as described in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(3) The instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).

(4) Calibration gases shall be:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 parts per million of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) Mixtures of methane in air at the concentrations specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(4\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) through [\(b\)\(4\)\(ii\)\(C\)](#) of this section. A calibration gas other than methane in air may be used if the instrument does not respond to methane or if the instrument does not meet the performance criteria specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section. In such cases, the calibration gas may be a mixture of one or more of the compounds to be measured in air.

(A) For Phase I, a mixture of methane or other compounds, as applicable, in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million.

(B) For Phase II, a mixture of methane or other compounds, as applicable, and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million for agitators, 5,000 parts per million for pumps, and 500 parts per million for all other equipment, except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(C) For Phase III, a mixture of methane or other compounds, as applicable, and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million methane for agitators; 2,000 parts per million for pumps in food/medical service; 5,000 parts per million for pumps in polymerizing monomer service; 1,000 parts per million for all other

pumps; and 500 parts per million for all other equipment, except as provided in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(iii) The instrument may be calibrated at a higher methane concentration than the concentration specified for that piece of equipment. The concentration of the calibration gas may exceed the concentration specified as a leak by no more than 2,000 parts per million. If the monitoring instrument's design allows for multiple calibration scales, then the lower scale shall be calibrated with a calibration gas that is no higher than 2,000 parts per million above the concentration specified as a leak and the highest scale shall be calibrated with a calibration gas that is approximately equal to 10,000 parts per million. If only one scale on an instrument will be used during monitoring, the owner or operator need not calibrate the scales that will not be used during that day's monitoring.

(5) Monitoring shall be performed when the equipment is in organic HAP service, in use with an acceptable surrogate volatile organic compound which is not an organic HAP, or is in use with any other detectable gas or vapor.

(6) Monitoring data that do not meet the criteria specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(b\)\(5\)](#) of this section may be used to qualify for less frequent monitoring under the provisions in [§ 63.168\(d\)\(2\)](#) and [\(d\)\(3\)](#) or [§ 63.174\(b\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) or [\(b\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) of this subpart provided the data meet the conditions specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) and [\(b\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The data were obtained before April 22, 1994.

(ii) The departures from the criteria specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(b\)\(5\)](#) of this section or from the specified monitoring frequency of [§ 63.168\(c\)](#) are minor and do not significantly affect the quality of the data. Examples of minor departures are monitoring at a slightly different frequency (such as every six weeks instead of monthly or quarterly), following the performance criteria of [section 3.1.2\(a\)](#) of Method 21 of appendix A of [40 CFR part 60](#) instead of [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section, or monitoring at a different leak definition if the data would indicate the presence or absence of a leak at the concentration specified in this subpart. Failure to use a calibrated instrument is not considered a minor departure.

(c) When equipment is monitored for compliance as required in [§§ 63.164\(i\)](#), [63.165\(a\)](#), and [63.172\(f\)](#) or when equipment subject to a leak definition of 500 ppm is monitored for leaks as required by this subpart, the owner or operator may elect to adjust or not to adjust the instrument readings for background. If an owner or operator elects to not adjust instrument readings for background, the owner or operator shall monitor the equipment according to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section. In such case, all instrument readings shall be compared directly to the applicable leak definition to determine whether there is a leak. If an owner or operator elects to adjust instrument readings for background, the owner or operator shall monitor the equipment according to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(c\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) The requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section shall apply.

(2) The background level shall be determined, using the same procedures that will be used to determine whether the equipment is leaking.

(3) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Method 21 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).

(4) The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 parts per million for determining compliance.

(d)

(1) Each piece of equipment within a process unit that can reasonably be expected to contain equipment in organic HAP service is presumed to be in organic HAP service unless an owner or operator demonstrates that the piece of equipment is not in organic HAP service. For a piece of equipment to be considered not in organic HAP service, it must be determined that the percent organic HAP content can be reasonably expected not to exceed 5 percent by weight on an annual average basis. For purposes of determining the percent organic HAP content of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts equipment, Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) shall be used.

(2)

(i) An owner or operator may use good engineering judgment rather than the procedures in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section to determine that the percent organic HAP content does not exceed 5 percent by weight. When an owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on whether a piece of equipment is not in organic HAP service, however, the procedures in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

(ii) Conversely, the owner or operator may determine that the organic HAP content of the process fluid does not exceed 5 percent by weight by, for example, accounting for 98 percent of the content and showing that organic HAP is less than 3 percent.

(3) If an owner or operator determines that a piece of equipment is in organic HAP service, the determination can be revised after following the procedures in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section, or by documenting that a change in the process or raw materials no longer causes the equipment to be in organic HAP service.

(4) Samples used in determining the percent organic HAP content shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment.

(e) When a flare is used to comply with [§ 63.172\(d\)](#), the owner or operator shall comply with [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section. The owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test to determine percent emission reduction or outlet organic HAP or TOC concentration.

- (1) Conduct a visible emission test using the techniques specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)\(4\)](#).
 - (2) Determine the net heating value of the gas being combusted using the techniques specified in [§ 63.11\(b\)\(6\)](#).
 - (3) Determine the exit velocity using the techniques specified in either [§ 63.11\(b\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) (and [§ 63.11\(b\)\(7\)\(iii\)](#), where applicable) or [§ 63.11\(b\)\(8\)](#), as appropriate.
- (f) The following procedures shall be used to pressure test batch product-process equipment for pressure or vacuum loss to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of [§ 63.178\(b\)\(3\)\(i\) of this subpart](#).
- (1) The batch product-process equipment train shall be pressurized with a gas to a pressure less than the set pressure of any safety relief devices or valves or to a pressure slightly above the operating pressure of the equipment, or alternatively, the equipment shall be placed under a vacuum.
 - (2) Once the test pressure is obtained, the gas source or vacuum source shall be shut off.
 - (3) The test shall continue for not less than 15 minutes unless it can be determined in a shorter period of time that the allowable rate of pressure drop or of pressure rise was exceeded. The pressure in the batch product-process equipment shall be measured after the gas or vacuum source is shut off and at the end of the test period. The rate of change in pressure in the batch product-process equipment shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\Delta \frac{P}{t} = \frac{(|P_f - P_i|)}{(t_f - t_i)}$$

where:

$\Delta P/t$ = Change in pressure, psig/hr.

P_f = Final pressure, psig.

P_i = Initial pressure, psig.

$t_f - t_i$ = Elapsed time, hours.

- (4) The pressure shall be measured using a pressure measurement device (gauge, manometer, or equivalent) which has a precision of ± 2.5 millimeter mercury in the range of test pressure and is capable of measuring pressures up to the relief set pressure of the pressure relief device. If such a pressure measurement device is not reasonably available, the owner or operator shall use a pressure measurement device with a precision of at least + 10 percent of

the test pressure of the equipment and shall extend the duration of the test for the time necessary to detect a pressure loss or rise that equals a rate of one psig per hour.

(5) An alternative procedure may be used for leak testing the equipment if the owner or operator demonstrates the alternative procedure is capable of detecting a pressure loss or rise.

(g) The following procedures shall be used to pressure-test batch product-process equipment using a liquid to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of [§ 63.178\(b\)\(3\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#).

(1) The batch product-process equipment train, or section of the train, shall be filled with the test liquid (e.g., water, alcohol) until normal operating pressure is obtained. Once the equipment is filled, the liquid source shall be shut off.

(2) The test shall be conducted for a period of at least 60 minutes, unless it can be determined in a shorter period of time that the test is a failure.

(3) Each seal in the equipment being tested shall be inspected for indications of liquid dripping or other indications of fluid loss. If there are any indications of liquids dripping or of fluid loss, a leak is detected.

(4) An alternative procedure may be used for leak testing the equipment, if the owner or operator demonstrates the alternative procedure is capable of detecting losses of fluid.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48177](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [61 FR 31440](#), June 20, 1996; [62 FR 2792](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [66 FR 6936](#), Jan. 22, 2001]

§ 63.181 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) An owner or operator of more than one process unit subject to the provisions of this subpart may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these process units in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by process unit and the program being implemented (e.g., quarterly monitoring, quality improvement) for each type of equipment. All records and information required by this section shall be maintained in a manner that can be readily accessed at the plant site. This could include physically locating the records at the plant site or accessing the records from a central location by computer at the plant site.

(b) Except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, the following information pertaining to all equipment in each process unit subject to the requirements in [§§ 63.162](#) through [63.174 of this subpart](#) shall be recorded:

(1)

(i) A list of identification numbers for equipment (except connectors exempt from monitoring and recordkeeping identified in [§ 63.174 of this subpart](#) and instrumentation systems) subject to the requirements of this subpart. Connectors need not be individually

identified if all connectors in a designated area or length of pipe subject to the provisions of this subpart are identified as a group, and the number of connectors subject is indicated. With respect to connectors, the list shall be complete no later than the completion of the initial survey required by [§ 63.174 \(b\)\(1\)](#) or [\(b\)\(2\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) A schedule by process unit for monitoring connectors subject to the provisions of [§ 63.174\(a\) of this subpart](#) and valves subject to the provisions of [§ 63.168\(d\) of this subpart](#).

(iii) Physical tagging of the equipment to indicate that it is in organic HAP service is not required. Equipment subject to the provisions of this subpart may be identified on a plant site plan, in log entries, or by other appropriate methods.

(2)

(i) A list of identification numbers for equipment that the owner or operator elects to equip with a closed-vent system and control device, under the provisions of [§ 63.163\(g\)](#), [§ 63.164\(h\)](#), [§ 63.165\(c\)](#), or [§ 63.173\(f\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) A list of identification numbers for compressors that the owner or operator elects to designate as operating with an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, under the provisions of [§ 63.164\(i\) of this subpart](#).

(iii) Identification of surge control vessels or bottoms receivers subject to the provisions of this subpart that the owner or operator elects to equip with a closed-vent system and control device, under the provisions of [§ 63.170 of this subpart](#).

(3)

(i) A list of identification numbers for pressure relief devices subject to the provisions in [§ 63.165\(a\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) A list of identification numbers for pressure relief devices equipped with rupture disks, under the provisions of [§ 63.165\(d\) of this subpart](#).

(4) Identification of instrumentation systems subject to the provisions of this subpart. Individual components in an instrumentation system need not be identified.

(5) Identification of screwed connectors subject to the requirements of [§ 63.174\(c\)\(2\) of this subpart](#). Identification can be by area or grouping as long as the total number within each group or area is recorded.

(6) The following information shall be recorded for each dual mechanical seal system:

(i) Design criteria required in [§§ 63.163\(e\)\(6\)\(i\)](#), [63.164\(e\)\(2\)](#), and [63.173\(d\)\(6\)\(i\) of this subpart](#) and an explanation of the design criteria; and

(ii) Any changes to these criteria and the reasons for the changes.

(7) The following information pertaining to all pumps subject to the provisions of [§ 63.163\(j\)](#), valves subject to the provisions of [§ 63.168\(h\)](#) and [\(i\) of this subpart](#), agitators subject to the provisions of [§ 63.173\(h\)](#) through [\(j\)](#), and connectors subject to the provisions of [§ 63.174\(f\)](#) and [\(g\) of this subpart](#) shall be recorded:

(i) Identification of equipment designated as unsafe to monitor, difficult to monitor, or unsafe to inspect and the plan for monitoring or inspecting this equipment.

(ii) A list of identification numbers for the equipment that is designated as difficult to monitor, an explanation of why the equipment is difficult to monitor, and the planned schedule for monitoring this equipment.

(iii) A list of identification numbers for connectors that are designated as unsafe to repair and an explanation why the connector is unsafe to repair.

(8)

(i) A list of valves removed from and added to the process unit, as described in [§ 63.168\(e\)\(1\) of this subpart](#), if the net credits for removed valves is expected to be used.

(ii) A list of connectors removed from and added to the process unit, as described in [§ 63.174\(i\)\(1\) of this subpart](#), and documentation of the integrity of the weld for any removed connectors, as required in [§ 63.174\(j\) of this subpart](#). This is not required unless the net credits for removed connectors is expected to be used.

(9)

(i) For batch process units that the owner or operator elects to monitor as provided under [§ 63.178\(c\) of this subpart](#), a list of equipment added to batch product process units since the last monitoring period required in [§ 63.178\(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(3\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) Records demonstrating the proportion of the time during the calendar year the equipment is in use in a batch process that is subject to the provisions of this subpart. Examples of suitable documentation are records of time in use for individual pieces of equipment or average time in use for the process unit. These records are not required if the owner or operator does not adjust monitoring frequency by the time in use, as provided in [§ 63.178\(c\)\(3\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#).

(10) For any leaks detected as specified in [§§ 63.163 and 63.164](#); [§§ 63.168 and 63.169](#); and [§§ 63.172 through 63.174 of this subpart](#), a weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.

(c) For visual inspections of equipment subject to the provisions of this subpart (e.g., [§ 63.163\(b\)\(3\)](#), [§ 63.163\(e\)\(4\)\(i\)](#)), the owner or operator shall document that the inspection was

conducted and the date of the inspection. The owner or operator shall maintain records as specified in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section for leaking equipment identified in this inspection, except as provided in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section. These records shall be retained for 2 years.

(d) When each leak is detected as specified in [§§ 63.163 and 63.164](#); [§§ 63.168 and 63.169](#); and [§§ 63.172 through 63.174 of this subpart](#), the following information shall be recorded and kept for 2 years:

(1) The instrument and the equipment identification number and the operator name, initials, or identification number.

(2) The date the leak was detected and the date of first attempt to repair the leak.

(3) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(4) Maximum instrument reading measured by Method 21 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#) after it is successfully repaired or determined to be nonreparable.

(5) “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

(i) The owner or operator may develop a written procedure that identifies the conditions that justify a delay of repair. The written procedures may be included as part of the startup/shutdown/malfunction plan, required by [§ 63.6\(e\)\(3\)](#), for the source or may be part of a separate document that is maintained at the plant site. In such cases, reasons for delay of repair may be documented by citing the relevant sections of the written procedure.

(ii) If delay of repair was caused by depletion of stocked parts, there must be documentation that the spare parts were sufficiently stocked on-site before depletion and the reason for depletion.

(6) Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.

(7)

(i) Identification, either by list, location (area or grouping), or tagging of connectors that have been opened or otherwise had the seal broken since the last monitoring period required in [§ 63.174\(b\) of this subpart](#), as described in [§ 63.174\(c\)\(1\) of this subpart](#), unless the owner or operator elects to comply with the provisions of [§ 63.174\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) The date and results of monitoring as required in [§ 63.174\(c\) of this subpart](#). If identification of connectors that have been opened or otherwise had the seal broken is made by location under [paragraph \(d\)\(7\)\(i\) of this section](#), then all connectors within the designated location shall be monitored.

(8) The date and results of the monitoring required in [§ 63.178\(c\)\(3\)\(i\) of this subpart](#) for equipment added to a batch process unit since the last monitoring period required in [§ 63.178\(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(c\)\(3\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#). If no leaking equipment is found in this monitoring, the owner or operator shall record that the inspection was performed. Records of the actual monitoring results are not required.

(9) Copies of the periodic reports as specified in [§ 63.182\(d\) of this subpart](#), if records are not maintained on a computerized database capable of generating summary reports from the records.

(e) The owner or operator of a batch product process who elects to pressure test the batch product process equipment train to demonstrate compliance with this subpart is exempt from the requirements of [paragraphs \(b\), \(c\), \(d\), and \(f\)](#) of this section. Instead, the owner or operator shall maintain records of the following information:

(1) The identification of each product, or product code, produced during the calendar year. It is not necessary to identify individual items of equipment in a batch product process equipment train.

(2) [Reserved]

(3) Physical tagging of the equipment to identify that it is in organic HAP service and subject to the provisions of this subpart is not required. Equipment in a batch product process subject to the provisions of this subpart may be identified on a plant site plan, in log entries, or by other appropriate methods.

(4) The dates of each pressure test required in [§ 63.178\(b\) of this subpart](#), the test pressure, and the pressure drop observed during the test.

(5) Records of any visible, audible, or olfactory evidence of fluid loss.

(6) When a batch product process equipment train does not pass two consecutive pressure tests, the following information shall be recorded in a log and kept for 2 years:

(i) The date of each pressure test and the date of each leak repair attempt.

(ii) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.

(iii) The reason for the delay of repair.

(iv) The expected date for delivery of the replacement equipment and the actual date of delivery of the replacement equipment.

(v) The date of successful repair.

(f) The dates and results of each compliance test required for compressors subject to the provisions in [§ 63.164\(i\)](#) and the dates and results of the monitoring following a pressure release for each pressure relief device subject to the provisions in [§§ 63.165 \(a\)](#) and [\(b\) of this subpart](#). The results shall include:

(1) The background level measured during each compliance test.

(2) The maximum instrument reading measured at each piece of equipment during each compliance test.

(g) The owner or operator shall maintain records of the information specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\) through \(g\)\(3\)](#) of this section for closed-vent systems and control devices subject to the provisions of [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#). The records specified in [paragraph \(g\)\(1\)](#) of this section shall be retained for the life of the equipment. The records specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\) and \(g\)\(3\)](#) of this section shall be retained for 2 years.

(1) The design specifications and performance demonstrations specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(g\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) Detailed schematics, design specifications of the control device, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.

(ii) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(iii) The flare design (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted) and the results of the compliance demonstration required by [§ 63.11\(b\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(iv) A description of the parameter or parameters monitored, as required in [§ 63.172\(e\) of this subpart](#), to ensure that control devices are operated and maintained in conformance with their design and an explanation of why that parameter (or parameters) was selected for the monitoring.

(2) Records of operation of closed-vent systems and control devices, as specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(g\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Dates and durations when the closed-vent systems and control devices required in [§§ 63.163 through 63.166](#), and [§ 63.170 of this subpart](#) are not operated as designed as indicated by the monitored parameters, including periods when a flare pilot light system does not have a flame.

(ii) Dates and durations during which the monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative.

(iii) Dates and durations of start-ups and shutdowns of control devices required in [§§ 63.163 through 63.166](#), and [§ 63.170 of this subpart](#).

(3) Records of inspections of closed-vent systems subject to the provisions of [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#), as specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(3\)\(i\) and \(g\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For each inspection conducted in accordance with the provisions of [§ 63.172\(f\)\(1\) or \(f\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) during which no leaks were detected, a record that the inspection was performed, the date of the inspection, and a statement that no leaks were detected.

(ii) For each inspection conducted in accordance with the provisions of [§ 63.172\(f\)\(1\) or \(f\)\(2\) of this subpart](#) during which leaks were detected, the information specified in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section shall be recorded.

(h) Each owner or operator of a process unit subject to the requirements of [§§ 63.175 and 63.176 of this subpart](#) shall maintain the records specified in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\) through \(h\)\(9\)](#) of this section for the period of the quality improvement program for the process unit.

(1) For owners or operators who elect to use a reasonable further progress quality improvement program, as specified in [§ 63.175\(d\) of this subpart](#):

(i) All data required in [§ 63.175\(d\)\(2\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) The percent leaking valves observed each quarter and the rolling average percent reduction observed in each quarter.

(iii) The beginning and ending dates while meeting the requirements of [§ 63.175\(d\) of this subpart](#).

(2) For owners or operators who elect to use a quality improvement program of technology review and improvement, as specified in [§ 63.175\(e\) of this subpart](#):

(i) All data required in [§ 63.175\(e\)\(2\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) The percent leaking valves observed each quarter.

(iii) Documentation of all inspections conducted under the requirements of [§ 63.175\(e\)\(4\) of this subpart](#), and any recommendations for design or specification changes to reduce leak frequency.

(iv) The beginning and ending dates while meeting the requirements of [§ 63.175\(e\) of this subpart](#).

(3) For owners or operators subject to the requirements of the pump quality improvement program as specified in [§ 63.176 of this subpart](#):

(i) All data required in [§ 63.176\(d\)\(2\) of this subpart](#).

(ii) The rolling average percent leaking pumps.

- (iii) Documentation of all inspections conducted under the requirements of [§ 63.176\(d\)\(4\) of this subpart](#), and any recommendations for design or specification changes to reduce leak frequency.
 - (iv) The beginning and ending dates while meeting the requirements of [§ 63.176\(d\) of this subpart](#).
- (4) If a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak, the reason for the delay and the expected date of successful repair.
- (5) Records of all analyses required in [§§ 63.175\(e\)](#) and [63.176\(d\) of this subpart](#). The records will include the following:
- (i) A list identifying areas associated with poorer than average performance and the associated service characteristics of the stream, the operating conditions and maintenance practices.
 - (ii) The reasons for rejecting specific candidate superior emission performing valve or pump technology from performance trials.
 - (iii) The list of candidate superior emission performing valve or pump technologies, and documentation of the performance trial program items required under [§§ 63.175\(e\)\(6\)\(iii\)](#) and [63.176\(d\)\(6\)\(iii\) of this subpart](#).
 - (iv) The beginning date and duration of performance trials of each candidate superior emission performing technology.
- (6) All records documenting the quality assurance program for valves or pumps as specified in [§§ 63.175\(e\)\(7\)](#) and [63.176\(d\)\(7\) of this subpart](#).
- (7) Records indicating that all valves or pumps replaced or modified during the period of the quality improvement program are in compliance with the quality assurance requirements in [§ 63.175\(e\)\(7\)](#) and [§ 63.176\(d\)\(7\) of this subpart](#).
- (8) Records documenting compliance with the 20 percent or greater annual replacement rate for pumps as specified in [§ 63.176\(d\)\(8\) of this subpart](#).
- (9) Information and data to show the corporation has fewer than 100 employees, including employees providing professional and technical contracted services.
- (i) The owner or operator of equipment in heavy liquid service shall comply with the requirements of either [paragraph \(i\)\(1\)](#) or [\(i\)\(2\)](#) of this section, as provided in [paragraph \(i\)\(3\)](#) of this section.
- (1) Retain information, data, and analyses used to determine that a piece of equipment is in heavy liquid service.

(2) When requested by the Administrator, demonstrate that the piece of equipment or process is in heavy liquid service.

(3) A determination or demonstration that a piece of equipment or process is in heavy liquid service shall include an analysis or demonstration that the process fluids do not meet the definition of “in light liquid service.” Examples of information that could document this include, but are not limited to, records of chemicals purchased for the process, analyses of process stream composition, engineering calculations, or process knowledge.

(j) Identification, either by list, location (area or group) of equipment in organic HAP service less than 300 hours per year within a process unit subject to the provisions of this subpart under [§ 63.160 of this subpart](#).

(k) Owners and operators choosing to comply with the requirements of [§ 63.179 of this subpart](#) shall maintain the following records:

(1) Identification of the process unit(s) and the organic HAP's they handle.

(2) A schematic of the process unit, enclosure, and closed-vent system.

(3) A description of the system used to create a negative pressure in the enclosure to ensure that all emissions are routed to the control device.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48177](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [60 FR 18030](#), Apr. 10, 1995; [61 FR 31441](#), June 20, 1996; [62 FR 2792](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [64 FR 20198](#), Apr. 26, 1999; [68 FR 37344](#), June 23, 2003]

§ 63.182 Reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall submit the reports listed in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(a\)\(5\)](#) of this section. Owners or operators requesting an extension of compliance shall also submit the report listed in [paragraph \(a\)\(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) An Initial Notification described in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, and

(2) A Notification of Compliance Status described in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section,

(3) Periodic Reports described in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, and

(4)–(5) [Reserved]

(6) Pursuant to section 112(i)(3)(B) of the Act, an owner or operator may request an extension allowing an existing source up to 1 additional year beyond the compliance date specified in the subpart that references this subpart.

(i) For purposes of this subpart, a request for an extension shall be submitted to the operating permit authority as part of the operating permit application. If the State in which the source is located does not have an approved operating permit program, a request for an extension shall be submitted to the Administrator as a separate submittal. The dates specified in [§ 63.6\(i\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#) for submittal of requests for extensions shall not apply to sources subject to this subpart.

(ii) A request for an extension of compliance must include the data described in [§ 63.6\(i\)\(6\)\(i\) \(A\), \(B\), and \(D\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#).

(iii) The requirements in [§ 63.6\(i\)\(8\)](#) through [\(i\)\(14\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#) will govern the review and approval of requests for extensions of compliance with this subpart.

(b) Each owner or operator of an existing or new source subject to the provisions of this subpart shall submit a written Initial Notification to the Administrator, containing the information described in paragraph (b)(1), according to the schedule in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section. The Initial Notification provisions in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(b\)\(3\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#) shall not apply to owners or operators of sources subject to this subpart.

(1) The Initial Notification shall include the following information:

(i) The name and address of the owner or operator;

(ii) The address (physical location) of the affected source;

(iii) An identification of the chemical manufacturing processes subject to this subpart; and

(iv) A statement of whether the source can achieve compliance by the applicable compliance date specified in the subpart in [40 CFR part 63](#) that references this subpart.

(2) The Initial Notification shall be submitted according to the schedule in [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)\(i\), \(b\)\(2\)\(ii\), or \(b\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(i) For an existing source, the Initial Notification shall be submitted within 120 calendar days after the date of promulgation or no later than 120 calendar days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later.

(ii) For a new source that has an initial start-up 90 days after the date of promulgation of this subpart or later, the application for approval of construction or reconstruction required by [§ 63.5\(d\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#) shall be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification. The application shall be submitted as soon as practicable before the construction or reconstruction is planned to commence (but it need not be sooner than 90 days after the date of promulgation of the subpart that references this subpart). For a new source that reclassifies to major source status after January 19, 2021 and greater than 90 days after the initial start-up, the source shall submit the initial notification required by [§ 63.9\(b\)](#) no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart.

(iii) For a new source that has an initial start-up prior to 90 days after the date of promulgation of the applicable subpart, the Initial Notification shall be submitted within 90 days after the date of promulgation of the subpart that references this subpart, or no later than 120 calendar days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later.

(c) Each owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall submit a Notification of Compliance Status within 90 days after the compliance dates specified in the subpart in [40 CFR part 63](#) that references this subpart, except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) The notification shall provide the information listed in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(c\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) of this section for each process unit subject to the requirements of [§ 63.163](#) through [§ 63.174 of this subpart](#).

(i) Process unit identification.

(ii) Number of each equipment type (e.g., valves, pumps) excluding equipment in vacuum service.

(iii) Method of compliance with the standard (for example, “monthly leak detection and repair” or “equipped with dual mechanical seals”).

(iv) Planned schedule for each phase of the requirements in [§ 63.163](#) and [§ 63.168 of this subpart](#).

(2) The notification shall provide the information listed in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\) and \(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section for each process unit subject to the requirements of [§ 63.178\(b\) of this subpart](#).

(i) Batch products or product codes subject to the provisions of this subpart, and

(ii) Planned schedule for pressure testing when equipment is configured for production of products subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(3) The notification shall provide the information listed in [paragraphs \(c\)\(3\)\(i\) and \(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section for each process unit subject to the requirements in [§ 63.179 of this subpart](#).

(i) Process unit identification.

(ii) A description of the system used to create a negative pressure in the enclosure and the control device used to comply with the requirements of [§ 63.172 of this subpart](#).

(4) For existing sources subject to [subpart F of this part](#), the Notification of Compliance Status shall be submitted for the group of process units with the earliest compliance date specified in [§ 63.100\(k\)](#) of [subpart F of this part](#), by no later than 90 days after the compliance date for that group. The Notification of Compliance Status for each subsequent group shall be submitted as part of the first periodic report that is due not less than 90 days after the compliance date for that group.

(d) The owner or operator of a source subject to this subpart shall submit Periodic Reports.

(1) A report containing the information in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\), \(d\)\(3\), and \(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section shall be submitted semiannually starting 6 months after the Notification of Compliance Status, as required in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section. The first periodic report shall cover the first 6 months after the compliance date specified in [§ 63.100\(k\)\(3\)](#) of subpart F. Each subsequent periodic report shall cover the 6 month period following the preceding period.

(2) For each process unit complying with the provisions of [§ 63.163](#) through [§ 63.174 of this subpart](#), the summary information listed in paragraphs (i) through (xvi) of this paragraph for each monitoring period during the 6-month period.

(i) The number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in [§ 63.168\(b\) of this subpart](#), the percent leakers, and the total number of valves monitored;

(ii) The number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in [§ 63.168\(f\) of this subpart](#), identifying the number of those that are determined nonrepairable;

(iii) The number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in [§ 63.163\(b\) of this subpart](#), the percent leakers, and the total number of pumps monitored;

(iv) The number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in [§ 63.163\(c\) of this subpart](#);

(v) The number of compressors for which leaks were detected as described in [§ 63.164\(f\) of this subpart](#);

(vi) The number of compressors for which leaks were not repaired as required in [§ 63.164\(g\) of this subpart](#);

(vii) The number of agitators for which leaks were detected as described in [§ 63.173\(a\) and \(b\) of this subpart](#);

(viii) The number of agitators for which leaks were not repaired as required in [§ 63.173\(c\) of this subpart](#);

(ix) The number of connectors for which leaks were detected as described in [§ 63.174\(a\) of this subpart](#), the percent of connectors leaking, and the total number of connectors monitored;

(x) [Reserved]

(xi) The number of connectors for which leaks were not repaired as required in [§ 63.174\(d\) of this subpart](#), identifying the number of those that are determined nonrepairable;

(xii) [Reserved]

(xiii) The facts that explain any delay of repairs and, where appropriate, why a process unit shutdown was technically infeasible.

(xiv) The results of all monitoring to show compliance with [§§ 63.164\(i\)](#), [63.165\(a\)](#), and [63.172\(f\) of this subpart](#) conducted within the semiannual reporting period.

(xv) If applicable, the initiation of a monthly monitoring program under [§ 63.168\(d\)\(1\)\(i\) of this subpart](#), or a quality improvement program under either [§§ 63.175](#) or [63.176 of this subpart](#).

(xvi) If applicable, notification of a change in connector monitoring alternatives as described in [§ 63.174\(c\)\(1\) of this subpart](#).

(xvii) If applicable, the compliance option that has been selected under [§ 63.172\(n\)](#).

(3) For owners or operators electing to meet the requirements of [§ 63.178\(b\) of this subpart](#), the report shall include the information listed in paragraphs (i) through (v) of this paragraph for each process unit.

(i) Batch product process equipment train identification;

(ii) The number of pressure tests conducted;

(iii) The number of pressure tests where the equipment train failed the pressure test;

(iv) The facts that explain any delay of repairs; and

(v) The results of all monitoring to determine compliance with [§ 63.172\(f\) of this subpart](#).

(4) The information listed in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section for the Notification of Compliance Status for process units with later compliance dates. Any revisions to items reported in earlier Notification of Compliance Status, if the method of compliance has changed since the last report.

[[59 FR 19568](#), Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at [59 FR 48178](#), Sept. 20, 1994; [60 FR 18030](#), Apr. 10, 1995; [60 FR 63631](#), Dec. 12, 1995; [62 FR 2792](#), Jan. 17, 1997; [85 FR 73888](#), Nov. 19, 2020]

§ 63.183 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or Tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or Tribal agency under [subpart E of this part](#), the authorities contained in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and cannot be transferred to the State, local, or Tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in [§§ 63.160, 63.162](#) through [63.176, 63.178](#) through [63.179](#). Follow the applicable procedures of [§ 63.177](#) to request an alternative means of emission limitation for batch processes and enclosed-vented process units. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. Where these standards reference another subpart and modify the requirements, the requirements shall be modified as described in this subpart. Delegation of the modified requirements will also occur according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under [§ 63.7\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(f\)](#), as defined in [§ 63.90](#), and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under [§ 63.8\(f\)](#), as defined in [§ 63.90](#), and as required in this subpart.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under [§ 63.10\(f\)](#), as defined in [§ 63.90](#), and as required in this subpart.

[[68 FR 37345](#), June 23, 2003]

Table 1 to Subpart H of Part 63—Batch Processes

Monitoring Frequency for Equipment Other than Connectors

Operating time (% of year)	Equivalent continuous process monitoring frequency time in use		
	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannually
0 to <25	Quarterly	Annually	Annually.
25 to <50	Quarterly	Semiannually	Annually.
50 to <75	Bimonthly	Three times	Semiannually.
75 to 100	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannually.

Table 2 to Subpart H of Part 63—Surge Control Vessels and Bottoms Receivers at Existing Sources

Vessel capacity (cubic meters)	Vapor pressure ¹ (kilopascals)
75 ≤ capacity < 151	≥ 13.1
151 ≤ capacity	≥ 5.2 ^a

¹ Maximum true vapor pressure of total organic HAP at operating temperature as defined in [subpart G of this part](#).

[[60 FR 18025](#), Apr. 10, 1995]

Table 3 to Subpart H of Part 63—Surge Control Vessels and Bottoms Receivers at New Sources

Vessel capacity (cubic meters)	Vapor pressure ¹ (kilopascals)
38 ≤ capacity < 151	≥ 13.1
151 ≤ capacity	≥ 0.7

¹ Maximum true vapor pressure of total organic HAP at operating temperature as defined in [subpart G of this part](#).

[[60 FR 18025](#), Apr. 10, 1995]

Table 4 to Subpart H of Part 63—Applicable [40 CFR Part 63](#) General Provisions

40 CFR part 63, subpart A , provisions applicable to subpart H
§ 63.1(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(13), (a)(14), (b)(2) and (c)(4)
§ 63.2
§ 63.5(a)(1), (a)(2), (b), (d)(1)(ii), (d)(4), (e), (f)(1) and (f)(2)
§ 63.6(a), (b)(3), (c)(5), (i)(1), (i)(2), (i)(4)(i)(A), (i)(5) through (i)(14), (i)(16) and (j)
§ 63.9(a)(2), (b)(4)(i), ^a (b)(4)(ii), (b)(4)(iii), (b)(5), ^a (c), (d), (j) and (k).
§ 63.10(d)(4)
§ 63.11 (c), (d), and (e)
§ 63.12(b)

^a The notifications specified in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) and [\(b\)\(5\)](#) shall be submitted at the times specified in [40 CFR part 65](#).

[[65 FR 78285](#), Dec. 14, 2000, as amended at [73 FR 78213](#), Dec. 22, 2008; [85 FR 73888](#), Nov. 19, 2020]

Appendix H

Subpart FFFF

*National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants:
Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing*

Subpart FFFF—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing

Source:[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.2430 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards.

§ 63.2435 Am I subject to the requirements in this subpart?

- (a) You are subject to the requirements in this subpart if you own or operate miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process units (MCPU) that are located at, or are part of, a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions as defined in section 112(a) of the Clean Air Act (CAA).
- (b) An MCPU includes equipment necessary to operate a miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process, as defined in [§ 63.2550](#), that satisfies all of the conditions specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section. An MCPU also includes any assigned storage tanks and transfer racks; equipment in open systems that is used to convey or store water having the same concentration and flow characteristics as wastewater; and components such as pumps, compressors, agitators, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, and instrumentation systems that are used to manufacture any material or family of materials described in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) of this section.
 - (1) The MCPU produces material or family of materials that is described in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#), [\(ii\)](#), [\(iii\)](#), [\(iv\)](#), or [\(v\)](#) of this section.
 - (i) An organic chemical(s) classified using the 1987 version of SIC code 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, or 386, except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(5\)](#) of this section.
 - (ii) An organic chemical(s) classified using the 1997 version of NAICS code 325, except as provided in [paragraph \(c\)\(5\)](#) of this section.
 - (iii) Quaternary ammonium compounds and ammonium sulfate produced with caprolactam.
 - (iv) Hydrazine.

(v) Organic solvents classified in any of the SIC or NAICS codes listed in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) of this section that are recovered using nondedicated solvent recovery operations.

(2) The MCPU processes, uses, or generates any of the organic HAP listed in section 112(b) of the CAA or hydrogen halide and halogen HAP, as defined in [§ 63.2550](#).

(3) The MCPU is not an affected source or part of an affected source under another subpart of this part 63, except for process vents from batch operations within a chemical manufacturing process unit (CMPU), as identified in [§ 63.100\(j\)\(4\)](#). For this situation, the MCPU is the same as the CMPU as defined in [§ 63.100](#), and you are subject only to the requirements for batch process vents in this subpart.

(c) The requirements in this subpart do not apply to the operations specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(7\)](#) of this section.

(1) Research and development facilities, as defined in section 112(c)(7) of the CAA.

(2) The manufacture of ammonium sulfate as a by-product, if the slurry entering the by-product manufacturing process contains 50 parts per million by weight (ppmw) HAP or less or 10 ppmw benzene or less. You must retain information, data, and analysis to document the HAP concentration in the entering slurry in order to claim this exemption.

(3) The affiliated operations located at an affected source under subparts GG (National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities), KK (National Emission Standards for the Printing and Publishing Industry), JJJ (NESHAP: Paper and Other Web Coating), MMM (NESHAP: Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products), and SSSS (NESHAP: Surface Coating of Metal Coil) of this part. Affiliated operations include, but are not limited to, mixing or dissolving of coating ingredients; coating mixing for viscosity adjustment, color tint or additive blending, or pH adjustment; cleaning of coating lines and coating line parts; handling and storage of coatings and solvent; and conveyance and treatment of wastewater.

(4) Fabricating operations (such as spinning or compressing a solid polymer into its end use); compounding operations (in which blending, melting, and resolidification of a solid polymer product occur for the purpose of incorporating additives, colorants, or stabilizers); and extrusion and drawing operations (converting an already produced solid polymer into a different shape by melting or mixing the polymer and then forcing it or pulling it through an orifice to create an extruded product). An operation is not exempt if it involves processing with HAP solvent or if an intended purpose of the operation is to remove residual HAP monomer.

(5) Production activities described using the 1997 version of NAICS codes 325131, 325181, 325188 (except the requirements do apply to hydrazine), 325314, 325991 (except the requirements do apply to reformulating plastics resins from recycled plastics products), and 325992 (except the requirements do apply to photographic chemicals).

(6) Tall oil recovery systems.

(7) Carbon monoxide production.

(d) If the predominant use of a transfer rack loading arm or storage tank (including storage tanks in series) is associated with a miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process, and the loading arm or storage tank is not part of an affected source under a subpart of this part 63, then you must assign the loading arm or storage tank to the MCPU for that miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process. If the predominant use cannot be determined, then you may assign the loading arm or storage tank to any MCPU that shares it and is subject to this subpart. If the use varies from year to year, then you must base the determination on the utilization that occurred during the year preceding November 10, 2003 or, if the loading arm or storage tank was not in operation during that year, you must base the use on the expected use for the first 5-year period after startup. You must include the determination in the notification of compliance status report specified in [§ 63.2520\(d\)](#). You must redetermine the primary use at least once every 5 years, or any time you implement emissions averaging or pollution prevention after the compliance date.

(e) For nondedicated equipment used to create at least one MCPU, you may elect to develop process unit groups (PUG), determine the primary product of each PUG, and comply with the requirements of the subpart in [40 CFR part 63](#) that applies to that primary product as specified in [§ 63.2535\(l\)](#).

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [71 FR 40331](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49132](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2440 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

(a) This subpart applies to each miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing affected source.

(b) The miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing affected source is the facilitywide collection of MCPU and heat exchange systems, wastewater, and waste management units that are associated with manufacturing materials described in [§ 63.2435\(b\)\(1\)](#).

(c) A new affected source is described by either [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Each affected source defined in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section for which you commenced construction or reconstruction after April 4, 2002, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commenced construction or reconstruction.

(2) Each dedicated MCPU that has the potential to emit 10 tons per year (tpy) of any one HAP or 25 tpy of combined HAP, and you commenced construction or reconstruction of the MCPU after April 4, 2002. For the purposes of this paragraph, an MCPU is an affected source in the definition of the term “reconstruction” in [§ 63.2](#).

(d) An MCPU that is also a CMPU under [§ 63.100](#) is reconstructed for the purposes of this subpart if, and only if, the CMPU meets the requirements for reconstruction in [§ 63.100\(1\)\(2\)](#).

Compliance Dates

§ 63.2445 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) Except as specified in [paragraphs \(g\)](#) through [\(i\)](#) of this section, if you have a new affected source, you must comply with this subpart according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) If you startup your new affected source before November 10, 2003, then you must comply with the requirements for new sources in this subpart no later than November 10, 2003.

(2) If you startup your new affected source after November 10, 2003, then you must comply with the requirements for new sources in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) Except as specified in [paragraphs \(g\)](#) through [\(i\)](#) of this section, if you have an existing source on November 10, 2003, you must comply with the requirements for existing sources in this subpart no later than May 10, 2008.

(c) You must meet the notification requirements in [§ 63.2515](#) according to the dates specified in that section and in [subpart A of this part](#) 63. Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the emission limits, operating limits, and work practice standards in this subpart.

(d) If you have a Group 2 emission point that becomes a Group 1 emission point after the compliance date for your affected source, you must comply with the Group 1 requirements beginning on the date the switch occurs. An initial compliance demonstration as specified in this subpart must be conducted within 150 days after the switch occurs.

(e) If, after the compliance date for your affected source, hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions from process vents in a process increase to more than 1,000 lb/yr, or HAP metals emissions from a process at a new affected source increase to more than 150 lb/yr, you must comply with the applicable emission limits specified in Table 3 to this subpart and the associated compliance requirements beginning on the date the emissions exceed the applicable threshold. An initial compliance demonstration as specified in this subpart must be conducted within 150 days after the switch occurs.

(f) If you have a small control device for process vent or transfer rack emissions that becomes a large control device, as defined in [§ 63.2550\(i\)](#), you must comply with monitoring and associated recordkeeping and reporting requirements for large control devices beginning on the date the switch occurs. An initial compliance demonstration as specified in this subpart must be conducted within 150 days after the switch occurs.

(g) All affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction on or before December 17, 2019, must be in compliance with the requirements listed in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\) through \(7\)](#) of this section upon initial startup or on August 12, 2023, whichever is later. All affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after December 17, 2019, must be in compliance with the requirements listed in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\) through \(7\)](#) of this section upon initial startup, or on August 12, 2020 whichever is later.

(1) The general requirements specified in [§§ 63.2450\(a\)\(2\), \(e\)\(4\) through \(7\), \(g\)\(6\) and \(7\), \(i\)\(3\), \(j\)\(5\)\(ii\), \(j\)\(6\), \(k\)\(1\)\(ii\), \(k\)\(7\) and \(8\), \(t\), and \(u\), 63.2520\(d\)\(3\) and \(e\)\(11\) through \(13\), 63.2525\(m\) through \(o\), and 63.2535\(m\)](#).

(2) For process vents, the requirements specified in [§§ 63.2450\(v\), 63.2520\(e\)\(14\), and 63.2525\(p\)](#).

(3) For storage tank degassing, the requirements specified in [§ 63.2470\(f\)](#).

(4) For equipment leaks and pressure relief devices, the requirements specified in [§§ 63.2480\(e\) and \(f\), 63.2520\(d\)\(4\) and \(e\)\(14\), and 63.2525\(q\)](#).

(5) For wastewater streams and liquid streams in open systems within an MCPU, the requirements specified in [§ 63.2485\(i\)\(2\)\(iii\), \(n\)\(2\)\(vii\), \(p\), and \(q\)](#).

(6) For heat exchange systems, the requirements specified in [§§ 63.2490\(d\), 63.2520\(e\)\(16\), and 63.2525\(r\)](#).

(7) The other notification, reports, and records requirements specified in [§§ 63.2500\(g\), 63.2520\(e\)\(5\)\(ii\)\(D\) and \(e\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(M\) and \(N\), and 63.2525\(l\) and \(u\)](#).

(h) All affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction on or before December 17, 2019, must be in compliance with the requirements for pumps in light liquid service in [§ 63.2480\(b\)\(6\) and \(c\)\(10\)](#) upon initial startup or on August 12, 2021, whichever is later. All affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after December 17, 2019, must be in compliance with the requirements for pumps in light liquid service in [§ 63.2480\(b\)\(6\) and \(c\)\(10\)](#) upon initial startup, or on August 12, 2020, whichever is later.

(i) All affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction on or before December 17, 2019, must be in compliance with the ethylene oxide requirements in [§§ 63.2450\(h\) and \(r\), 63.2470\(b\) and \(c\)\(4\), 63.2492, 63.2493, 63.2520\(d\)\(5\) and \(e\)\(17\), and 63.2525\(s\) and Table 1 to this subpart, item 5, Table 2 to this subpart, item 3, Table 4 to this subpart, item 3, and Table 6 to this subpart, item 3, upon initial startup or on August 12, 2022, whichever is later. All affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after December 17, 2019, must be in compliance with the ethylene oxide requirements listed in \[§§ 63.2450\\(h\\) and \\(r\\), 63.2470\\(b\\) and \\(c\\)\\(4\\), 63.2492, 63.2493, 63.2520\\(d\\)\\(5\\) and \\(e\\)\\(17\\), and 63.2525\\(s\\) and Table 1 to this subpart, item 5, Table 2 to this subpart, item 3, Table 4 to this subpart, item 3, and Table 6 to this subpart, item 3, upon initial startup, or on August 12, 2020, whichever is later.\]\(#\)](#)

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [71 FR 10442](#), Mar. 1, 2006; [71 FR 40332](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49132](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

Emission Limits, Work Practice Standards, and Compliance Requirements

§ 63.2450 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) **General.** You must comply with [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Except as specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section, you must be in compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards in Tables 1 through 7 to this subpart at all times, except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM), and you must meet the requirements specified in [§§ 63.2455](#) through [63.2490](#) (or the alternative means of compliance in [§ 63.2495](#), [§ 63.2500](#), or [§ 63.2505](#)), except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(s\)](#) of this section. You must meet the notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements specified in [§§ 63.2515](#), [63.2520](#), and [63.2525](#).

(2) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section no longer applies. Instead, you must be in compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards in Tables 1 through 7 to this subpart at all times, and you must meet the requirements specified in [§§ 63.2455](#) through [63.2490](#) (or the alternative means of compliance in [§ 63.2495](#), [§ 63.2500](#), or [§ 63.2505](#)), except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) of this section. You must meet the notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements specified in [§§ 63.2515](#), [63.2520](#), and [63.2525](#).

(b) **Determine halogenated vent streams.** You must determine if an emission stream is a halogenated vent stream, as defined in [§ 63.2550](#), by calculating the mass emission rate of halogen atoms in accordance with [§ 63.115\(d\)\(2\)\(v\)](#). Alternatively, you may elect to designate the emission stream as halogenated.

(c) **Requirements for combined emission streams.** When organic HAP emissions from different emission types (*e.g.*, continuous process vents, batch process vents, storage tanks, transfer operations, and waste management units) are combined, you must comply with the requirements of either [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Comply with the applicable requirements of this subpart for each kind of organic HAP emissions in the stream (*e.g.*, the requirements of table 1 to this subpart for continuous process vents and the requirements of table 4 to this subpart for emissions from storage tanks).

(2) Determine the applicable requirements based on the hierarchy presented in [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(vi\)](#) of this section. For a combined stream, the applicable requirements are specified in the highest-listed paragraph in the hierarchy that applies to any of the individual streams that make up the combined stream. For example, if a combined stream consists of

emissions from Group 1 batch process vents and any other type of emission stream, then you must comply with the requirements in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section for the combined stream; compliance with the requirements in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section constitutes compliance for the other emission streams in the combined stream. Two exceptions are that you must comply with the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart and [§ 63.2465](#) for all process vents with hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions, and recordkeeping requirements for Group 2 applicability or compliance are still required (*e.g.*, the requirement in [§ 63.2525\(e\)\(3\)](#) and [\(4\)](#) to track the number of batches produced and calculate rolling annual emissions for processes with Group 2 batch process vents).

(i) The requirements of table 2 to this subpart and [§ 63.2460](#) for Group 1 batch process vents, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.

(ii) The requirements of table 1 to this subpart and [§ 63.2455](#) for continuous process vents that are routed to a control device, as defined in [§ 63.981](#), including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.

(iii) The requirements of table 5 to this subpart and [§ 63.2475](#) for transfer operations, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.

(iv) The requirements of table 7 to this subpart and [§ 63.2485](#) for emissions from waste management units that are used to manage and treat Group 1 wastewater streams and residuals from Group 1 wastewater streams, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.

(v) The requirements of table 4 to this subpart and [§ 63.2470](#) for control of emissions from storage tanks, including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.

(vi) The requirements of table 1 to this subpart and [§ 63.2455](#) for continuous process vents after a recovery device including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) *Requirements for control devices.*

(1) Except when complying with [§ 63.2485](#), if you reduce organic HAP emissions by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices (except a flare) or recovery devices, you must meet the requirements of [paragraph \(e\)\(4\)](#) of this section, and the requirements of [§ 63.982\(c\)](#) and the requirements referenced therein.

(2) Except as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)](#) of this section or except when complying with [§ 63.2485](#), if you reduce organic HAP emissions by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a flare, you must meet the requirements of [paragraph \(e\)\(4\)](#) of this section, and the requirements of [§ 63.982\(b\)](#) and the requirements referenced therein.

(3) Except as specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section, if you use a halogen reduction device to reduce hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions from halogenated vent streams, you must meet the requirements of [paragraph \(e\)\(4\)](#) of this section, and the requirements of [§ 63.994](#) and the requirements referenced therein. If you use a halogen reduction device before a combustion device, you must determine the halogen atom emission rate prior to the combustion device according to the procedures in [§ 63.115\(d\)\(2\)\(v\)](#).

(i) Beginning on and after October 13, 2020, performance test reports must be submitted according to the procedures in [§ 63.2520\(f\)](#).

(ii) If you use a halogen reduction device other than a scrubber, then you must submit procedures for establishing monitoring parameters to the Administrator as part of your precompliance report as specified in [§ 63.2520\(c\)\(8\)](#).

(4) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), the referenced provisions specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) through [\(xvi\)](#) of this section do not apply when demonstrating compliance with [subpart SS of this part](#).

(i) The phrase “Except for equipment needed for safety purposes such as pressure relief devices, low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, and open-ended valves or lines” in [§ 63.983\(a\)\(3\)](#) of subpart SS.

(ii) The second sentence of [§ 63.983\(a\)\(5\)](#) of subpart SS.

(iii) The phrase “except during periods of start-up, shutdown and malfunction as specified in the referencing subpart” in [§ 63.984\(a\)](#) of subpart SS.

(iv) The phrase “except during periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction as specified in the referencing subpart” in [§ 63.985\(a\)](#) of subpart SS.

(v) The phrase “other than start-ups, shutdowns, or malfunctions” in [§ 63.994\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(D\)](#) of subpart SS.

(vi) [Section 63.996\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of subpart SS.

(vii) The last sentence of [§ 63.997\(e\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of subpart SS.

(viii) [Section 63.998\(b\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of subpart SS.

(ix) The phrase “other than start-ups, shutdowns or malfunctions” in [§ 63.998\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) of subpart SS.

(x) The phrase “other than a start-up, shutdown, or malfunction” from [§ 63.998\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(B\)\(3\)](#) of subpart SS.

(xi) The phrase “other than start-ups, shutdowns or malfunctions” in [§ 63.998\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(C\)](#) of subpart SS.

(xii) The phrase “other than a start-up, shutdown, or malfunction” from [§ 63.998\(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)\(C\)](#) of subpart SS.

(xiii) The phrase “except as provided in [paragraphs \(b\)\(6\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) and [\(B\)](#) of this section” in [§ 63.998\(b\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) of subpart SS.

(xiv) The second sentence of [§ 63.998\(b\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#) of subpart SS.

(xv) [Section 63.998\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(D\)](#), [\(E\)](#), [\(F\)](#), and [\(G\)](#) of subpart SS.

(xvi) [Section 63.998\(d\)\(3\)](#) of subpart SS.

(5) For any flare that is used to reduce organic HAP emissions from an MCPU, you may elect to comply with the requirements in this paragraph in lieu of the requirements of [§ 63.982\(b\)](#) and the requirements referenced therein. However, beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), [paragraphs \(e\)\(2\)](#) and [\(f\)](#) of this section no longer apply to flares that control ethylene oxide emissions from affected sources in ethylene oxide service as defined in [§ 63.2550](#) and flares used to control emissions from MCPUs that produce olefins or polyolefins. Instead, if you reduce organic HAP emissions by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a steam-assisted, air-assisted, non-assisted, or pressure-assisted multi-point flare that controls ethylene oxide emissions from affected sources in ethylene oxide service as defined in [§ 63.2550](#) or is used to control emissions from an MCPU that produces olefins or polyolefins, then you must meet the applicable requirements for flares as specified in [§§ 63.670](#) and [63.671](#) of subpart CC, including the provisions in Tables 12 and 13 to [subpart CC of this part](#), except as specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) through [\(xiii\)](#) of this section. This requirement in this [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)](#) also applies to any flare using fuel gas from a fuel gas system, of which 50 percent or more of the fuel gas is derived from an MCPU that has processes and/or equipment in ethylene oxide service or that produces olefins or polyolefins, as determined on an annual average basis. For purposes of compliance with this [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)](#), the following terms are defined in [§ 63.641](#) of subpart CC: Assist air, assist steam, center steam, combustion zone, combustion zone gas, flare, flare purge gas, flare supplemental gas, flare sweep gas, flare vent gas, lower steam, net heating value, perimeter assist air, pilot gas, premix assist air, total steam, and upper steam. Also, for purposes of compliance with this [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)](#), “MCPUs that produces olefins or polyolefins” includes only those MCPUs that manufacture ethylene, propylene, polyethylene, and/or polypropylene as a product. By-products and impurities as defined in [§ 63.101](#), as well as wastes and trace contaminants, are not considered products.

(i) When determining compliance with the pilot flame requirements specified in [§ 63.670\(b\)](#) and [\(g\)](#), substitute “pilot flame or flare flame” for each occurrence of “pilot flame.”

(ii) When determining compliance with the flare tip velocity and combustion zone operating limits specified in [§ 63.670\(d\)](#) and [\(e\)](#), the requirement effectively applies starting with the 15-minute block that includes a full 15 minutes of the flaring event. You are required to demonstrate compliance with the velocity and NHVcz requirements starting with the block that contains the fifteenth minute of a flaring event. You are not required to demonstrate compliance for the previous 15-minute block in which the event started and contained only a fraction of flow.

(iii) Instead of complying with [paragraph \(o\)\(2\)\(i\) of § 63.670](#) of subpart CC, you must develop and implement the flare management plan no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#).

(iv) Instead of complying with [paragraph \(o\)\(2\)\(iii\) of § 63.670](#) of subpart CC, if required to develop a flare management plan and submit it to the Administrator, then you must also submit all versions of the plan in portable document format (PDF) to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI), which can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>). The EPA will make all the information submitted through CEDRI available to the public without further notice to you. Do not use CEDRI to submit information you claim as confidential business information (CBI). Anything submitted using CEDRI cannot later be claimed to be CBI. Although we do not expect persons to assert a claim of CBI, if you wish to assert a CBI claim, submit a version with the CBI omitted via CEDRI. A complete plan, including information claimed to be CBI and clearly marked as CBI, must be mailed to the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Sector Policies and Programs Division, CORE CBI Office, U.S. EPA Mailroom (C404-02), Attention: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing Sector Lead, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. All CBI claims must be asserted at the time of submission. Furthermore, under CAA section 114(c) emissions data is not entitled to confidential treatment, and the EPA is required to make emissions data available to the public. Thus, emissions data will not be protected as CBI and will be made publicly available.

(v) [Section 63.670\(o\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of subpart CC and all references to [§ 63.670\(o\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of subpart CC do not apply. Instead, the owner or operator must comply with the maximum flare tip velocity operating limit at all times.

(vi) Substitute “MCPU” for each occurrence of “petroleum refinery.”

(vii) Each occurrence of “refinery” does not apply.

(viii) If a pressure-assisted multi-point flare is used as a control device, then you must meet the following conditions:

(A) You are not required to comply with the flare tip velocity requirements in [paragraph \(d\)](#) and [\(k\) of § 63.670](#) of subpart CC;

(B) You must substitute “800” for each occurrence of “270” in [paragraph \(e\) of § 63.670](#) of subpart CC;

(C) You must determine the 15-minute block average NHV_{vg} using only the direct calculation method specified in [paragraph \(1\)\(5\)\(ii\) of § 63.670](#) of subpart CC;

(D) Instead of complying with [paragraph \(b\)](#) and [\(g\) of § 63.670](#) of subpart CC, if a pressure-assisted multi-point flare uses cross-lighting on a stage of burners rather than having an individual pilot flame on each burner, then you must operate each stage of the pressure-assisted multi-point flare with a flame present at all times when regulated material is routed to that stage of burners. Each stage of burners that cross-lights in the pressure-assisted multi-point flare must have at least two pilots with at least one continuously lit and capable of igniting all regulated material that is routed to that stage of burners. Each 15-minute block during which there is at least one minute where no pilot flame is present on a stage of burners when regulated material is routed to the flare is a deviation of the standard. Deviations in different 15-minute blocks from the same event are considered separate deviations. The pilot flame(s) on each stage of burners that use cross-lighting must be continuously monitored by a thermocouple or any other equivalent device used to detect the presence of a flame;

(E) Unless you choose to conduct a cross-light performance demonstration as specified in this [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)\(viii\)\(E\)](#), you must ensure that if a stage of burners on the flare uses cross-lighting, that the distance between any two burners in series on that stage is no more than 6 feet when measured from the center of one burner to the next burner. A distance greater than 6 feet between any two burners in series may be used provided you conduct a performance demonstration that confirms the pressure-assisted multi-point flare will cross-light a minimum of three burners and the spacing between the burners and location of the pilot flame must be representative of the projected installation. The compliance demonstration must be approved by the permitting authority and a copy of this approval must be maintained onsite. The compliance demonstration report must include: A protocol describing the test methodology used, associated test method QA/QC parameters, the waste gas composition and NHV_{cz} of the gas tested, the velocity of the waste gas tested, the pressure-assisted multi-point flare burner tip pressure, the time, length, and duration of the test, records of whether a successful cross-light was observed over all of the burners and the length of time it took for the burners to cross-light, records of maintaining a stable flame after a successful cross-light and the duration for which this was observed, records of any smoking events during the cross-light, waste gas temperature, meteorological conditions (*e.g.*, ambient temperature, barometric pressure, wind speed and direction, and relative humidity), and whether there were any observed flare flameouts; and

(F) You must install and operate pressure monitor(s) on the main flare header, as well as a valve position indicator monitoring system for each staging valve to ensure that the flare operates within the proper range of conditions as specified by the manufacturer. The pressure monitor must meet the requirements in Table 13 to [subpart CC of this part](#).

(G) If a pressure-assisted multi-point flare is operating under the requirements of an approved alternative means of emission limitations, you must either continue to comply with the terms of the alternative means of emission limitations or comply with the provisions in [paragraphs \(e\)\(5\)\(viii\)\(A\)](#) through [\(F\)](#) of this section.

(ix) If you choose to determine compositional analysis for net heating value with a continuous process mass spectrometer, then you must comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(5\)\(ix\)\(A\)](#) through [\(G\)](#) of this section.

(A) You must meet the requirements in [§ 63.671\(e\)\(2\)](#). You may augment the minimum list of calibration gas components found in [§ 63.671\(e\)\(2\)](#) with compounds found during a pre-survey or known to be in the gas through process knowledge.

(B) Calibration gas cylinders must be certified to an accuracy of 2 percent and traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards.

(C) For unknown gas components that have similar analytical mass fragments to calibration compounds, you may report the unknowns as an increase in the overlapped calibration gas compound. For unknown compounds that produce mass fragments that do not overlap calibration compounds, you may use the response factor for the nearest molecular weight hydrocarbon in the calibration mix to quantify the unknown component's NHVvg.

(D) You may use the response factor for n-pentane to quantify any unknown components detected with a higher molecular weight than n-pentane.

(E) You must perform an initial calibration to identify mass fragment overlap and response factors for the target compounds.

(F) You must meet applicable requirements in Performance Specification 9 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), for continuous monitoring system acceptance including, but not limited to, performing an initial multi-point calibration check at three concentrations following the procedure in [Section 10.1](#) and performing the periodic calibration requirements listed for gas chromatographs in Table 13 to [subpart CC of this part](#), for the process mass spectrometer. You may use the alternative sampling line temperature allowed under Net Heating Value by Gas Chromatograph in Table 13 to [subpart CC of this part](#).

(G) The average instrument calibration error (CE) for each calibration compound at any calibration concentration must not differ by more than 10 percent from the certified cylinder gas value. The CE for each component in the calibration blend must be calculated using Equation 1 to this [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)\(ix\)\(G\)](#).

$$CE = \frac{C_m - C_a}{C_a} \times 100 \text{ (Eq. 1)}$$

Where:

C_m = Average instrument response (ppm).

C_a = Certified cylinder gas value (ppm).

(x) If you use a gas chromatograph or mass spectrometer for compositional analysis for net heating value, then you may choose to use the CE of NHV_{measured} versus the cylinder tag value NHV as the measure of agreement for daily calibration and quarterly audits in lieu of determining the compound-specific CE. The CE for NHV at any calibration level must not differ by more than 10 percent from the certified cylinder gas value. The CE for must be calculated using Equation 2 to this [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)\(x\)](#).

$$CE = \frac{NHV_{measured} - NHV_a}{NHV_a} \times 100 \text{ (Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

NHV_{measured} = Average instrument response (Btu/scf).

NHV_a = Certified cylinder gas value (Btu/scf).

(xi) Instead of complying with [paragraph \(q\) of § 63.670](#) of subpart CC, you must comply with the reporting requirements specified in [§ 63.2520\(d\)\(3\)](#) and [\(e\)\(11\)](#).

(xii) Instead of complying with [paragraph \(p\) of § 63.670](#) of subpart CC, you must keep the flare monitoring records specified in [§ 63.2525\(m\)](#).

(xiii) You may elect to comply with the alternative means of emissions limitation requirements specified in [paragraph \(r\) of § 63.670](#) of subpart CC in lieu of the requirements in paragraphs (d) through (f) of [§ 63.670](#) of subpart CC, as applicable. However, instead of complying with [paragraph \(r\)\(3\)\(iii\) of § 63.670](#) of subpart CC, you must also submit the alternative means of emissions limitation request to the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Sector Policies and Programs Division, U.S. EPA Mailroom (C404-02), Attention: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing Sector Lead, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703.

(6) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), the use of a bypass line at any time on a closed vent system to divert emissions subject to the requirements in Tables 1 through 7 to this subpart to the atmosphere or to a control device not meeting the requirements specified in Tables 1 through 7 to this subpart is an emissions standards deviation. You must also comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(6\)\(i\) through \(v\)](#) of this section, as applicable:

(i) If you are subject to the bypass monitoring requirements of [§ 63.148\(f\)](#) of subpart G, then you must continue to comply with the requirements in [§ 63.148\(f\)](#) of subpart G and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in [§§ 63.148\(j\)\(2\)](#) and [\(3\)](#) of subpart G, and [\(h\)\(3\)](#) of subpart G, in addition to the applicable requirements specified in [§ 63.2485\(q\)](#), the recordkeeping requirements specified in [§ 63.2525\(n\)](#), and the reporting requirements specified in [§ 63.2520\(e\)\(12\)](#).

(ii) If you are subject to the bypass monitoring requirements of [§ 63.172\(j\)](#) of subpart H, then you must continue to comply with the requirements in [§ 63.172\(j\)](#) of subpart H and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in [§ 63.118\(a\)\(3\)](#) and [\(4\)](#), and [\(f\)\(3\)](#) and [\(4\)](#) of subpart G, in addition to the applicable requirements specified in [§§ 63.2480\(f\)](#) and [63.2485\(q\)](#), the recordkeeping requirements specified in [§ 63.2525\(n\)](#), and the reporting requirements specified in [§ 63.2520\(e\)\(12\)](#).

(iii) If you are subject to the bypass monitoring requirements of [§ 63.983\(a\)\(3\)](#) of subpart SS, then you must continue to comply with the requirements in [§ 63.983\(a\)\(3\)](#) of subpart SS and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in [§§ 63.998\(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) and [63.999\(c\)\(2\)](#) of subpart SS, in addition to the requirements specified in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#), the recordkeeping requirements specified in [§ 63.2525\(n\)](#), and the reporting requirements specified in [§ 63.2520\(e\)\(12\)](#).

(iv) If you are subject to the bypass monitoring requirements of [§ 65.143\(a\)\(3\) of this chapter](#), then you must continue to comply with the requirements in [§ 65.143\(a\)\(3\)](#) and the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in [§§ 65.163\(a\)\(1\)](#) and [65.166\(b\) of this chapter](#); in addition to the applicable requirements specified in [§ 63.2480\(f\)](#), the recordkeeping requirements specified in [§ 63.2525\(n\)](#), and the reporting requirements specified in [§ 63.2520\(e\)\(12\)](#).

(v) For purposes of compliance with this [paragraph \(e\)\(6\)](#), [§§ 63.148\(f\)\(3\)](#) of subpart G, and [63.172\(j\)\(3\)](#) of subpart H, the phrase “Except for equipment needed for safety purposes such as pressure relief devices, low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, and open-ended valves or lines” in [§ 63.983\(a\)\(3\)](#) of subpart SS, and the phrase “Except for pressure relief devices needed for safety purposes, low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, and open-ended valves or lines” in [§ 65.143\(a\)\(3\) of this chapter](#) do not apply; instead, the exemptions specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(6\)\(v\)\(A\) and \(B\)](#) of this section apply.

(A) Except for pressure relief devices subject to [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(4\)](#), equipment such as low leg drains and equipment subject to the requirements specified in [§ 63.2480](#) are not subject to this [paragraph \(e\)\(6\)](#).

(B) Open-ended valves or lines that use a cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve and follow the requirements specified in [40 CFR 60.482–6\(a\)\(2\)](#), [\(b\)](#), and [\(c\)](#) or follow requirements codified in another regulation that are the same as [40 CFR 60.482–6\(a\)\(2\)](#), [\(b\)](#), and [\(c\)](#) are not subject to this [paragraph \(e\)\(6\)](#).

(7) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), if you reduce organic HAP emissions by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to an adsorber(s) that cannot be regenerated or a regenerative adsorber(s) that is regenerated offsite, then you must comply with [paragraphs \(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(6\)](#) of this section and the requirements in [§ 63.983](#), and you must install a system of two or more adsorber units in series and comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Conduct an initial performance test or design evaluation of the adsorber and establish the breakthrough limit and adsorber bed life.

(ii) Monitor the HAP or total organic compound (TOC) concentration through a sample port at the outlet of the first adsorber bed in series according to the schedule in [paragraph \(e\)\(7\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#) of this section. You must measure the concentration of HAP or TOC using either a portable analyzer, in accordance with Method 21 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7](#), using methane, propane, isobutylene, or the primary HAP being controlled as the calibration gas or Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7](#), using methane, propane, or the primary HAP being controlled as the calibration gas.

(iii) Comply with [paragraph \(e\)\(7\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) of this section, and comply with the monitoring frequency according to [paragraph \(e\)\(7\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) The first adsorber in series must be replaced immediately when breakthrough, as defined in [§ 63.2550\(i\)](#), is detected between the first and second adsorber. The original second adsorber (or a fresh canister) will become the new first adsorber and a fresh adsorber will become the second adsorber. For purposes of this [paragraph \(e\)\(7\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#), “immediately” means within 8 hours of the detection of a breakthrough for adsorbers of 55 gallons or less, and within 24 hours of the detection of a breakthrough for adsorbers greater than 55 gallons. You must monitor at the outlet of the first adsorber within 3 days of replacement to confirm it is performing properly.

(B) Based on the adsorber bed life established according to [paragraph \(e\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) of this section and the date the adsorbent was last replaced, conduct monitoring to detect breakthrough at least monthly if the adsorbent has more than 2 months of life remaining, at least weekly if the adsorbent has between 2 months and 2 weeks of life remaining, and at least daily if the adsorbent has 2 weeks or less of life remaining.

(f) **Requirements for flare compliance assessments.** Except as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)](#) of this section, you must comply with [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) As part of a flare compliance assessment required in [§ 63.987\(b\)](#), you have the option of demonstrating compliance with the requirements of [§ 63.11\(b\)](#) by complying with the requirements in either [§ 63.11\(b\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) or [§ 63.987\(b\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#).

(2) If you elect to meet the requirements in [§ 63.11\(b\)\(6\)\(i\)](#), you must keep flare compliance assessment records as specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Keep records as specified in [§ 63.998\(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#), except that a record of the heat content determination is not required.

(ii) Keep records of the flare diameter, hydrogen content, exit velocity, and maximum permitted velocity. Include these records in the flare compliance report required in [§ 63.999\(a\)\(2\)](#).

(g) **Requirements for performance tests.** The requirements specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\) through \(7\)](#) of this section apply instead of or in addition to the requirements specified in [subpart SS of this part](#).

(1) Conduct gas molecular weight analysis using Method 3, 3A, or 3B in appendix A to [part 60 of this chapter](#).

(2) Measure moisture content of the stack gas using Method 4 in appendix A to [part 60 of this chapter](#).

(3) If the uncontrolled or inlet gas stream to the control device contains carbon disulfide, you must conduct emissions testing according to [paragraph \(g\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) If you elect to comply with the percent reduction emission limits in tables 1 through 7 to this subpart, and carbon disulfide is the principal organic HAP component (*i.e.*, greater than 50 percent of the HAP in the stream by volume), then you must use Method 18, or Method 15 ([40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#)) to measure carbon disulfide at the inlet and outlet of the control device. Use the percent reduction in carbon disulfide as a surrogate for the percent reduction in total organic HAP emissions.

(ii) If you elect to comply with the outlet TOC concentration emission limits in Tables 1 through 7 to this subpart, and the uncontrolled or inlet gas stream to the control device contains greater than 10 percent (volume concentration) carbon disulfide, you must use Method 18 or Method 15 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), to separately determine the carbon disulfide concentration. Calculate the total HAP or TOC emissions by totaling the carbon disulfide emissions measured using Method 18 or 15 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), and the other HAP emissions measured using Method 18 or 25A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).

(4) As an alternative to using Method 18, Method 25/25A, or Method 26/26A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), to comply with any of the emission limits specified in tables 1 through 7 to this subpart, you may use Method 320 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#). When using Method 320, you must follow the analyte spiking procedures of section 13 of Method 320, unless you demonstrate that the complete spiking procedure has been conducted at a similar source.

(5) [Section 63.997\(c\)\(1\)](#) does not apply. For the purposes of this subpart, results of all initial compliance demonstrations must be included in the notification of compliance status report, which is due 150 days after the compliance date, as specified in [§ 63.2520\(d\)\(1\)](#). If the initial compliance demonstration includes a performance test and the results are submitted

electronically via CEDRI in accordance with [§ 63.2520\(f\)](#), the process unit(s) tested, the pollutant(s) tested, and the date that such performance test was conducted may be submitted in the notification of compliance status report in lieu of the performance test results. The performance test results must be submitted to CEDRI by the date the notification of compliance status report is submitted.

(6) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), in lieu of the requirements specified in [§ 63.7\(e\)\(1\)](#) of subpart A you must conduct performance tests under such conditions as the Administrator specifies based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. Representative conditions exclude periods of startup and shutdown. You may not conduct performance tests during periods of malfunction. You must record the process information that is necessary to document operating conditions during the test and include in such record an explanation to support that such conditions represent normal operation. Upon request, you must make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

(7) Comply with the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#), as applicable.

(h) **Design evaluation.** To determine the percent reduction of a small control device that is used to comply with an emission limit specified in Table 1, 2, 3, or 5 to this subpart, you may elect to conduct a design evaluation as specified in [§ 63.1257\(a\)\(1\)](#) instead of a performance test as specified in [subpart SS of this part](#). You must establish the value(s) and basis for the operating limits as part of the design evaluation. For continuous process vents, the design evaluation must be conducted at maximum representative operating conditions for the process, unless the Administrator specifies or approves alternate operating conditions. For transfer racks, the design evaluation must demonstrate that the control device achieves the required control efficiency during the reasonably expected maximum transfer loading rate. Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(i\)](#), this [paragraph \(h\)](#) does not apply to process vents in ethylene oxide service as defined in [§ 63.2550](#).

(i) **Outlet concentration correction for combustion devices.** Except as specified in [paragraph \(i\)\(3\)](#) of this section, when [§ 63.997\(e\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(C\)](#) requires you to correct the measured concentration at the outlet of a combustion device to 3-percent oxygen if you add supplemental combustion air, the requirements in either [paragraph \(i\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(1) You must correct the concentration in the gas stream at the outlet of the combustion device to 3 percent oxygen if you add supplemental gases, as defined in [§ 63.2550](#), to the vent stream, or;

(2) You must correct the measured concentration for supplemental gases using Equation 1 in [§ 63.2460\(c\)\(6\)](#); you may use process knowledge and representative operating data to determine the fraction of the total flow due to supplemental gas.

(3) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section no longer apply. Instead, when [§ 63.997\(e\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(C\)](#) requires you to

correct the measured concentration at the outlet of a combustion device to 3-percent oxygen if you add supplemental combustion air, you must follow the procedures in [§ 63.997\(e\)\(2\)\(iii\)\(C\)](#) to perform the concentration correction, except you may also use Method 3A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–2](#), to determine the oxygen concentration.

(j) ***Continuous emissions monitoring systems.*** Each continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the requirements in [§ 63.8](#) of subpart A and [paragraphs \(j\)\(1\)](#) through [\(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable Performance Specification of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), and the applicable Quality Assurance Procedures of [40 CFR part 60, appendix F](#), and according to [paragraph \(j\)\(2\)](#) of this section, except as specified in [paragraph \(j\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section. For any CEMS meeting Performance Specification 8 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), you must also comply with procedure 1 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix F](#). Locate the sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location such that you obtain representative measurements of emissions from the regulated source. For CEMS installed after August 12, 2020, conduct a performance evaluation of each CEMS within 180 days of installation of the monitoring system.

(i) If you wish to use a CEMS other than a Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) meeting the requirements of Performance Specification 15 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), to measure hydrogen halide, other than hydrogen chloride, and halogen HAP or CEMS meeting the requirements of Performance Specification 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), to measure hydrogen chloride before we promulgate a Performance Specification for such CEMS, you must prepare a monitoring plan and submit it for approval in accordance with the procedures specified in [§ 63.8](#) of subpart A.

(ii) [Reserved]

(2) You must determine the calibration gases and reporting units for TOC CEMS in accordance with [paragraph \(j\)\(2\)\(i\)](#), [\(ii\)](#), or [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For CEMS meeting Performance Specification 9 or 15 requirements, determine the target analyte(s) for calibration using either process knowledge of the control device inlet stream or the screening procedures of Method 18 on the control device inlet stream.

(ii) For CEMS meeting Performance Specification 8 used to monitor performance of a combustion device, calibrate the instrument on the predominant organic HAP and report the results as carbon (C₁), and use Method 25A or any approved alternative as the reference method for the relative accuracy tests.

(iii) For CEMS meeting Performance Specification 8 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), used to monitor performance of a noncombustion device, determine the predominant organic HAP using either process knowledge or the screening procedures of Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–6](#), on the control device inlet stream, calibrate the monitor on the predominant organic HAP, and report the results as C₁. Use Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60,](#)

[appendix A–6](#), Method 320 of appendix A to this part, ASTM D6420–18 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)), or any approved alternative as the reference method for the relative accuracy tests, and report the results as C₁.

(3) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CEMS according to the requirements in [§ 63.8](#) of subpart A and according to the applicable Performance Specification of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), except that the schedule in [§ 63.8\(e\)\(4\)](#) of subpart A does not apply, and before October 13, 2020, the results of the performance evaluation must be included in the notification of compliance status report. Unless otherwise specified in this subpart, beginning on and after October 13, 2020, the results of the performance evaluation must be submitted in accordance with [§ 63.2520\(g\)](#).

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced to operating day or operating block averages computed using valid data consistent with the data availability requirements specified in [§ 63.999\(c\)\(6\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) through [\(D\)](#), except monitoring data also are sufficient to constitute a valid hour of data if measured values are available for at least two of the 15-minute periods during an hour when calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed. An operating block is a period of time from the beginning to end of batch operations within a process. Operating block averages may be used only for batch process vent data. In computing operating day or operating block averages to determine compliance with this subpart, you must exclude monitoring data recorded during CEMS breakdowns, out-of-control periods, repairs, maintenance periods, calibration checks, or other quality assurance activities. Out-of-control periods are as specified in [§ 63.8\(c\)\(7\)](#) of subpart A.

(5) If you add supplemental gases, you must comply with [paragraphs \(j\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Except as specified in [paragraph \(j\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, correct the measured concentrations in accordance with [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section and [§ 63.2460\(c\)\(6\)](#).

(ii) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), you must use Performance Specification 3 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), to certify your oxygen CEMS, and you must comply with procedure 1 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix F](#). Use Method 3A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–2](#), as the reference method when conducting a relative accuracy test audit.

(6) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), in lieu of the requirements specified in [§ 63.8\(d\)\(3\)](#) of subpart A you must keep the written procedures required by [§ 63.8\(d\)\(2\)](#) of subpart A on record for the life of the affected source or until the affected source is no longer subject to the provisions of this part, to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator. If the performance evaluation plan is revised, you must keep previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan on record to be made available for inspection, upon request, by the Administrator, for a period of 5 years after each revision to the plan. The program of corrective action should be included in the plan required under [§ 63.8\(d\)\(2\)](#) of subpart A. In addition to the information

required in [§ 63.8\(d\)\(2\)](#) of subpart A, your written procedures for CEMS must include the information in [paragraphs \(j\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) through [\(vi\)](#) of this section:

- (i) Description of CEMS installation location.
 - (ii) Description of the monitoring equipment, including the manufacturer and model number for all monitoring equipment components and the span of the analyzer.
 - (iii) Routine quality control and assurance procedures.
 - (iv) Conditions that would trigger a CEMS performance evaluation, which must include, at a minimum, a newly installed CEMS; a process change that is expected to affect the performance of the CEMS; and the Administrator's request for a performance evaluation under section 114 of the Clean Air Act.
 - (v) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of [§ 63.8\(c\)\(1\)](#) and [\(3\)](#), [\(c\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#), and [\(c\)\(7\)](#) and [\(8\)](#) of subpart A;
 - (vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of [§ 63.10\(c\)](#) and [\(e\)\(1\)](#) of subpart A.
- (k) **Continuous parameter monitoring.** The provisions in [paragraphs \(k\)\(1\)](#) through [\(8\)](#) of this section apply in addition to the requirements for continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) in [subpart SS of this part](#).
- (1) You must comply with [paragraphs \(k\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section.
 - (i) Except as specified in [paragraph \(k\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, record the results of each calibration check and all maintenance performed on the CPMS as specified in [§ 63.998\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#).
 - (ii) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), [paragraph \(k\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section no longer applies. Instead, you must record the results of each calibration check and all maintenance performed on the CPMS as specified in [§ 63.998\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#), except you must record all maintenance, not just preventative maintenance.
 - (2) When [subpart SS of this part](#) 63 uses the term “a range” or “operating range” of a monitored parameter, it means an “operating limit” for a monitored parameter for the purposes of this subpart.
 - (3) As an alternative to continuously measuring and recording pH as specified in [§§ 63.994\(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [63.998\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(D\)](#), you may elect to continuously monitor and record the caustic strength of the effluent. For halogen scrubbers used to control only batch process vents you may elect to monitor and record either the pH or the caustic strength of the scrubber effluent at least once per day.

(4) As an alternative to the inlet and outlet temperature monitoring requirements for catalytic incinerators as specified in [§ 63.988\(c\)\(2\)](#) and the related recordkeeping requirements specified in [§ 63.998\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(B\)\(2\)](#) and [\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), you may elect to comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(k\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) Monitor and record the inlet temperature as specified in [subpart SS of this part](#) 63.

(ii) Check the activity level of the catalyst at least every 12 months and take any necessary corrective action, such as replacing the catalyst to ensure that the catalyst is performing as designed.

(iii) Maintain records of the annual checks of catalyst activity levels and the subsequent corrective actions.

(iv) Recording the downstream temperature and temperature difference across the catalyst bed as specified in [§ 63.998\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(B\)\(2\)](#) and [\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) is not required.

(5) For absorbers that control organic compounds and use water as the scrubbing fluid, you must conduct monitoring and recordkeeping as specified in [paragraphs \(k\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section instead of the monitoring and recordkeeping requirements specified in [§§ 63.990\(c\)\(1\)](#), [63.993\(c\)\(1\)](#), and [63.998\(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(C\)](#).

(i) You must use a flow meter capable of providing a continuous record of the absorber influent liquid flow.

(ii) You must determine gas stream flow using one of the procedures specified in [§ 63.994\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) through [\(D\)](#).

(iii) You must record the absorber liquid-to-gas ratio averaged over the time period of any performance test.

(6) For a control device with total inlet HAP emissions less than 1 tpy, you must establish an operating limit(s) for a parameter(s) that you will measure and record at least once per averaging period (i.e., daily or block) to verify that the control device is operating properly. You may elect to measure the same parameter(s) that is required for control devices that control inlet HAP emissions equal to or greater than 1 tpy. If the parameter will not be measured continuously, you must request approval of your proposed procedure in the precompliance report. You must identify the operating limit(s) and the measurement frequency, and you must provide rationale to support how these measurements demonstrate the control device is operating properly.

(7) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), the manufacturer's specifications or your written procedures must include a schedule for calibrations, preventative maintenance procedures, a schedule for preventative maintenance, and corrective actions to be taken if a calibration fails. If a CPMS calibration fails, the CPMS is considered to be inoperative until you take corrective action and the system passes

calibration. You must record the nature and cause of instances when the CPMS is inoperative and the corrective action taken.

(8) You must comply with the requirements in [paragraph \(e\)\(4\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(l) **Startup, shutdown, and malfunction.** Sections 63.152(f)(7)(ii) through (iv) and 63.998(b)(2)(iii) and (b)(6)(i)(A), which apply to the exclusion of monitoring data collected during periods of SSM from daily averages, do not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(m) **Reporting.**

(1) When [§§ 63.2455](#) through [63.2490](#) reference other subparts in this part 63 that use the term “periodic report,” it means “compliance report” for the purposes of this subpart. The compliance report must include the information specified in [§ 63.2520\(e\)](#), as well as the information specified in referenced subparts.

(2) When there are conflicts between this subpart and referenced subparts for the due dates of reports required by this subpart, reports must be submitted according to the due dates presented in this subpart.

(3) Excused excursions, as defined in [subparts G](#) and [SS of this part 63](#), are not allowed.

(n) [Reserved]

(o) You may not use a flare to control halogenated vent streams or hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions.

(p) **Original safety device requirements.** Except as specified in [paragraph \(t\)](#) of this section, opening a safety device, as defined in [§ 63.2550](#), is allowed at any time conditions require it to avoid unsafe conditions.

(q) If an emission stream contains energetics or organic peroxides that, for safety reasons, cannot meet an applicable emission limit specified in Tables 1 through 7 to this subpart, then you must submit documentation in your precompliance report explaining why an undue safety hazard would be created if the air emission controls were installed, and you must describe the procedures that you will implement to minimize HAP emissions from these vent streams.

(r) **Surge control vessels and bottoms receivers.** For each surge control vessel or bottoms receiver that meets the capacity and vapor pressure thresholds for a Group 1 storage tank, you must meet emission limits and work practice standards specified in Table 4 to this subpart. Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(i\)](#), for each surge control vessel and bottoms receiver in ethylene oxide service as defined in [§ 63.2550](#), you must also meet the applicable process vent requirements specified in [§§ 63.2492](#) and [63.2493\(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#).

(s) For the purposes of determining Group status for continuous process vents, batch process vents, and storage tanks in [§§ 63.2455](#), [63.2460](#), and [63.2470](#), hydrazine is to be considered an organic HAP.

(t) ***New safety device requirements.*** Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), [paragraph \(p\)](#) of this section no longer applies. Instead, you must comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.2480\(e\)](#).

(u) ***General duty.*** Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), at all times, you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether a source is operating in compliance with operation and maintenance requirements will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(v) ***Maintenance vents.*** Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), you may designate a process vent as a maintenance vent if the vent is only used as a result of startup, shutdown, maintenance, or inspection of equipment where equipment is emptied, depressurized, degassed, or placed into service. You must comply with the applicable requirements in [paragraphs \(v\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section for each maintenance vent. Any vent designated as a maintenance vent is only subject to the maintenance vent provisions in this [paragraph \(v\)](#) and the associated recordkeeping and reporting requirements in [§§ 63.2525\(p\)](#) and [63.2520\(e\)\(14\)](#), respectively. You do not need to designate a maintenance vent as a Group 1 or Group 2 process vent nor identify maintenance vents in a Notification of Compliance Status report.

(1) Prior to venting to the atmosphere, remove process liquids from the equipment as much as practical and depressurize the equipment to either: A flare meeting the requirements of [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) or [\(5\)](#) of this section, as applicable, or a non-flare control device meeting the requirements in [paragraph \(e\)\(4\)](#) of this section and the requirements specified in [§ 63.982\(c\)\(2\)](#) of subpart SS until one of the following conditions, as applicable, is met.

(i) The vapor in the equipment served by the maintenance vent has a lower explosive limit (LEL) of less than 10 percent and has an outlet concentration less than or equal to 20 ppmv hydrogen halide and halogen HAP.

(ii) If there is no ability to measure the LEL of the vapor in the equipment based on the design of the equipment, the pressure in the equipment served by the maintenance vent is reduced to 5 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) or less. Upon opening the maintenance vent, active purging of the equipment cannot be used until the LEL of the vapors in the maintenance vent (or inside the equipment if the maintenance is a hatch or similar type of opening) is less than 10 percent.

(iii) The equipment served by the maintenance vent contains less than 50 pounds of total volatile organic compounds (VOC).

(iv) If, after applying best practices to isolate and purge equipment served by a maintenance vent, none of the applicable criterion in [paragraphs \(v\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section can be met prior to installing or removing a blind flange or similar equipment blind, then the pressure in the equipment served by the maintenance vent must be reduced to 2 psig or less before installing or removing the equipment blind. During installation or removal of the equipment blind, active purging of the equipment may be used provided the equipment pressure at the location where purge gas is introduced remains at 2 psig or less.

(2) Except for maintenance vents complying with the alternative in [paragraph \(v\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, you must determine the LEL or, if applicable, equipment pressure using process instrumentation or portable measurement devices and follow procedures for calibration and maintenance according to manufacturer's specifications.

(3) For maintenance vents complying with the alternative in [paragraph \(v\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section, you must determine mass of VOC in the equipment served by the maintenance vent based on the equipment size and contents after considering any contents drained or purged from the equipment. Equipment size may be determined from equipment design specifications. Equipment contents may be determined using process knowledge.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [70 FR 38559](#), July 1, 2005; [71 FR 40332](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49133](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2455 What requirements must I meet for continuous process vents?

(a) You must meet each emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to your continuous process vents, and you must meet each applicable requirement specified in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(c\)](#) of this section and [§§ 63.2492](#) and [63.2493\(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#).

(b) For each continuous process vent, you must either designate the vent as a Group 1 continuous process vent or determine the total resource effectiveness (TRE) index value as specified in [§ 63.115\(d\)](#), except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) You are not required to determine the Group status or the TRE index value for any continuous process vent that is combined with Group 1 batch process vents before a control device or recovery device because the requirements of [§ 63.2450\(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) apply to the combined stream.

(2) When a TRE index value of 4.0 is referred to in [§ 63.115\(d\)](#), TRE index values of 5.0 for existing affected sources and 8.0 for new and reconstructed affected sources apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(3) When [§ 63.115\(d\)](#) refers to “emission reductions specified in [§ 63.113\(a\)](#),” the reductions specified in Table 1 to this subpart apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(c) If you use a recovery device to maintain the TRE above a specified threshold, you must meet the requirements of [§ 63.982\(e\)](#) and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in [§ 63.2450](#) and [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(1) When [§ 63.993](#) uses the phrase “the TRE index value is between the level specified in a referencing subpart and 4.0,” the phrase “the TRE index value is >1.9 but ≤5.0” applies for an existing affected source, and the phrase “the TRE index value is >5.0 but ≤8.0” applies for a new and reconstructed affected source, for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) [Reserved]

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [85 FR 49139](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2460 What requirements must I meet for batch process vents?

(a) **General.** You must meet each emission limit in Table 2 to this subpart that applies to you, and you must meet each applicable requirement specified in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section and [§§ 63.2492](#) and [63.2493\(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#).

(b) **Group status.** If a process has batch process vents, as defined in [§ 63.2550](#), you must determine the group status of the batch process vents by determining and summing the uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from each of the batch process vents within the process using the procedures specified in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#), except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(7\)](#) of this section.

(1) To calculate emissions caused by the heating of a vessel without a process condenser to a temperature lower than the boiling point, you must use the procedures in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)\(C\)\(3\)](#).

(2) To calculate emissions from depressurization of a vessel without a process condenser, you must use the procedures in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)\(D\)\(10\)](#).

(3) To calculate emissions from vacuum systems for the purposes of this subpart, the receiving vessel is part of the vacuum system, and terms used in Equation 33 to [40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG](#), are defined as follows:

P_{system} = absolute pressure of the receiving vessel;

P_i = partial pressure of the HAP determined at the exit temperature and exit pressure conditions of the condenser or at the conditions of the dedicated receiver;

P_j = partial pressure of condensables (including HAP) determined at the exit temperature and exit pressure conditions of the condenser or at the conditions of the dedicated receiver;

MW_{HAP} = molecular weight of the HAP determined at the exit temperature and exit pressure conditions of the condenser or at the conditions of the dedicated receiver.

(4) To calculate uncontrolled emissions when a vessel is equipped with a process condenser, you must use the procedures in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#), except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(vii\)](#) of this section.

(i) You must determine the flowrate of gas (or volume of gas), partial pressures of condensables, temperature (T), and HAP molecular weight (MW_{HAP}) at the exit temperature and exit pressure conditions of the condenser or at the conditions of the dedicated receiver.

(ii) You must assume that all of the components contained in the condenser exit vent stream are in equilibrium with the same components in the exit condensate stream (except for noncondensables).

(iii) You must perform a material balance for each component.

(iv) For the emissions from gas evolution, the term for time, t, must be used in Equation 12 to [40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG](#).

(v) Emissions from empty vessel purging shall be calculated using Equation 36 to [40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG](#) and [the](#) exit temperature and exit pressure conditions of the condenser or the conditions of the dedicated receiver.

(vi) You must conduct an engineering assessment as specified in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) for each emission episode that is not due to vapor displacement, purging, heating, depressurization, vacuum operations, gas evolution, air drying, or empty vessel purging. The requirements of [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\) through \(4\)](#) of this section shall apply.

(vii) You may elect to conduct an engineering assessment if you can demonstrate to the Administrator that the methods in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) are not appropriate.

(5) You may elect to designate the batch process vents within a process as Group 1 and not calculate uncontrolled emissions if you comply with one of the situations in [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)\(i\), \(ii\), or \(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) If you comply with the alternative standard specified in [§ 63.2505](#).

(ii) If all Group 1 batch process vents within a process are controlled; you conduct the performance test under hypothetical worst case conditions, as defined in [§ 63.1257\(b\)\(8\)\(i\)\(B\)](#); and the emission profile is based on capture and control system limitations as specified in [§ 63.1257\(b\)\(8\)\(ii\)\(C\)](#).

(iii) If you comply with an emission limit using a flare that meets the requirements specified in [§ 63.987](#) or [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#), as applicable.

(6) You may change from Group 2 to Group 1 in accordance with either [paragraph \(b\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) of this section. Before October 13, 2020, you must comply with the requirements of this section and submit the test report. Beginning on and after October 13, 2020, you must comply with the requirements of this section and submit the performance test report for the demonstration required in [§ 63.1257\(b\)\(8\)](#) in accordance with [§ 63.2520\(f\)](#).

(i) You may switch at any time after operating as Group 2 for at least 1 year so that you can show compliance with the 10,000 pounds per year (lb/yr) threshold for Group 2 batch process vents for at least 365 days before the switch. You may elect to start keeping records of emissions from Group 2 batch process vents before the compliance date. Report a switch based on this provision in your next compliance report in accordance with [§ 63.2520\(e\)\(10\)\(i\)](#).

(ii) If the conditions in [paragraph \(b\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) of this section are not applicable, you must provide a 60-day advance notice in accordance with [§ 63.2520\(e\)\(10\)\(ii\)](#) before switching.

(7) As an alternative to determining the uncontrolled organic HAP emissions as specified in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#), you may elect to demonstrate that non-reactive organic HAP are the only HAP used in the process and non-reactive HAP usage in the process is less than 10,000 lb/yr. You must provide data and supporting rationale in your notification of compliance status report explaining why the non-reactive organic HAP usage will be less than 10,000 lb/yr. You must keep records of the non-reactive organic HAP usage as specified in [§ 63.2525\(e\)\(2\)](#) and include information in compliance reports as specified in [§ 63.2520\(e\)\(5\)\(iv\)](#).

(c) Exceptions to the requirements in [subparts SS](#) and [WW of this part 63](#) are specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(9\)](#) of this section.

(1) **Process condensers.** Process condensers, as defined in [§ 63.2550\(i\)](#), are not considered to be control devices for batch process vents. You must determine whether a condenser is a control device for a batch process vent or a process condenser from which the uncontrolled HAP emissions are evaluated as part of the initial compliance demonstration for each MGPU and report the results with supporting rationale in your notification of compliance status report.

(2) **Initial compliance.**

(i) To demonstrate initial compliance with a percent reduction emission limit in Table 2 to this subpart, you must compare the sums of the controlled and uncontrolled emissions for the applicable Group 1 batch process vents within the process, and show that the specified reduction is met. This requirement does not apply if you comply with the emission limits of Table 2 to this subpart by using a flare that meets the requirements of [§ 63.987](#) or [63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#), as applicable.

(ii) When you conduct a performance test or design evaluation for a non-flare control device used to control emissions from batch process vents, you must establish emission profiles and conduct the test under worst-case conditions according to [§ 63.1257\(b\)\(8\)](#) instead of under normal operating conditions as specified in [§ 63.7\(e\)\(1\)](#) of subpart A or the conditions as specified in [§ 63.2450\(g\)\(6\)](#). The requirements in [§ 63.997\(e\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(iii\)](#) also do not apply for performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits for batch process vents. For purposes of this subpart, references in [§ 63.997\(b\)\(1\)](#) to “methods specified in [§ 63.997\(e\)](#)” include the methods specified in [§ 63.1257\(b\)\(8\)](#).

(iii) As an alternative to conducting a performance test or design evaluation to demonstrate initial compliance with a percent reduction requirement for a condenser, you may determine controlled emissions using the procedures specified in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) and [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\) through \(4\)](#) of this section.

(iv) When [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)\(7\)](#) specifies that condenser-controlled emissions from an air dryer must be calculated using Equation 11 of [40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG](#), with “V equal to the air flow rate,” it means “V equal to the dryer outlet gas flow rate,” for the purposes of this subpart. Alternatively, you may use Equation 12 of [40 CFR part 63, subpart GGG](#), with V equal to the dryer inlet air flow rate. Account for time as appropriate in either equation.

(v) If a process condenser is used for boiling operations in which HAP (not as an impurity) is heated to the boiling point, you must demonstrate that it is properly operated according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)\(C\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(d\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#), and the demonstration must occur only during the boiling operation. The reference in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#) to the alternative standard in [§ 63.1254\(c\)](#) means [§ 63.2505](#) for the purposes of this subpart. As an alternative to measuring the exhaust gas temperature, as required by [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(B\)](#), you may elect to measure the liquid temperature in the receiver.

(vi) You must conduct a subsequent performance test or compliance demonstration equivalent to an initial compliance demonstration within 180 days of a change in the worst-case conditions.

(3) **Establishing operating limits.** You must establish operating limits under the conditions required for your initial compliance demonstration, except you may elect to establish operating limit(s) for conditions other than those under which a performance test was conducted as specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section and, if applicable, [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The operating limits may be based on the results of the performance test and supplementary information such as engineering assessments and manufacturer's recommendations. These limits may be established for conditions as unique as individual emission episodes for a batch process. You must provide rationale in the precompliance report for the specific level for each operating limit, including any data and calculations

used to develop the limit and a description of why the limit indicates proper operation of the control device. The procedures provided in this [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) have not been approved by the Administrator and determination of the operating limit using these procedures is subject to review and approval by the Administrator.

(ii) If you elect to establish separate monitoring levels for different emission episodes within a batch process, you must maintain records in your daily schedule or log of processes indicating each point at which you change from one operating limit to another, even if the duration of the monitoring for an operating limit is less than 15 minutes. You must maintain a daily schedule or log of processes according to [§ 63.2525\(c\)](#).

(4) **Averaging periods.** As an alternative to the requirement for daily averages in [§ 63.998\(b\)\(3\)](#), you may determine averages for operating blocks. An operating block is a period of time that is equal to the time from the beginning to end of batch process operations within a process.

(5) [Reserved]

(6) **Outlet concentration correction for supplemental gases.** If you use a control device other than a combustion device to comply with a TOC, organic HAP, or hydrogen halide and halogen HAP outlet concentration emission limit for batch process vents, you must correct the actual concentration for supplemental gases using Equation 1 to this [paragraph \(e\)\(6\)](#); you may use process knowledge and representative operating data to determine the fraction of the total flow due to supplemental gas.

$$C_a = C_m \left(\frac{Q_s + Q_a}{Q_s} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

C_a = corrected outlet TOC, organic HAP, or hydrogen halide and halogen HAP concentration, dry basis, ppmv;

C_m = actual TOC, organic HAP, or hydrogen halide and halogen HAP concentration measured at control device outlet, dry basis, ppmv;

Q_a = total volumetric flowrate of all gas streams vented to the control device, except supplemental gases;

Q_s = total volumetric flowrate of supplemental gases.

(7) If flow to a control device could be intermittent, you must install, calibrate, and operate a flow indicator at the inlet or outlet of the control device to identify periods of no flow.

Periods of no flow may not be used in daily or block averages, and it may not be used in fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement.

(8) **Terminology.** When the term “storage vessel” is used in [subpart WW of this part 63](#), the term “process tank,” as defined in [§ 63.2550\(i\)](#), applies for the purposes of this section.

(9) **Requirements for a biofilter.** If you use a biofilter to meet either the 95-percent reduction requirement or outlet concentration requirement specified in Table 2 to this subpart, you must meet the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(9\)\(i\) through \(vi\)](#) of this section.

(i) **Operational requirements.** The biofilter must be operated at all times when emissions are vented to it.

(ii) **Performance tests.** To demonstrate initial compliance, you must conduct a performance test according to the procedures in [§§ 63.2450\(g\) and 63.997](#) of subpart SS, and [paragraphs \(c\)\(9\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(D\)](#) of this section. The design evaluation option for small control devices is not applicable if you use a biofilter.

(A) Keep up-to-date, readily accessible continuous records of either the biofilter bed temperature averaged over the full period of the performance test or the outlet total organic HAP or TOC concentration averaged over the full period of the performance test. Include these data in your notification of compliance status report as required by [§ 63.999\(b\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#).

(B) Record either the percent reduction of total organic HAP achieved by the biofilter determined as specified in [§ 63.997\(e\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) or the concentration of TOC or total organic HAP determined as specified in [§ 63.997\(e\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) at the outlet of the biofilter, as applicable.

(C) If you monitor the biofilter bed temperature, you may elect to use multiple thermocouples in representative locations throughout the biofilter bed and calculate the average biofilter bed temperature across these thermocouples prior to reducing the temperature data to 15 minute (or shorter) averages for purposes of establishing operating limits for the biofilter. If you use multiple thermocouples, include your rationale for their site selection in your notification of compliance status report.

(D) Before October 13, 2020, submit a performance test report as specified in [§ 63.999\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) and include the records from [paragraph \(c\)\(9\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section. Beginning on and after October 13, 2020, you must submit a performance test report as specified in [§ 63.2520\(f\)](#).

(iii) **Monitoring requirements.** Use either a biofilter bed temperature monitoring device (or multiple devices) capable of providing a continuous record or an organic monitoring device capable of providing a continuous record. Comply with the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#), the general requirements for monitoring in [§ 63.996](#), and keep records of temperature or other parameter monitoring results as specified in [§ 63.998\(b\) and \(c\)](#), as

applicable. If you monitor temperature, the operating temperature range must be based on only the temperatures measured during the performance test; these data may not be supplemented by engineering assessments or manufacturer's recommendations as otherwise allowed in [§ 63.999\(b\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#). If you establish the operating range (minimum and maximum temperatures) using data from previous performance tests in accordance with [§ 63.996\(c\)\(6\)](#), replacement of the biofilter media with the same type of media is not considered a process change under [§ 63.997\(b\)\(1\)](#). You may expand your biofilter bed temperature operating range by conducting a repeat performance test that demonstrates compliance with the 95-percent reduction requirement or outlet concentration limit, as applicable.

(iv) **Repeat performance tests.** You must conduct a repeat performance test using the applicable methods specified in [§§ 63.2450\(g\)](#) and [63.997](#) within 2 years following the previous performance test and within 150 days after each replacement of any portion of the biofilter bed media with a different type of media or each replacement of more than 50 percent (by volume) of the biofilter bed media with the same type of media.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [70 FR 38559](#), July 1, 2005; [71 FR 40333](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49139](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2465 What requirements must I meet for process vents that emit hydrogen halide and halogen HAP or HAP metals?

(a) You must meet each emission limit in Table 3 to this subpart that applies to you, and you must meet each applicable requirement in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section.

(b) If any process vents within a process emit hydrogen halide and halogen HAP, you must determine and sum the uncontrolled hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions from each of the process vents within the process using the procedures specified in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and/or (ii), as appropriate. When [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(E\)](#) requires documentation to be submitted in the precompliance report, it means the notification of compliance status report for the purposes of this paragraph.

(c) If collective uncontrolled hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions from the process vents within a process are greater than or equal to 1,000 pounds per year (lb/yr), you must comply with the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) and the requirements of [§ 63.994](#) and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) When [§ 63.994\(b\)\(1\)](#) requires a performance test, you may elect to conduct a design evaluation in accordance with [§ 63.1257\(a\)\(1\)](#).

(2) When [§ 63.994\(b\)\(1\)](#) refers to “a combustion device followed by a halogen scrubber or other halogen reduction device,” it means any combination of control devices used to meet the emission limits specified in Table 3 to this subpart.

(3) [Section 63.994\(b\)\(2\)](#) does not apply for the purposes of this section.

(d) To demonstrate compliance with the emission limit in Table 3 to this subpart for HAP metals at a new source, you must comply with [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Determine the mass emission rate of HAP metals based on process knowledge, engineering assessment, or test data.

(2) Conduct an initial performance test of each control device that is used to comply with the emission limit for HAP metals specified in Table 3 to this subpart. Conduct the performance test according to the procedures in [§§ 63.2450\(g\)](#) and [63.997](#). Use Method 29 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), to determine the HAP metals at the inlet and outlet of each control device, or use Method 5 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#), to determine the total particulate matter (PM) at the inlet and outlet of each control device. You may use ASTM D6784–02 (Reapproved 2008) (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)) as an alternative to Method 29 (portion for mercury only) as a method for measuring mercury concentrations of 0.5 to 100 micrograms per standard cubic meter. You have demonstrated initial compliance if the overall reduction of either HAP metals or total PM from the process is greater than or equal to 97 percent by weight.

(3) Comply with the monitoring requirements specified in [§ 63.1366\(b\)\(1\)\(xi\)](#) for each fabric filter used to control HAP metals.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [71 FR 40334](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49140](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2470 What requirements must I meet for storage tanks?

(a) **General.** You must meet each emission limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to your storage tanks, and except as specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section, you must also meet each applicable requirement specified in [paragraphs \(c\)](#) through [\(f\)](#) of this section and [§§ 63.2492](#) and [63.2493\(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#).

(b) **General for storage tanks in ethylene oxide service.** On and after the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(i\)](#), [paragraphs \(d\)](#) and [\(e\)](#) of this section do not apply to storage tanks in ethylene oxide service as defined in [§ 63.2550](#).

(c) **Exceptions to [subparts SS](#) and [WW of this part](#).**

(1) Except as specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, if you conduct a performance test or design evaluation for a control device used to control emissions only from storage tanks, you must establish operating limits, conduct monitoring, and keep records using the same procedures as required in [subpart SS of this part](#) for control devices used to reduce emissions from process vents instead of the procedures specified in [§§ 63.985\(c\)](#), [63.998\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#), and [63.999\(b\)\(2\)](#). You must also comply with the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#), as applicable.

(2) Except as specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(4\)](#) of this section, when the term “storage vessel” is used in [subparts SS](#) and [WW of this part](#), the term “storage tank,” as defined in [§ 63.2550](#) applies for the purposes of this subpart.

(3) For adsorbers that cannot be regenerated or regenerative adsorbers that are regenerated offsite, you must comply with the monitoring requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(7\)](#) in lieu of [§ 63.995\(c\)](#).

(4) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(i\)](#), you must comply with [paragraphs \(c\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The exemptions for “vessels storing organic liquids that contain HAP only as impurities” and “pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals and without emissions to the atmosphere” listed in the definition of “storage tank” in [§ 63.2550](#) do not apply for storage tanks in ethylene oxide service.

(ii) For storage tanks in ethylene oxide service as defined in [§ 63.2550](#), you may not use a design evaluation to determine the percent reduction of any control device that is used to comply with an emission limit specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(d) **Planned routine maintenance.** The emission limits in Table 4 to this subpart for control devices used to control emissions from storage tanks do not apply during periods of planned routine maintenance. Periods of planned routine maintenance of each control device, during which the control device does not meet the emission limit specified in Table 4 to this subpart, must not exceed 240 hours per year (hr/yr). You may submit an application to the Administrator requesting an extension of this time limit to a total of 360 hr/yr. The application must explain why the extension is needed, it must indicate that no material will be added to the storage tank between the time the 240-hr limit is exceeded and the control device is again operational, and it must be submitted at least 60 days before the 240-hr limit will be exceeded.

(e) **Vapor balancing alternative.** As an alternative to the emission limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart, you may elect to implement vapor balancing in accordance with [§ 63.1253\(f\)](#), except as specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) When [§ 63.1253\(f\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) refers to a 90 percent reduction, 95 percent applies for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) To comply with [§ 63.1253\(f\)\(6\)\(i\)](#), the owner or operator of an offsite cleaning or reloading facility must comply with [§§ 63.2445](#) through [63.2550](#) instead of complying with [§ 63.1253\(f\)\(7\)\(ii\)](#), except as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The reporting requirements in [§ 63.2520](#) do not apply to the owner or operator of the offsite cleaning or reloading facility.

(ii) As an alternative to complying with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions in [§§ 63.2445](#) through [63.2550](#), the owner or operator of an offsite cleaning or

reloading facility may comply as specified in [§ 63.2535\(a\)\(2\)](#) with any other subpart of this part 63 which has monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions as specified in [§ 63.2535\(a\)\(2\)](#).

(3) You may elect to set a pressure relief device to a value less than the 2.5 psig required in [§ 63.1253\(f\)\(5\)](#) if you provide rationale in your notification of compliance status report explaining why the alternative value is sufficient to prevent breathing losses at all times.

(4) You may comply with the vapor balancing alternative in [§ 63.1253\(f\)](#) when your storage tank is filled from a barge. All requirements for tank trucks and railcars specified in [§ 63.1253\(f\)](#) also apply to barges, except as specified in [§ 63.2470\(e\)\(4\)\(i\)](#).

(i) When [§ 63.1253\(f\)\(2\)](#) refers to pressure testing certifications, the requirements in [40 CFR 61.304\(f\)](#) apply for barges.

(ii) [Reserved]

(f) **Storage tank degassing.** Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), for each storage tank subject to item 1 of Table 4 to this subpart, you must comply with [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section during storage tank shutdown operations (*i.e.*, emptying and degassing of a storage tank) until the vapor space concentration in the storage tank is less than 10 percent of the LEL. You must determine the LEL using process instrumentation or portable measurement devices and follow procedures for calibration and maintenance according to manufacturer's specifications.

(1) Remove liquids from the storage tank as much as practicable.

(2) Comply with one of the following:

(i) Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by venting emissions through a closed vent system to a flare.

(ii) Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by 95 weight-percent by venting emissions through a closed vent system to any combination of non-flare control devices.

(iii) Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by routing emissions to a fuel gas system or process and meet the requirements specified in [§ 63.982\(d\)](#) and the applicable requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#).

(3) Maintain records necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(u\)](#) including, if appropriate, records of existing standard site procedures used to empty and degas (deinventory) equipment for safety purposes.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [70 FR 38559](#), July 1, 2005; [71 FR 40335](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49140](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2475 What requirements must I meet for transfer racks?

(a) You must comply with each emission limit and work practice standard in Table 5 to this subpart that applies to your transfer racks, and you must meet each applicable requirement in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

(b) When the term “high throughput transfer rack” is used in [subpart SS of this part 63](#), the term “Group 1 transfer rack,” as defined in [§ 63.2550](#), applies for the purposes of this subpart.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [71 FR 40335](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49141](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2480 What requirements must I meet for equipment leaks?

(a) You must meet each requirement in Table 6 to this subpart that applies to your equipment leaks, except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(f\)](#) of this section. For each light liquid pump, valve, and connector in ethylene oxide service as defined in [§ 63.2550\(i\)](#), you must also meet the applicable requirements specified in [§§ 63.2492](#) and [63.2493\(d\)](#) and [\(e\)](#).

(b) Except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(6\)](#) and [\(7\)](#) of this section, if you comply with either [subpart H](#) or [UU of this part](#), you may elect to comply with the provisions in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section as an alternative to the referenced provisions in [subpart H](#) or [UU of this part](#).

(1) The requirements for pressure testing in [§ 63.178\(b\)](#) or [§ 63.1036\(b\)](#) may be applied to all processes, not just batch processes.

(2) For the purposes of this subpart, pressure testing for leaks in accordance with [§ 63.178\(b\)](#) or [§ 63.1036\(b\)](#) is not required after reconfiguration of an equipment train if flexible hose connections are the only disturbed equipment.

(3) For an existing source, you are not required to develop an initial list of identification numbers for connectors as would otherwise be required under [§ 63.1022\(b\)\(1\)](#) or [§ 63.181\(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#).

(4) For connectors in gas/vapor and light liquid service at an existing source, you may elect to comply with the requirements in [§ 63.169](#) or [§ 63.1029](#) for connectors in heavy liquid service, including all associated recordkeeping and reporting requirements, rather than the requirements of [§ 63.174](#) or [§ 63.1027](#).

(5) Except as specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(6\)](#) of this section, for pumps in light liquid service in an MCPU that has no continuous process vents and is part of an existing source, you may

elect to consider the leak definition that defines a leak to be 10,000 parts per million (ppm) or greater as an alternative to the values specified in [§ 63.1026\(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) or [§ 63.163\(b\)\(2\)](#).

(6) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(h\)](#), [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)](#) of this section no longer applies.

(7) For each piece of equipment that is subject to Table 6 to this subpart and is also subject to periodic monitoring with EPA Method 21 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), and is added to an affected source after December 17, 2019, or replaces equipment at an affected source after December 17, 2019, you must initially monitor for leaks within 30 days after August 12, 2020, or initial startup of the equipment, whichever is later. Equipment that is designated as unsafe- or difficult-to-monitor is not subject to this [paragraph \(b\)\(7\)](#).

(c) Except as specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(10\)](#) and [\(11\)](#) of this section, if you comply with [40 CFR part 65, subpart F](#), you may elect to comply with the provisions in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(9\)](#) of this section as an alternative to the referenced provisions in [40 CFR part 65, subpart F](#).

(1) The requirements for pressure testing in [§ 65.117\(b\)](#) may be applied to all processes, not just batch processes.

(2) For the purposes of this subpart, pressure testing for leaks in accordance with [§ 65.117\(b\)](#) is not required after reconfiguration of an equipment train if flexible hose connections are the only disturbed equipment.

(3) For an existing source, you are not required to develop an initial list of identification numbers for connectors as would otherwise be required under [§ 65.103\(b\)\(1\)](#).

(4) You may elect to comply with the monitoring and repair requirements specified in [§ 65.108\(e\)\(3\)](#) as an alternative to the requirements specified in [§ 65.108\(a\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) for any connectors at your affected source.

(5) Except as specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(10\)](#) of this section, for pumps in light liquid service in an MCPU that has no continuous process vents and is part of an existing source, you may elect to consider the leak definition that defines a leak to be 10,000 ppm or greater as an alternative to the values specified in [§ 65.107\(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\) of this chapter](#).

(6) When [40 CFR part 65, subpart F](#) refers to the implementation date specified in [§ 65.1\(f\)](#), it means the compliance date specified in [§ 63.2445](#).

(7) When [§§ 65.105\(f\)](#) and [65.117\(d\)\(3\)](#) refer to [§ 65.4](#), it means [§ 63.2525](#).

(8) When [§ 65.120\(a\)](#) refers to [§ 65.5\(d\)](#), it means [§ 63.2515](#).

(9) When [§ 65.120\(b\)](#) refers to [§ 65.5\(e\)](#), it means [§ 63.2520](#).

(10) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(h\)](#), [paragraph \(c\)\(5\)](#) of this section no longer applies.

(11) For each piece of equipment that is subject to Table 6 to this subpart and is also subject to periodic monitoring with EPA Method 21 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), and is added to an affected source after December 17, 2019, or replaces equipment at an affected source after December 17, 2019, you must initially monitor for leaks within 30 days after August 12, 2020, or initial startup of the equipment, whichever is later. Equipment that is designated as unsafe- or difficult-to-monitor is not subject to this [paragraph \(c\)\(11\)](#).

(d) The provisions of this section do not apply to bench-scale processes, regardless of whether the processes are located at the same plant site as a process subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(e) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), except as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(4\)](#) of this section, you must comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section for pressure relief devices, such as relief valves or rupture disks, in organic HAP gas or vapor service instead of the pressure relief device requirements of [§ 63.1030](#) of subpart UU, [§ 63.165](#) of subpart H, or [§ 65.111 of this chapter](#). Except as specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(5\)](#) of this section, you must also comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(3\)](#), [\(6\)](#), [\(7\)](#), and [\(8\)](#) of this section for all pressure relief devices in organic HAP service.

(1) **Operating requirements.** Except during a pressure release, operate each pressure relief device in organic HAP gas or vapor service with an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background as measured by the method in [§ 63.1023\(b\)](#) of subpart UU, [§ 63.180\(c\)](#) of subpart H, or [§ 65.104\(b\) of this chapter](#).

(2) **Pressure release requirements.** For pressure relief devices in organic HAP gas or vapor service, you must comply with the applicable requirements [paragraphs \(e\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section following a pressure release.

(i) If the pressure relief device does not consist of or include a rupture disk, conduct instrument monitoring, as specified in [§ 63.1023\(b\)](#) of subpart UU, [§ 63.180\(c\)](#) of subpart H, or [§ 65.104\(b\) of this chapter](#), no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure relief device returns to organic HAP gas or vapor service following a pressure release to verify that the pressure relief device is operating with an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm.

(ii) If the pressure relief device includes a rupture disk, either comply with the requirements in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section (and do not replace the rupture disk) or install a replacement disk as soon as practicable after a pressure release, but no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release. You must conduct instrument monitoring, as specified in [§ 63.1023\(b\)](#) of subpart UU, [§ 63.180\(c\)](#) of subpart H, or [§ 65.104\(b\) of this chapter](#), no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure relief device returns to organic HAP gas or vapor service following a pressure release to verify that the pressure relief device is operating with an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm.

(iii) If the pressure relief device consists only of a rupture disk, install a replacement disk as soon as practicable after a pressure release, but no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release. You must not initiate startup of the equipment served by the rupture disk until the rupture disk is replaced. You must conduct instrument monitoring, as specified in [§ 63.1023\(b\)](#) of subpart UU, [§ 63.180\(c\)](#) of subpart H, or [§ 65.104\(b\) of this chapter](#), no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure relief device returns to organic HAP gas or vapor service following a pressure release to verify that the pressure relief device is operating with an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm.

(3) **Pressure release management.** Except as specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(5\)](#) of this section, you must comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) of this section for all pressure relief devices in organic HAP service.

(i) You must equip each affected pressure relief device with a device(s) or use a monitoring system that is capable of:

(A) Identifying the pressure release;

(B) Recording the time and duration of each pressure release; and

(C) Notifying operators immediately that a pressure release is occurring. The device or monitoring system must be either specific to the pressure relief device itself or must be associated with the process system or piping, sufficient to indicate a pressure release to the atmosphere. Examples of these types of devices and systems include, but are not limited to, a rupture disk indicator, magnetic sensor, motion detector on the pressure relief valve stem, flow monitor, or pressure monitor.

(ii) You must apply at least three redundant prevention measures to each affected pressure relief device and document these measures. Examples of prevention measures include:

(A) Flow, temperature, liquid level and pressure indicators with deadman switches, monitors, or automatic actuators. Independent, non-duplicative systems within this category count as separate redundant prevention measures.

(B) Documented routine inspection and maintenance programs and/or operator training (maintenance programs and operator training may count as only one redundant prevention measure).

(C) Inherently safer designs or safety instrumentation systems.

(D) Deluge systems.

(E) Staged relief system where the initial pressure relief device (with lower set release pressure) discharges to a flare or other closed vent system and control device.

(iii) If any affected pressure relief device releases to atmosphere as a result of a pressure release event, you must perform root cause analysis and corrective action analysis according to the requirement in [paragraph \(e\)\(6\)](#) of this section and implement corrective actions according to the requirements in [paragraph \(e\)\(7\)](#) of this section. You must also calculate the quantity of organic HAP released during each pressure release event and report this quantity as required in [§ 63.2520\(e\)\(15\)](#). Calculations may be based on data from the pressure relief device monitoring alone or in combination with process parameter monitoring data and process knowledge.

(iv) You must determine the total number of release events that occurred during the calendar year for each affected pressure relief device separately. You must also determine the total number of release events for each pressure relief device for which the root cause analysis concluded that the root cause was a *force majeure* event, as defined in [§ 63.2550](#).

(v) Except for pressure relief devices described in [paragraphs \(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(5\)](#) of this section, the following release events from an affected pressure relief device are a deviation of the pressure release management work practice standards.

(A) Any release event for which the root cause of the event was determined to be operator error or poor maintenance.

(B) A second release event not including *force majeure* events from a single pressure relief device in a 3 calendar year period for the same root cause for the same equipment.

(C) A third release event not including *force majeure* events from a single pressure relief device in a 3 calendar year period for any reason.

(4) *Pressure relief devices routed to a control device, process, fuel gas system, or drain system.*

(i) If all releases and potential leaks from a pressure relief device are routed through a closed vent system to a control device, back into the process, to the fuel gas system, or to a drain system, then you are not required to comply with [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#), [\(2\)](#), or [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(ii) Before the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), both the closed vent system and control device (if applicable) referenced in [paragraph \(e\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) of this section must meet the applicable requirements specified in [§ 63.982\(b\)](#) and [\(c\)\(2\)](#) of subpart SS. Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), both the closed vent system and control device (if applicable) referenced in [paragraph \(e\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) of this section must meet the applicable requirements specified in [§§ 63.982\(c\)\(2\)](#), [63.983](#), and [63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) through [\(6\)](#).

(iii) The drain system (if applicable) referenced in [paragraph \(e\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) must meet the applicable requirements specified in [§ 63.2485\(e\)](#).

(5) ***Pressure relief devices exempted from pressure release management requirements.*** The following types of pressure relief devices are not subject to the pressure release management requirements in [paragraph \(e\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(i) Pressure relief devices in heavy liquid service, as defined in [§ 63.1020](#) of subpart UU or [§ 65.103\(f\) of this chapter](#).

(ii) Thermal expansion relief valves.

(iii) Pressure relief devices on mobile equipment.

(iv) Pilot-operated pressure relief devices where the primary release valve is routed through a closed vent system to a control device or back into the process, to the fuel gas system, or to a drain system.

(v) Balanced bellows pressure relief devices where the primary release valve is routed through a closed vent system to a control device or back into the process, to the fuel gas system, or to a drain system.

(6) ***Root cause analysis and corrective action analysis.*** A root cause analysis and corrective action analysis must be completed as soon as possible, but no later than 45 days after a release event. Special circumstances affecting the number of root cause analyses and/or corrective action analyses are provided in [paragraphs \(e\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) You may conduct a single root cause analysis and corrective action analysis for a single emergency event that causes two or more pressure relief devices installed on the same equipment to release.

(ii) You may conduct a single root cause analysis and corrective action analysis for a single emergency event that causes two or more pressure relief devices to release, regardless of the equipment served, if the root cause is reasonably expected to be a *force majeure* event, as defined in [§ 63.2550](#).

(iii) Except as provided in [paragraphs \(e\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section, if more than one pressure relief device has a release during the same time period, an initial root cause analysis must be conducted separately for each pressure relief device that had a release. If the initial root cause analysis indicates that the release events have the same root cause(s), the initially separate root cause analyses may be recorded as a single root cause analysis and a single corrective action analysis may be conducted.

(7) ***Corrective action implementation.*** You must conduct a root cause analysis and corrective action analysis as specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(3\)\(iii\)](#) and [\(e\)\(6\)](#) of this section, and you must implement the corrective action(s) identified in the corrective action analysis in accordance with the applicable requirements in [paragraphs \(e\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) All corrective action(s) must be implemented within 45 days of the event for which the root cause and corrective action analyses were required or as soon thereafter as practicable. If you conclude that no corrective action should be implemented, you must record and explain the basis for that conclusion no later than 45 days following the event.

(ii) For corrective actions that cannot be fully implemented within 45 days following the event for which the root cause and corrective action analyses were required, you must develop an implementation schedule to complete the corrective action(s) as soon as practicable.

(iii) No later than 45 days following the event for which a root cause and corrective action analyses were required, you must record the corrective action(s) completed to date, and, for action(s) not already completed, a schedule for implementation, including proposed commencement and completion dates.

(8) ***Flowing pilot-operated pressure relief devices.*** For affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction on or before December 17, 2019, you are prohibited from installing a flowing pilot-operated pressure relief device or replacing any pressure relief device with a flowing pilot-operated pressure relief device after August 12, 2023. For affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after December 17, 2019, you are prohibited from installing and operating flowing pilot-operated pressure relief devices. For purpose of compliance with this [paragraph \(e\)\(8\)](#), a flowing pilot-operated pressure relief device means the type of pilot-operated pressure relief device where the pilot discharge vent continuously releases emissions to the atmosphere when the pressure relief device is actuated.

(f) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), the referenced provisions specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)](#) through [\(18\)](#) of this section do not apply when demonstrating compliance with this section.

(1) [Section 63.163\(c\)\(3\)](#) of subpart H.

(2) [Section 63.172\(j\)\(3\)](#) of subpart H.

(3) The second sentence of [§ 63.181\(d\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) of subpart H.

(4) The phrase “may be included as part of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, as required by the referencing subpart for the source, or” from [§ 63.1024\(f\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) of subpart UU.

(5) [Section 63.1026\(b\)\(3\)](#) of subpart UU.

(6) The phrase “(except periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction)” from [§ 63.1026\(e\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of subpart UU.

(7) The phrase “(except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction)” from [§ 63.1028\(e\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) of subpart UU.

- (8) The phrase “(except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction)” from [§ 63.1031\(b\)\(1\)](#) of subpart UU.
- (9) The second sentence of [§ 65.105\(f\)\(4\)\(i\) of this chapter](#).
- (10) [Section 65.107\(b\)\(3\) of this chapter](#).
- (11) The phrase “(except periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction)” from [§ 65.107\(e\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\) of this chapter](#).
- (12) The phrase “(except during periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction)” from [§ 65.109\(e\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\) of this chapter](#).
- (13) The phrase “(except during periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction)” from [§ 65.112\(b\)\(1\) of this chapter](#).
- (14) The last sentence of [§ 65.115\(b\)\(1\) of this chapter](#).
- (15) The last sentence of [§ 65.115\(b\)\(2\) of this chapter](#).
- (16) The phrase “Except for pressure relief devices needed for safety purposes, low leg drains, high point bleeds, analyzer vents, and open-ended valves or lines” in [§ 65.143\(a\)\(3\) of this chapter](#).
- (17) For flares complying with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#), the following provisions do not apply:
- (i) [Section 63.172\(d\)](#) of subpart H;
 - (ii) [Section 63.180\(e\)](#) of subpart H;
 - (iii) [Section 63.181\(g\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of subpart H;
 - (iv) The phrase “including periods when a flare pilot light system does not have a flame” from [§ 63.181\(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of subpart H;
 - (v) [Section 63.1034\(b\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of subpart UU; and
 - (vi) [Section 65.115\(b\)\(2\) of this chapter](#).
- (18) For pressure relief devices complying with [§ 63.2480\(e\)](#), the following provisions are modified as follows:
- (i) In the introductory text of [§ 63.180\(c\)](#), replace the reference to [§ 63.165\(a\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(1\)](#).
 - (ii) In [§ 63.181\(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#), replace the reference to [§ 63.165\(c\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(4\)](#).

- (iii) In [§ 63.181\(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#), replace the reference to [§ 63.165\(a\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(1\)](#).
- (iv) In [§ 63.181\(b\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#), replace the reference to [§ 63.165\(d\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(iii\)](#).
- (v) In [§ 63.181\(f\)](#), replace the reference to [§ 63.165\(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#).
- (vi) The information required to be reported under [§ 63.182\(d\)\(2\)\(xiv\)](#) is now required to be reported under [§ 63.2520\(e\)\(15\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#).
- (vii) The reference to [§ 63.1030\(b\)](#) in [§ 63.1021\(a\)](#) no longer applies.
- (viii) In [§ 63.1022\(b\)\(2\)](#), replace the reference to [§ 63.1030\(d\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(4\)](#).
- (ix) In [§ 63.1022\(b\)\(3\)](#), replace the reference to [§ 63.1030\(e\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#).
- (x) The reference to [§ 63.1030\(c\)](#) in [§ 63.1022\(a\)\(1\)\(v\)](#) no longer applies. Instead comply with the [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#).
- (xi) In [§ 63.1023\(c\)](#) introductory text and (c)(4), replace the reference to [§ 63.1030\(b\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(1\)](#).
- (xii) In [§ 63.1038\(c\)](#) replace the reference to [§ 63.1030\(c\)\(3\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(2\)](#).
- (xiii) The information required to be reported under [§ 63.1039\(b\)\(4\)](#) is now required to be reported under [§ 63.2520\(e\)\(15\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#).
- (xiv) The reference to [§ 65.111\(b\) of this chapter](#) in [§ 65.102\(a\) of this chapter](#) no longer applies.
- (xv) In [§ 65.103\(b\)\(3\) of this chapter](#), replace the reference to [§ 65.111\(d\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(4\)](#).
- (xvi) In [§ 65.103\(b\)\(4\) of this chapter](#), replace the reference to [§ 63.111\(e\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#).
- (xvii) The reference to [§ 65.111\(b\)](#) and [\(c\) of this chapter](#) in [§ 65.104\(a\)\(1\)\(iv\) of this chapter](#) no longer applies. Instead comply with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#).
- (xviii) In [§ 65.104\(c\)](#) introductory text and (c)(4) of this chapter, replace the reference to [§ 63.111\(b\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(1\)](#).
- (xix) In [§ 65.119\(c\)\(5\) of this chapter](#), replace the reference to [§ 65.111\(c\)\(3\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(2\)](#) and replace the reference to [§ 65.111\(e\)](#) with [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(iii\)](#).

(xx) The information required to be reported under [§ 65.120\(b\)\(4\) of this chapter](#) is now required to be reported under [§ 63.2520\(e\)\(15\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#).

[[71 FR 40335](#), July 14, 2006, as amended at [85 FR 49141](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2485 What requirements must I meet for wastewater streams and liquid streams in open systems within an MCPU?

(a) **General.** You must meet each requirement in Table 7 to this subpart that applies to your wastewater streams and liquid streams in open systems within an MCPU, except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(q\)](#) of this section.

(b) **Wastewater HAP.** Where [§ 63.105](#) and [§§ 63.132](#) through [63.148](#) refer to compounds in table 9 of [subpart G of this part](#) 63, the compounds in tables 8 and 9 to this subpart apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(c) **Group 1 wastewater.** [Section 63.132\(c\)\(1\) \(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) do not apply. For the purposes of this subpart, a process wastewater stream is Group 1 for compounds in tables 8 and 9 to this subpart if any of the conditions specified in [paragraphs \(c\) \(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section are met.

(1) The total annual average concentration of compounds in table 8 to this subpart is greater than or equal to 10,000 ppmw at any flowrate, and the total annual load of compounds in table 8 to this subpart is greater than or equal to 200 lb/yr.

(2) The total annual average concentration of compounds in table 8 to this subpart is greater than or equal to 1,000 ppmw, and the annual average flowrate is greater than or equal to 1 l/min.

(3) The combined total annual average concentration of compounds in tables 8 and 9 to this subpart is greater than or equal to 30,000 ppmw, and the combined total annual load of compounds in tables 8 and 9 to this subpart is greater than or equal to 1 tpy.

(d) **Wastewater tank requirements.**

(1) When [§§ 63.133](#) and [63.147](#) reference floating roof requirements in [§§ 63.119](#) and [63.120](#), the corresponding requirements in [subpart WW of this part](#) 63 may be applied for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) When [§ 63.133\(a\)](#) refers to table 10 of [subpart G of this part](#) 63, the maximum true vapor pressure in the table shall be limited to the HAP listed in tables 8 and 9 of this subpart FFFF.

(3) For the purposes of this subpart, the requirements of [§ 63.133\(a\)\(2\)](#) are satisfied by operating and maintaining a fixed roof if you demonstrate that the total soluble and partially

soluble HAP emissions from the wastewater tank are no more than 5 percent higher than the emissions would be if the contents of the wastewater tank were not heated, treated by an exothermic reaction, or sparged.

(4) The emission limits specified in §§ [63.133\(b\)\(2\)](#) and [63.139](#) for control devices used to control emissions from wastewater tanks do not apply during periods of planned routine maintenance of the control device(s) of no more than 240 hr/yr. You may request an extension to a total of 360 hr/yr in accordance with the procedures specified in [§ 63.2470\(d\)](#).

(e) **Individual drain systems.** The provisions of [§ 63.136\(e\)\(3\)](#) apply except as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(1) A sewer line connected to drains that are in compliance with [§ 63.136\(e\)\(1\)](#) may be vented to the atmosphere, provided that the sewer line entrance to the first downstream junction box is water sealed and the sewer line vent pipe is designed as specified in [§ 63.136\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#).

(2) [Reserved]

(f) **Closed-vent system requirements.** Except as specified in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(6\)](#), when [§ 63.148\(k\)](#) refers to closed vent systems that are subject to the requirements of [§ 63.172](#), the requirements of either [§ 63.172](#) or [§ 63.1034](#) apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(g) **Halogenated vent stream requirements.** For each halogenated vent stream from a Group 1 wastewater stream or residual removed from a Group 1 wastewater stream that is vented through a closed-vent system to a combustion device to reduce organic HAP emissions, you must meet the same emission limits as specified for batch process vents in item 2 of table 2 to this subpart.

(h) **Alternative test methods.**

(1) As an alternative to the test methods specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)](#), you may use Method 8260 or 8270 as specified in [§ 63.1257\(b\)\(10\)\(iii\)](#).

(2) As an alternative to using the methods specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)](#), you may conduct wastewater analyses using Method 1666 or 1671 of [40 CFR part 136](#) and comply with the sampling protocol requirements specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#). The validation requirements specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(iii\)](#) do not apply if you use Method 1666 or 1671 of [40 CFR part 136](#).

(3) As an alternative to using Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60](#), as specified in §§ [63.139\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) and [63.145\(i\)\(2\)](#), you may elect to use Method 25A of [40 CFR part 60](#) as specified in [§ 63.997](#).

(4) As an alternative to using EPA Method 624 of [40 CFR part 136, appendix A](#), as specified in [§ 63.144\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(C\)](#), you may use ASTM D5790–95 (Reapproved 2012) (incorporated by

reference, see [§ 63.14](#) for the analysis of total organic HAP in wastewater samples. If you choose to use ASTM D5790–95 (Reapproved 2012), then you must also use the sampling procedures of EPA Method 25D [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), or an equivalent method.

(i) Offsite management and treatment option.

(1) If you ship wastewater to an offsite treatment facility that meets the requirements of [§ 63.138\(h\)](#), you may elect to document in your notification of compliance status report that the wastewater will be treated as hazardous waste at a facility that meets the requirements of [§ 63.138\(h\)](#) as an alternative to having the offsite facility submit the certification specified in [§ 63.132\(g\)\(2\)](#).

(2) As an alternative to the management and treatment options specified in [§ 63.132\(g\)\(2\)](#), any affected wastewater stream (or residual removed from an affected wastewater stream) with a total annual average concentration of compounds in Table 8 to this subpart less than 50 ppmw may be transferred offsite in accordance with [paragraphs \(i\)\(2\) \(i\) and \(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The transferee (or you) must demonstrate that less than 5 percent of the HAP in Table 9 to this subpart is emitted from the waste management units up to the activated sludge unit.

(ii) The transferee must treat the wastewater stream or residual in a biological treatment unit in accordance with the requirement in [paragraph \(i\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section and the requirements of [§§ 63.138](#) and [63.145](#) and the requirements referenced therein.

(iii) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), the requirement of [§ 63.145\(a\)\(3\)](#) no longer applies. Instead, the transferee must comply with the conditions specified in [§ 63.2450\(g\)\(6\)](#).

(j) You must determine the annual average concentration and annual average flowrate for wastewater streams for each MCPU. The procedures for flexible operation units specified in [§ 63.144 \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) do not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(k) **Outlet concentration correction for supplemental gases.** The requirement to correct outlet concentrations from combustion devices to 3-percent oxygen in [§§ 63.139\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) and [63.145\(i\)\(6\)](#) applies only if supplemental gases are combined with a vent stream from a Group 1 wastewater stream. If emissions are controlled with a vapor recovery system as specified in [§ 63.139\(c\)\(2\)](#), you must correct for supplemental gases as specified in [§ 63.2460\(c\)\(6\)](#).

(l) Requirements for liquid streams in open systems.

(1) References in [§ 63.149](#) to [§ 63.100\(b\)](#) mean [§ 63.2435\(b\)](#) for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) When [§ 63.149\(e\)](#) refers to [40 CFR 63.100\(l\) \(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#), [§ 63.2445\(a\)](#) applies for the purposes of this subpart.

(3) When [§ 63.149](#) uses the term “chemical manufacturing process unit,” the term “MCPU” applies for the purposes of this subpart.

(4) When [§ 63.149\(e\)\(1\)](#) refers to characteristics of water that contain compounds in Table 9 to [40 CFR part 63, subpart G](#), the characteristics specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(5) When [§ 63.149\(e\)\(2\)](#) refers to characteristics of water that contain compounds in Table 9 to [40 CFR part 63, subpart G](#), the characteristics specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(2\)](#) of this section apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(m) When [§ 63.132\(f\)](#) refers to “a concentration of greater than 10,000 ppmw of table 9 compounds,” the phrase “a concentration of greater than 30,000 ppmw of total partially soluble HAP (PSHAP) and soluble HAP (SHAP) or greater than 10,000 ppmw of PSHAP” shall apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(n) **Alternative requirements for wastewater that is Group 1 for soluble HAP only.** The option specified in this [paragraph \(n\)](#) applies to wastewater that is Group 1 for soluble HAP in accordance with [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section and is discharged to biological treatment. Except as provided in [paragraph \(n\)\(4\)](#) of this section, this option does not apply to wastewater that is Group 1 for partially soluble HAP in accordance with [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#), [\(c\)\(2\)](#), or [\(c\)\(4\)](#) of this section. For wastewater that is Group 1 for SHAP, you need not comply with [§§ 63.133 through 63.137](#) for any equalization unit, neutralization unit, and/or clarifier prior to the activated sludge unit, and you need not comply with the venting requirements in [§ 63.136\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) for lift stations with a volume larger than 10,000 gal, provided you comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(n\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section and all otherwise applicable requirements specified in table 7 to this subpart. For this option, the treatment requirements in [§ 63.138](#) and the performance testing requirements in [§ 63.145](#) do not apply to the biological treatment unit, except as specified in [paragraphs \(n\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(1) Wastewater must be hard-piped between the equalization unit, clarifier, and activated sludge unit. This requirement does not apply to the transfer between any of these types of units that are part of the same structure and one unit overflows into the next.

(2) Calculate the destruction efficiency of the biological treatment unit using Equation 1 to this [paragraph \(n\)\(2\)](#) in accordance with the procedures described in [paragraphs \(n\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(viii\)](#) of this section. You have demonstrated initial compliance if E is greater than or equal to 90 percent.

$$E = \frac{[QMW_i - QMG_i - QMG_o - QMG_e](F_{HAP})}{QMW_i} \times 100 \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

E = destruction efficiency of total PSHAP and SHAP for the biological treatment unit including the equalization unit, neutralization unit, and/or clarifier, percent;

QMW_a = mass flow rate of total PSHAP and SHAP compounds entering the equalization unit (or whichever of the three types of units is first), kilograms per hour (kg/hr);

QMG_e = mass flow rate of total PSHAP and SHAP compounds emitted from the equalization unit, kg/hr;

QMG_n = mass flow rate of total PSHAP and SHAP compounds emitted from the neutralization unit, kg/hr;

QMG_c = mass flow rate of total PSHAP and SHAP compounds emitted from the clarifier, kg/hr

F_{bio} = site-specific fraction of PSHAP and SHAP compounds biodegraded in the biological treatment unit.

(i) Include all PSHAP and SHAP compounds in both Group 1 and Group 2 wastewater streams from all MCPU, except you may exclude any compounds that meet the criteria specified in [§ 63.145\(a\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#) or [\(iii\)](#).

(ii) Except as specified in [paragraph \(n\)\(2\)\(vii\)](#) of this section, conduct the demonstration under representative process unit and treatment unit operating conditions in accordance with [§ 63.145\(a\)\(3\)](#) and [\(4\)](#).

(iii) Determine PSHAP and SHAP concentrations and the total wastewater flow rate at the inlet to the equalization unit in accordance with [§ 63.145\(f\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#). References in [§ 63.145\(f\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) to required mass removal and actual mass removal do not apply for the purposes of this section.

(iv) Determine F_{bio} for the activated sludge unit as specified in [§ 63.145\(h\)](#), except as specified in paragraph (n)(2)(iv)(A) or [paragraph \(n\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) If the biological treatment process meets both of the requirements specified in [§ 63.145\(h\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#), you may elect to replace the F_{bio} term in Equation 1 to [paragraph \(n\)\(2\)](#) of this section with the numeral “1.”

(B) You may elect to assume f_{bio} is zero for any compounds on List 2 of table 36 in subpart G.

(v) Determine QMG_e , QMG_n , and QMG_c using EPA's WATER9 model or the most recent update to this model, and conduct testing or use other procedures to validate the modeling results.

(vi) Submit the data and results of your demonstration, including both a description of and the results of your WATER9 modeling validation procedures, in your notification of compliance status report as specified in [§ 63.2520\(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#).

(vii) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), the requirement of [§ 63.145\(a\)\(3\)](#) no longer applies. Instead, you must comply with the conditions specified in [§ 63.2450\(g\)\(6\)](#).

(3) As an alternative to the venting requirements in [§ 63.136\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#), a lift station with a volume larger than 10,000 gal may have openings necessary for proper venting of the lift station. The size and other design characteristics of these openings may be established based on manufacturer recommendations or engineering judgment for venting under normal operating conditions. You must describe the design of such openings and your supporting calculations and other rationale in your notification of compliance status report.

(4) For any wastewater streams that are Group 1 for both PSHAP and SHAP, you may elect to meet the requirements specified in Table 7 to this subpart for the PSHAP and then comply with [paragraphs \(n\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section for the SHAP in the wastewater system. You may determine the SHAP mass removal rate, in kg/hr, in treatment units that are used to meet the requirements for PSHAP and add this amount to both the numerator and denominator in Equation 1 to [paragraph \(n\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(o) **Compliance records.** Except as specified in [paragraph \(p\)](#) of this section, for each CPMS used to monitor a nonflare control device for wastewater emissions, you must keep records as specified in [§ 63.998\(c\)\(1\)](#) in addition to the records required in [§ 63.147\(d\)](#).

(p) **Compliance records after date of compliance.** Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), [paragraph \(o\)](#) of this section no longer applies. Instead, for each CPMS used to monitor a nonflare control device for wastewater emissions, you must keep records as specified in [§ 63.998\(c\)\(1\)](#) in addition to the records required in [§ 63.147\(d\)](#), except that the provisions of [§ 63.998\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(D\)](#), [\(E\)](#), [\(F\)](#), and [\(G\)](#) do not apply.

(q) **Startup, shutdown, and malfunction referenced provisions.** Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), the referenced provisions specified in [paragraphs \(q\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section do not apply when demonstrating compliance with this section.

(1) [Section 63.105\(d\)](#) of subpart F and the phrase “as part of the start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan required under [§ 63.6\(e\)\(3\)](#) of [subpart A of this part](#)” from [§ 63.105\(e\)](#) of subpart F.

(2) [Section 63.132\(b\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of subpart G.

(3) The phrase “or startup/shutdown/malfunction” in [§ 63.132\(f\)\(2\)](#) of subpart G.

(4) [Section 63.148\(f\)\(3\)](#) of subpart G.

(5) For flares complying with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#), the following provisions do not apply:

- (i) [Section 63.139\(c\)\(3\)](#) of subpart G;
- (ii) [Section 63.139\(d\)\(3\)](#) of subpart G;
- (iii) [Section 63.145\(j\)](#) of subpart G;
- (iv) [Section 63.146\(b\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) of subpart G; and
- (v) [Section 63.147\(d\)\(1\)](#) of subpart G.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [70 FR 38559](#), July 1, 2005; [71 FR 40335](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49144](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2490 What requirements must I meet for heat exchange systems?

- (a) You must comply with each requirement in Table 10 to this subpart that applies to your heat exchange systems, except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section.
- (b) Except as specified in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, if you comply with the requirements of [§ 63.104](#) as specified in Table 10 to this subpart, then the phrase “a chemical manufacturing process unit meeting the conditions of [§ 63.100 \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(b\)\(3\) of this subpart](#)” in [§ 63.104\(a\)](#) means “an MCPU meeting the conditions of [§ 63.2435](#)” for the purposes of this subpart.
- (c) Except as specified in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, if you comply with the requirements of [§ 63.104](#) as specified in Table 10 to this subpart, then the reference to “[§ 63.100\(c\)](#)” in [§ 63.104\(a\)](#) does not apply for the purposes of this subpart.
- (d) Unless one or more of the conditions specified in [§ 63.104\(a\)\(1\)](#), [\(2\)](#), [\(5\)](#), and [\(6\)](#) are met, beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), the requirements of [§ 63.104](#) as specified in Table 10 to this subpart and [paragraphs \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section no longer apply. Instead, you must monitor the cooling water for the presence of total strippable hydrocarbons that indicate a leak according to [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section, and if you detect a leak, then you must repair it according to [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)](#) and [\(3\)](#) of this section, unless repair is delayed according to [paragraph \(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section. At any time before the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), you may choose to comply with the requirements in this [paragraph \(d\)](#) in lieu of the requirements of [§ 63.104](#) as specified in Table 10 to this subpart and [paragraphs \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section. The requirements in this [paragraph \(d\)](#) do not apply to heat exchange systems that have a maximum cooling water flow rate of 10 gallons per minute or less.

(1) You must perform monitoring to identify leaks of total strippable hydrocarbons from each heat exchange system subject to the requirements of this subpart according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(v\)](#) of this section.

(i) **Monitoring locations for closed-loop recirculation heat exchange systems.** For each closed loop recirculating heat exchange system, you must collect and analyze a sample from the location(s) described in either [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) or [\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) Each cooling tower return line or any representative riser within the cooling tower prior to exposure to air for each heat exchange system.

(B) Selected heat exchanger exit line(s), so that each heat exchanger or group of heat exchangers within a heat exchange system is covered by the selected monitoring location(s).

(ii) **Monitoring locations for once-through heat exchange systems.** For each once-through heat exchange system, you must collect and analyze a sample from the location(s) described in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section. You may also elect to collect and analyze an additional sample from the location(s) described in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) Selected heat exchanger exit line(s), so that each heat exchanger or group of heat exchangers within a heat exchange system is covered by the selected monitoring location(s). The selected monitoring location may be at a point where discharges from multiple heat exchange systems are combined provided that the combined cooling water flow rate at the monitoring location does not exceed 40,000 gallons per minute.

(B) The inlet water feed line for a once-through heat exchange system prior to any heat exchanger. If multiple heat exchange systems use the same water feed (*i.e.*, inlet water from the same primary water source), you may monitor at one representative location and use the monitoring results for that sampling location for all heat exchange systems that use that same water feed.

(iii) **Monitoring method.** If you comply with the total strippable hydrocarbon concentration leak action level as specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) of this section, you must comply with the requirements in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) of this section. If you comply with the total hydrocarbon mass emissions rate leak action level as specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) of this section, you must comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) and [\(B\)](#) of this section.

(A) You must determine the total strippable hydrocarbon concentration (in parts per million by volume (ppmv) as methane) at each monitoring location using the “Air Stripping Method (Modified El Paso Method) for Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Water Sources” (incorporated by reference—see [§ 63.14](#)) using a flame ionization detector (FID) analyzer for on-site determination as described in [Section 6.1](#) of the Modified El Paso Method.

(B) You must convert the total strippable hydrocarbon concentration (in ppmv as methane) to a total hydrocarbon mass emissions rate (as methane) using the calculations in [Section 7.0](#) of “Air Stripping Method (Modified El Paso Method) for Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Water Sources” (incorporated by reference—see [§ 63.14](#)).

(iv) **Monitoring frequency and leak action level.** For each heat exchange system, you must initially monitor monthly for 6-months beginning upon startup and monitor quarterly thereafter using a leak action level defined as a total strippable hydrocarbon concentration (as methane) in the stripping gas of 6.2 ppmv or, for heat exchange systems with a recirculation rate of 10,000 gallons per minute or less, you may monitor quarterly using a leak action level defined as a total hydrocarbon mass emissions rate from the heat exchange system (as methane) of 0.18 kg/hr. If a leak is detected as specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(v\)](#) of this section, then you must monitor monthly until the leak has been repaired according to the requirements in [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)](#) or [\(3\)](#) of this section. Once the leak has been repaired according to the requirements in [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)](#) or [\(3\)](#) of this section, quarterly monitoring for the heat exchange system may resume. The monitoring frequencies specified in this [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) also apply to the inlet water feed line for a once-through heat exchange system, if monitoring of the inlet water feed is elected as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section.

(v) **Leak definition.** A leak is defined as described in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(v\)\(A\)](#) or [\(B\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(A) For once-through heat exchange systems for which the inlet water feed is monitored as described in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section, a leak is detected if the difference in the measurement value of the sample taken from a location specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section and the measurement value of the corresponding sample taken from the location specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section equals or exceeds the leak action level.

(B) For all other heat exchange systems, a leak is detected if a measurement value of the sample taken from a location specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) or [\(B\)](#) or [\(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section equals or exceeds the leak action level.

(2) If a leak is detected using the methods described in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section, you must repair the leak to reduce the concentration or mass emissions rate to below the applicable leak action level as soon as practicable, but no later than 45 days after identifying the leak, except as specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(4\)](#) of this section. Repair must include re-monitoring at the monitoring location where the leak was identified according to the method specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of this section to verify that the total strippable hydrocarbon concentration or total hydrocarbon mass emissions rate is below the applicable leak action level. Repair may also include performing the additional monitoring in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section to verify that the total strippable hydrocarbon concentration or total hydrocarbon mass emissions rate is below the applicable leak action level. Actions that can be taken to achieve repair include but are not limited to:

- (i) Physical modifications to the leaking heat exchanger, such as welding the leak or replacing a tube;
- (ii) Blocking the leaking tube within the heat exchanger;
- (iii) Changing the pressure so that water flows into the process fluid;
- (iv) Replacing the heat exchanger or heat exchanger bundle; or
- (v) Isolating, bypassing, or otherwise removing the leaking heat exchanger from service until it is otherwise repaired.

(3) If you detect a leak when monitoring a cooling tower return line under [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) of this section, you may conduct additional monitoring of each heat exchanger or group of heat exchangers associated with the heat exchange system for which the leak was detected, as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section. If no leaks are detected when monitoring according to the requirements of [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section, the heat exchange system is considered to have met the repair requirements through re-monitoring of the heat exchange system, as provided in [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)](#) of this section.

(4) You may delay repair when one of the conditions in [paragraph \(d\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) of this section is met and the leak is less than the delay of repair action level specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(4\)\(iii\)](#) of this section. You must determine if a delay of repair is necessary as soon as practicable, but no later than 45 days after first identifying the leak.

(i) If the repair is technically infeasible without a shutdown and the total strippable hydrocarbon concentration or total hydrocarbon mass emissions rate is initially and remains less than the delay of repair action level for all monitoring periods during the delay of repair, then you may delay repair until the next scheduled shutdown of the heat exchange system. If, during subsequent monitoring, the delay of repair action level is exceeded, then you must repair the leak within 30 days of the monitoring event in which the leak was equal to or exceeded the delay of repair action level.

(ii) If the necessary equipment, parts, or personnel are not available and the total strippable hydrocarbon concentration or total hydrocarbon mass emissions rate is initially and remains less than the delay of repair action level for all monitoring periods during the delay of repair, then you may delay the repair for a maximum of 120 calendar days. You must demonstrate that the necessary equipment, parts, or personnel were not available. If, during subsequent monitoring, the delay of repair action level is exceeded, then you must repair the leak within 30 days of the monitoring event in which the leak was equal to or exceeded the delay of repair action level.

(iii) The delay of repair action level is a total strippable hydrocarbon concentration (as methane) in the stripping gas of 62 ppmv or, for heat exchange systems with a recirculation rate of 10,000 gallons per minute or less, the delay of repair action level is a total

hydrocarbon mass emissions rate (as methane) or 1.8 kg/hr. The delay of repair action level is assessed as described in [paragraph \(d\)\(4\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) or [\(B\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(A) For once-through heat exchange systems for which the inlet water feed is monitored as described in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section, the delay of repair action level is exceeded if the difference in the measurement value of the sample taken from a location specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section and the measurement value of the corresponding sample taken from the location specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section equals or exceeds the delay of repair action level.

(B) For all other heat exchange systems, the delay of repair action level is exceeded if a measurement value of the sample taken from a location specified in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) or [\(B\)](#) or [\(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section equals or exceeds the delay of repair action level.

[[85 FR 49145](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2492 How do I determine whether my process vent, storage tank, or equipment is in ethylene oxide service?

To determine if process vents, storage tanks, and equipment leaks are in ethylene oxide service as defined in [§ 63.2550\(i\)](#), you must comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(a) For each batch process vent or continuous process vent stream, you must measure the flow rate and concentration of ethylene oxide of each process vent as specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) Measurements must be made prior to any dilution of the vent streams.

(2) Measurements may be made on the combined vent streams at an MCPU or for each separate vent stream.

(3) Method 1 or 1A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1](#), as appropriate, must be used for the selection of the sampling sites. For vents smaller than 0.10 meter in diameter, sample at one point at the center of the duct.

(4) The gas volumetric flow rate must be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G of [40 CFR part 60](#), appendices A–1 and A–2, as appropriate.

(5) The concentration of ethylene oxide must be determined using Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–6](#), or Method 320 of appendix A to this part.

(b) For storage tanks, you must measure the concentration of ethylene oxide of the fluid stored in the storage tanks using Method 624.1 of [40 CFR part 136, appendix A](#), or preparation by

Method 5031 and analysis by Method 8260D (both incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)) in the SW-846 Compendium. In lieu of preparation by SW-846 Method 5031, you may use SW-846 Method 5030B (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)), as long as: You do not use a preservative in the collected sample; you store the sample with minimal headspace as cold as possible and at least below 4 degrees C; and you analyze the sample as soon as possible, but in no case longer than 7 days from the time the sample was collected. If you are collecting a sample from a pressure vessel, you must maintain the sample under pressure both during and following sampling.

(c) For equipment leaks, you must comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Each piece of equipment within an MCPU that can reasonably be expected to contain equipment in ethylene oxide service is presumed to be in ethylene oxide service unless you demonstrate that the piece of equipment is not in ethylene oxide service. For a piece of equipment to be considered not in ethylene oxide service, it must be determined that the percent ethylene oxide content of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts equipment can be reasonably expected to not exceed 0.1 percent by weight on an annual average basis. For purposes of determining the percent ethylene oxide content of the process fluid, you must use Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6](#), for gaseous process fluid, and Method 624.1 of [40 CFR part 136, appendix A](#), or preparation by Method 5031 and analysis by Method 8260D (both incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)) in the SW-846 Compendium for liquid process fluid. In lieu of preparation by SW-846 Method 5031, you may use SW-846 Method 5030B (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)), as long as: You do not use a preservative in the collected sample; you store the sample with minimal headspace as cold as possible and at least below 4 degrees C; and you analyze the sample as soon as possible, but in no case longer than 7 days from the time the sample was collected.

(2) Unless specified by the Administrator, you may use good engineering judgment rather than the procedures specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section to determine that the percent ethylene oxide content of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts equipment does not exceed 0.1 percent by weight.

(3) You may revise your determination for whether a piece of equipment is in ethylene oxide service by following the procedures in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section, or by documenting that a change in the process or raw materials no longer causes the equipment to be in ethylene oxide service.

(4) Samples used in determining the ethylene oxide content must be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment.

[[85 FR 49146](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2493 What requirements must I meet for process vents, storage tanks, or equipment that are in ethylene oxide service?

This section applies beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(i\)](#). In order to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits and work practice standards specified in Tables 1, 2, and 4 to this subpart for process vents and storage tanks in ethylene oxide service, you must meet the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(c\)](#) of this section. In order to demonstrate compliance with the requirements specified in Table 6 to this subpart for equipment in ethylene oxide service, you must meet the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(d\)](#) and [\(e\)](#) of this section.

(a) **Initial compliance.** For initial compliance, you must comply with [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(1) If you choose to reduce emissions of ethylene oxide by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a flare as specified in Table 1, 2, or 4 to this subpart, then you must comply with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(6\)](#) and the requirements in [§ 63.983](#), and you must conduct the initial visible emissions demonstration required by [§ 63.670\(h\)](#) of subpart CC as specified in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#).

(2) If you choose to reduce emissions of ethylene oxide by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a non-flare control device that reduces ethylene oxide by greater than or equal to 99.9 percent by weight as specified in Table 1, 2, or 4 to this subpart, then you must comply with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(6\)](#) and the requirements in [§ 63.983](#), and you must comply with [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(viii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Conduct an initial performance test of the control device that is used to comply with the percent reduction requirement at the inlet and outlet of the control device. For purposes of compliance with this [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#), you may not use a design evaluation.

(ii) Conduct the performance test according to the procedures in [§§ 63.997](#) and [63.2450\(g\)](#). Use Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–6](#), or Method 320 of appendix A to this part to determine the ethylene oxide concentration. Use Method 1 or 1A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1](#), to select the sampling sites at each sampling location. Determine the gas volumetric flowrate using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–2](#). Use Method 4 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3](#), to convert the volumetric flowrate to a dry basis.

(iii) Calculate the mass emission rate of ethylene oxide entering the control device and exiting the control device using Equations 1 and 2 to this [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#).

$$E_{\text{EtO},\text{inlet}} = K C_{\text{EtO},\text{inlet}} M_{\text{EtO}} Q_{\text{inlet}} \text{ (Eq. 1)}$$

$$E_{\text{EtO},\text{outlet}} = K C_{\text{EtO},\text{outlet}} M_{\text{EtO}} Q_{\text{outlet}} \text{ (Eq. 2)}$$

Where:

$E_{\text{EtO,inlet}}$, $E_{\text{EtO,outlet}}$ = Mass rate of ethylene oxide at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, kilogram per hour.

$C_{\text{EtO,inlet}}$, $C_{\text{EtO,outlet}}$ = Concentration of ethylene oxide in the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

M_{EtO} = Molecular weight of ethylene oxide, 44.05 grams per gram-mole.

Q_{inlet} , Q_{outlet} = Flow rate of the gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry standard cubic meter per minute.

K = Constant, 2.494×10^{-6} (parts per million) $^{-1}$ (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) (kilogram per gram) (minutes per hour), where standard temperature (gram-mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 °C.

(iv) Calculate the percent reduction from the control device using Equation 3 to this [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#). You have demonstrated initial compliance if the overall reduction of ethylene oxide is greater than or equal to 99.9 percent by weight.

$$\text{Percent reduction} = (E_{\text{EtO,inlet}} - E_{\text{EtO,outlet}}) / E_{\text{EtO,inlet}} * 100 \text{ (Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

$E_{\text{EtO,inlet}}$, $E_{\text{EtO,outlet}}$ = Mass rate of ethylene oxide at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, kilogram per hour, calculated using Equations 1 and 2 to [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(v) If a new control device is installed, then conduct a performance test of the new device following the procedures in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(vi) If you vent emissions through a closed-vent system to a scrubber, then you must establish operating parameter limits by monitoring the operating parameters specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(vi\)\(A\)](#) through [\(C\)](#) of this section during the performance test.

(A) Scrubber liquid-to-gas ratio (L/G), determined from the total scrubber liquid inlet flow rate and the exit gas flow rate. Determine the average L/G during the performance test as the average of the test run averages.

(B) Scrubber liquid pH of the liquid in the reactant tank. The pH may be measured at any point between the discharge from the scrubber column and the inlet to the reactant tank. Determine the average pH during the performance test as the average of the test run averages.

(C) Temperature of the water entering the scrubber column. The temperature may be measured at any point after the heat exchanger and prior to entering the top of the scrubber column. Determine the average inlet water temperature as the average of the test run averages.

(vii) If you vent emissions through a closed-vent system to a thermal oxidizer, then you must establish operating parameter limits by monitoring the operating parameters specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(vii\)\(A\)](#) and [\(B\)](#) of this section during the performance test.

(A) Combustion chamber temperature. Determine the average combustion chamber temperature during the performance test as the average of the test run averages.

(B) Flue gas flow rate. Determine the average flue gas flow rate during the performance test as the average of the test run averages.

(viii) If you vent emissions through a closed-vent system to a control device other than a flare, scrubber, or thermal oxidizer, then you must notify the Administrator of the operating parameters that you plan to monitor during the performance test prior to establishing operating parameter limits for the control device.

(3) If you choose to reduce emissions of ethylene oxide by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a non-flare control device that reduces ethylene oxide to less than 1 ppmv as specified in Table 1, 2, or 4 to this subpart, then you must comply with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(6\)](#) and the requirements in [§ 63.983](#), and you must comply with either [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Install an FTIR CEMS meeting the requirements of Performance Specification 15 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), to continuously monitor the ethylene oxide concentration at the exit of the control device. Comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.2450\(j\)](#) for your CEMS.

(ii) If you do not install a CEMS under [paragraph \(a\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section, you must comply with [paragraphs \(a\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) through [\(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) Conduct an initial performance test of the control device that is used to comply with the concentration requirement at the outlet of the control device.

(B) Conduct the performance test according to the procedures in [§§ 63.997](#) and [63.2450\(g\)](#). Use Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6](#), or Method 320 of appendix A to this part to determine the ethylene oxide concentration. You have demonstrated initial compliance if the ethylene oxide concentration is less than 1 ppmv.

(C) Comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(v\)](#) through [\(viii\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(4) If you choose to reduce emissions of ethylene oxide by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a non-flare control device that reduces ethylene oxide to less than 5 pounds per year for all combined process vents as specified in Table 1 or 2 to this subpart, then you must comply with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(6\)](#) and the requirements in [§ 63.983](#), and you must comply with [paragraphs \(a\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) Conduct an initial performance test of the control device that is used to comply with the mass emission limit requirement at the outlet of the control device.

(ii) Conduct the performance test according to the procedures in [§§ 63.997](#) and [63.2450\(g\)](#). Use Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–6](#), or Method 320 of appendix A to this part to determine the ethylene oxide concentration. Use Method 1 or 1A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1](#), to select the sampling site. Determine the gas volumetric flowrate using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–2](#). Use Method 4 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3](#), to convert the volumetric flowrate to a dry basis.

(iii) Calculate the mass emission rate of ethylene oxide exiting the control device using Equation 2 to [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of this section. You have demonstrated initial compliance if the ethylene oxide from all process vents (controlled and uncontrolled) is less than 5 pounds per year when combined.

(iv) Comply with the requirements specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(v\)](#) through [\(viii\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(b) **Continuous compliance.** For continuous compliance, you must comply with [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(6\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(1) If you choose to reduce emissions of ethylene oxide by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a flare as specified in Table 1, 2, or 4 to this subpart, then you must comply with the requirements in [§§ 63.983](#) and [63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) through [\(6\)](#).

(2) Continuously monitor the ethylene oxide concentration at the exit of the control device using an FTIR CEMS meeting the requirements of Performance Specification 15 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), and [§ 63.2450\(j\)](#). If you use an FTIR CEMS, you do not need to conduct the performance testing required in [paragraph \(b\)\(3\)](#) of this section or the operating parameter monitoring required in [paragraphs \(b\)\(4\)](#) through [\(6\)](#) of this section.

(3) Conduct a performance test no later than 60 months after the previous performance test and reestablish operating parameter limits following the procedures in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section. The Administrator may request a repeat performance test at any time. For purposes of compliance with this [paragraph \(b\)\(3\)](#), you may not use a design evaluation.

(4) If you vent emissions through a closed-vent system to a scrubber, then you must comply with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(6\)](#) and the requirements in [§ 63.983](#), and you must meet the operating parameter limits specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) of this section.

(i) Minimum scrubber liquid-to-gas ratio (L/G), equal to the average L/G measured during the most recent performance test. Determine total scrubber liquid inlet flow rate with a flow sensor with a minimum accuracy of at least ± 5 percent over the normal range of flow measured, or 1.9 liters per minute (0.5 gallons per minute), whichever is greater. Determine exit gas flow rate with a flow sensor with a minimum accuracy of at least ± 5 percent over the normal range of flow measured, or 280 liters per minute (10 cubic feet per minute), whichever is greater. Compliance with the minimum L/G operating limit must be determined continuously on a 1-hour block basis.

(ii) Maximum scrubber liquid pH of the liquid in the reactant tank, equal to the average pH measured during the most recent performance test. Compliance with the pH operating limit must be determined continuously on a 1-hour block basis. Use a pH sensor with a minimum accuracy of ± 0.2 pH units.

(iii) Pressure drop across the scrubber column, within the pressure drop range specified by the manufacturer or established based on engineering analysis. Compliance with the pressure drop operating limit must be determined continuously on a 1-hour block basis. Use pressure sensors with a minimum accuracy of ± 5 percent over the normal operating range or 0.12 kilopascals, whichever is greater.

(iv) Maximum temperature of the water entering the scrubber column, equal to the average temperature measured during the most recent performance test. Compliance with the inlet water temperature operating limit must be determined continuously on a 1-hour block basis. Use a temperature sensor with a minimum accuracy of ± 1 percent over the normal range of the temperature measured, expressed in degrees Celsius, or 2.8 degrees Celsius, whichever is greater.

(v) Liquid feed pressure to the scrubber column within the feed pressure range specified by the manufacturer or established based on engineering analysis. Compliance with the liquid feed pressure operating limit must be determined continuously on a 1-hour block basis. Use a pressure sensor with a minimum accuracy of ± 5 percent over the normal operating range or 0.12 kilopascals, whichever is greater.

(5) If you vent emissions through a closed-vent system to a thermal oxidizer, then you must comply with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(6\)](#) and the requirements in [§ 63.983](#), and you must meet the operating parameter limits specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(5\)\(i\) and \(ii\)](#) of this section and the requirements in [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Minimum combustion chamber temperature, equal to the average combustion chamber temperature measured during the most recent performance test. Determine combustion chamber temperature with a temperature sensor with a minimum accuracy of at least ± 1 percent over the normal range of temperature measured, expressed in degrees Celsius, or 2.8 degrees Celsius, whichever is greater. Compliance with the minimum combustion chamber temperature operating limit must be determined continuously on a 1-hour block basis.

(ii) Maximum flue gas flow rate, equal to the average flue gas flow rate measured during the most recent performance test. Determine flue gas flow rate with a flow sensor with a minimum accuracy of at least ± 5 percent over the normal range of flow measured, or 280 liters per minute (10 cubic feet per minute), whichever is greater. Compliance with the maximum flue gas flow rate operating limit must be determined continuously on a 1-hour block basis.

(iii) You must maintain the thermal oxidizer in accordance with good combustion practices that ensure proper combustion. Good combustion practices include, but are not limited to, proper burner maintenance, proper burner alignment, proper fuel to air distribution and mixing, routine inspection, and preventative maintenance.

(6) If you vent emissions through a closed-vent system to a control device other than a flare, scrubber, or thermal oxidizer, then you must comply with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(6\)](#) and the requirements in [§ 63.983](#), and you must monitor the operating parameters identified in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(viii\)](#) of this section and meet the established operating parameter limits to ensure continuous compliance. The frequency of monitoring and averaging time will be determined based upon the information provided to the Administrator.

(c) **Pressure vessels.** If you have a storage tank in ethylene oxide service that is considered a pressure vessel as defined in as defined in [§ 63.2550\(i\)](#), then you must operate and maintain the pressure vessel, as specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) The pressure vessel must be designed to operate with no detectable emissions at all times.

(2) Monitor each point on the pressure vessel through which ethylene oxide could potentially be emitted by conducting initial and annual performance tests using Method 21 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7](#).

(3) Each instrument reading greater than 500 ppmv is a deviation.

(4) Estimate the flow rate and total regulated material emissions from the defect. Assume the pressure vessel has been emitting for half of the time since the last performance test, unless other information supports a different assumption.

(5) Whenever ethylene oxide is in the pressure vessel, you must operate the pressure vessel as a closed system that vents through a closed vent system to a control device as specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(i) For closed vent systems, comply with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(6\)](#) and the requirements in [§ 63.983](#).

(ii) For a non-flare control device, comply with requirements as specified in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

(iii) For a flare, comply with the requirements of [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#).

(d) **Equipment in ethylene oxide service.** Except as specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) and [\(e\)](#) of this section, for equipment in ethylene oxide service as defined in [§ 63.2550\(i\)](#), you must comply with the requirements of [subpart UU](#) or [H of this part](#), or [40 CFR part 65, subpart F](#).

(1) For pumps in ethylene oxide service, you must comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The instrument reading that defines a leak for pumps is 1,000 parts per million or greater.

(ii) The monitoring period for pumps is monthly.

(iii) When a leak is detected, it must be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected.

(2) For connectors in ethylene oxide service, you must comply with the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The instrument reading that defines a leak for connectors is 500 parts per million or greater.

(ii) The monitoring period for connectors is once every 12 months.

(iii) When a leak is detected, it must be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected.

(3) For each light liquid pump or connector in ethylene oxide service that is added to an affected source, and for each light liquid pump or connector in ethylene oxide service that replaces a light liquid pump or connector in ethylene oxide service, you must initially monitor for leaks within 5 days after initial startup of the equipment.

(4) Pressure relief devices in ethylene oxide service must comply with the requirements in [§ 63.2480\(e\)](#) and [\(f\)](#), except as specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(v\)](#) of this section.

(i) The second sentence in [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(3\)\(iv\)](#) does not apply.

(ii) [Section 63.2480\(e\)\(3\)\(v\)](#) does not apply.

(iii) [Section 63.2480\(e\)\(6\)\(ii\)](#) does not apply.

(iv) Any release event from an affected pressure relief device is a deviation of the pressure release management work practice standards.

(v) Replace all references to [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#) with [§ 63.2445\(h\)](#).

(e) ***Non-applicable referenced provisions.*** The referenced provisions specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\) through \(15\)](#) of this section do not apply when demonstrating compliance with this section.

- (1) [Section 63.163\(c\)\(3\)](#) of subpart H.
- (2) [Section 63.163\(e\)](#) of subpart H.
- (3) The second sentence of [§ 63.181\(d\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) of subpart H.
- (4) [Section 63.1026\(b\)\(3\)](#) of subpart UU.
- (5) [Section 63.1026\(e\)](#) of subpart UU.
- (6) The phrase “(except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction)” from [§ 63.1028\(e\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\)](#) of subpart UU.
- (7) The phrase “(except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction)” from [§ 63.1031\(b\)\(1\)](#) of subpart UU.
- (8) The second sentence of [§ 65.105\(f\)\(4\)\(i\) of this chapter](#).
- (9) [Section 65.107\(b\)\(3\) of this chapter](#).
- (10) [Section 65.107\(e\) of this chapter](#).
- (11) The phrase “(except during periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction)” from [§ 65.109\(e\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\) of this chapter](#).
- (12) The phrase “(except during periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction)” from [§ 65.112\(b\)\(1\) of this chapter](#).
- (13) The last sentence of [§ 65.115\(b\)\(1\) of this chapter](#).
- (14) The last sentence of [§ 65.115\(b\)\(2\) of this chapter](#).
- (15) For flares complying with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#), the following provisions do not apply:
 - (i) [Section 63.172\(d\)](#) of subpart H;
 - (ii) [Section 63.180\(e\)](#) of subpart H;
 - (iii) [Section 63.181\(g\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) of subpart H;
 - (iv) The phrase “including periods when a flare pilot light system does not have a flame” from [§ 63.181\(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of subpart H;

(v) [Section 63.1034\(b\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) of subpart H; and

(vi) [Section 65.115\(b\)\(2\) of this chapter](#).

(16) Requirements for maintenance vents in [§ 63.2450\(v\)](#).

[[85 FR 49147](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

Alternative Means of Compliance

§ 63.2495 How do I comply with the pollution prevention standard?

(a) You may elect to comply with the pollution prevention alternative requirements specified in [paragraphs \(a\) \(1\) and \(2\)](#) of this section in lieu of the emission limitations and work practice standards contained in Tables 1 through 7 to this subpart for any MCPU for which initial startup occurred before April 4, 2002.

(1) You must reduce the production-indexed HAP consumption factor (HAP factor) by at least 65 percent from a 3-year average baseline beginning no earlier than the 1994 through 1996 calendar years. For any reduction in the HAP factor that you achieve by reducing HAP that are also volatile organic compounds (VOC), you must demonstrate an equivalent reduction in the production-indexed VOC consumption factor (VOC factor) on a mass basis. For any reduction in the HAP factor that you achieve by reducing a HAP that is not a VOC, you may not increase the VOC factor.

(2) Any MCPU for which you seek to comply by using the pollution prevention alternative must begin with the same starting material(s) and end with the same product(s). You may not comply by eliminating any steps of a process by transferring the step offsite (to another manufacturing location). You may also not merge a solvent recovery step conducted offsite to onsite and as part of an existing process as a method of reducing consumption.

(3) You may comply with the requirements of [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)](#) of this section for a series of processes, including situations where multiple processes are merged, if you demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that the multiple processes were merged after the baseline period into an existing process or processes.

(b) *Exclusions.*

(1) You must comply with the emission limitations and work practice standards contained in Tables 1 through 7 to this subpart for all HAP that are generated in the MCPU and that are not included in consumption, as defined in [§ 63.2550](#). If any vent stream routed to the combustion control is a halogenated vent stream, as defined in [§ 63.2550](#), then hydrogen halides that are generated as a result of combustion control must be controlled according to

the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) and the requirements of [§ 63.994](#) and the requirements referenced therein.

(2) You may not merge nondedicated formulation or nondedicated solvent recovery processes with any other processes.

(c) **Initial compliance procedures.** To demonstrate initial compliance with [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, you must prepare a demonstration summary in accordance with [paragraph \(c\) \(1\)](#) of this section and calculate baseline and target annual HAP and VOC factors in accordance with [paragraphs \(c\) \(2\)](#) and [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) **Demonstration plan.** You must prepare a pollution prevention demonstration plan that contains, at a minimum, the information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) \(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section for each MCPU for which you comply with [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section.

(i) Descriptions of the methodologies and forms used to measure and record consumption of HAP and VOC compounds.

(ii) Descriptions of the methodologies and forms used to measure and record production of the product(s).

(iii) Supporting documentation for the descriptions provided in accordance with [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) \(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section including, but not limited to, samples of operator log sheets and daily, monthly, and/or annual inventories of materials and products. You must describe how this documentation will be used to calculate the annual factors required in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section.

(2) **Baseline factors.** You must calculate baseline HAP and VOC factors by dividing the consumption of total HAP and total VOC by the production rate, per process, for the first 3-year period in which the process was operational, beginning no earlier than the period consisting of the 1994 through 1996 calendar years.

(3) **Target annual factors.** You must calculate target annual HAP and VOC factors. The target annual HAP factor must be equal to 35 percent of the baseline HAP factor. The target annual VOC factor must be lower than the baseline VOC factor by an amount equivalent to the reduction in any HAP that is also a VOC, on a mass basis. The target annual VOC factor may be the same as the baseline VOC factor if the only HAP you reduce is not a VOC.

(d) **Continuous compliance requirements.** You must calculate annual rolling average values of the HAP and VOC factors (annual factors) in accordance with the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(d\) \(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section. To show continuous compliance, the annual factors must be equal to or less than the target annual factors calculated according to [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) To calculate the annual factors, you must divide the consumption of both total HAP and total VOC by the production rate, per process, for 12-month periods at the frequency specified in either [paragraph \(d\) \(2\)](#) or [\(3\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(2) For continuous processes, you must calculate the annual factors every 30 days for the 12-month period preceding the 30th day (i.e., annual rolling average calculated every 30 days). A process with both batch and continuous operations is considered a continuous process for the purposes of this section.

(3) For batch processes, you must calculate the annual factors every 10 batches for the 12-month period preceding the 10th batch (i.e., annual rolling average calculated every 10 batches), except as specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(3\) \(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) If you produce more than 10 batches during a month, you must calculate the annual factors at least once during that month.

(ii) If you produce less than 10 batches in a 12-month period, you must calculate the annual factors for the number of batches in the 12-month period since the previous calculations.

(e) **Records.** You must keep records of HAP and VOC consumption, production, and the rolling annual HAP and VOC factors for each MCPU for which you are complying with [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section.

(f) **Reporting.**

(1) You must include the pollution prevention demonstration plan in the precompliance report required by [§ 63.2520\(c\)](#).

(2) You must identify all days when the annual factors were above the target factors in the compliance reports.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [71 FR 40336](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49150](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2500 How do I comply with emissions averaging?

(a) For an existing source, you may elect to comply with the percent reduction emission limitations in Tables 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 to this subpart by complying with the emissions averaging provisions specified in [§ 63.150](#), except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(g\)](#) of this section.

(b) The batch process vents in an MCPU collectively are considered one individual emission point for the purposes of emissions averaging, except that only individual batch process vents must be excluded to meet the requirements of [§ 63.150\(d\)\(5\)](#).

(c) References in [§ 63.150](#) to [§§ 63.112](#) through [63.130](#) mean the corresponding requirements in [§§ 63.2450](#) through [63.2490](#), including applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting.

(d) References to “periodic reports” in [§ 63.150](#) mean “compliance report” for the purposes of this subpart.

(e) For batch process vents, estimate uncontrolled emissions for a standard batch using the procedures in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) instead of the procedures in [§ 63.150\(g\)\(2\)](#). Multiply the calculated emissions per batch by the number of batches per month when calculating the monthly emissions for use in calculating debits and credits.

(f) References to “storage vessels” in [§ 63.150](#) mean “storage tank” as defined in [§ 63.2550](#) for the purposes of this subpart.

(g) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), [§ 63.150\(f\)\(2\)](#) does not apply when demonstrating compliance with this section.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [85 FR 49150](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2505 How do I comply with the alternative standard?

As an alternative to complying with the emission limits and work practice standards for process vents and storage tanks in Tables 1 through 4 to this subpart and the requirements in [§§ 63.2455](#) through [63.2470](#), you may comply with the emission limits in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section and demonstrate compliance in accordance with the requirements in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

(a) *Emission limits and work practice standards.*

(1) You must route vent streams through a closed-vent system to a control device that reduces HAP emissions as specified in either [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) If you use a combustion control device, it must reduce HAP emissions as specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\)](#), [\(B\)](#), and [\(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) To an outlet TOC concentration of 20 parts per million by volume (ppmv) or less.

(B) To an outlet concentration of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP of 20 ppmv or less.

(C) As an alternative to [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) of this section, if you control halogenated vent streams emitted from a combustion device followed by a scrubber, reduce the hydrogen halide and halogen HAP generated in the combustion device by greater than or equal to 95 percent by weight in the scrubber.

(ii) If you use a noncombustion control device(s), it must reduce HAP emissions to an outlet total organic HAP concentration of 50 ppmv or less, and an outlet concentration of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP of 50 ppmv or less.

(2) Any Group 1 process vents within a process that are not controlled according to this alternative standard must be controlled according to the emission limits in tables 1 through 3 to this subpart.

(b) **Compliance requirements.** To demonstrate compliance with [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section, you must meet the requirements of [§ 63.1258\(b\)\(5\)](#) beginning no later than the initial compliance date specified in [§ 63.2445](#), except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(9\)](#) of this section.

(1) You must comply with the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) and [\(6\)](#), and the requirements in [§ 63.983](#) and the requirements referenced therein for closed-vent systems, except if you are not reducing organic HAP emissions by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices, including a flare or recovery device, you are not required to comply with the requirements in [§ 63.983\(b\)\(1\)\(i\)\(A\)](#), [\(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#), [\(c\)](#), [\(d\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#), and [\(d\)\(2\)](#) and [\(3\)](#).

(2) When [§ 63.1258\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) refers to [§§ 63.1253\(d\)](#) and [63.1254\(c\)](#), the requirements in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section apply for the purposes of this subpart FFFF.

(3) When [§ 63.1258\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(B\)](#) refers to “HCl,” it means “total hydrogen halide and halogen HAP” for the purposes of this subpart FFFF.

(4) When [§ 63.1258\(b\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#) refers to [§ 63.1257\(a\)\(3\)](#), it means [§ 63.2450\(j\)\(5\)](#) for the purposes of this subpart FFFF.

(5) You must submit the results of any determination of the target analytes of predominant HAP in the notification of compliance status report.

(6) If you elect to comply with the requirement to reduce hydrogen halide and halogen HAP by greater than or equal to 95 percent by weight in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(i\)\(C\)](#) of this section, you must meet the requirements in [paragraphs \(b\)\(6\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Demonstrate initial compliance with the 95-percent reduction by conducting a performance test and setting a site-specific operating limit(s) for the scrubber in accordance with the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#) and the requirements of [§ 63.994](#) and the requirements referenced therein. You must submit the results of the initial compliance demonstration in the notification of compliance status report. If the performance test report is submitted electronically through the EPA's CEDRI in accordance with [§ 63.2520\(f\)](#), the process unit(s) tested, the pollutant(s) tested, and the date that such performance test was conducted may be submitted in the notification of compliance status report in lieu of the performance test results. The performance test results must be submitted to CEDRI by the date the notification of compliance status report is submitted.

(ii) Install, operate, and maintain CPMS for the scrubber as specified in [§§ 63.994\(c\)](#) and [63.2450\(k\)](#), instead of as specified in [§ 63.1258\(b\)\(5\)\(i\)\(C\)](#). You must also comply with the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#), as applicable.

(7) If flow to the scrubber could be intermittent, you must install, calibrate, and operate a flow indicator as specified in [§ 63.2460\(c\)\(7\)](#).

(8) Use the operating day as the averaging period for CEMS data and scrubber parameter monitoring data.

(9) The requirements in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section do not apply to emissions from storage tanks during periods of planned routine maintenance of the control device that do not exceed 240 hr/yr. You may submit an application to the Administrator requesting an extension of this time limit to a total of 360 hr/yr in accordance with the procedures specified in [§ 63.2470\(d\)](#). You must comply with the recordkeeping and reporting specified in [§§ 63.998\(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [63.999\(c\)\(4\)](#) for periods of planned routine maintenance.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [70 FR 38559](#), July 1, 2005; [85 FR 49150](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 63.2515 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) **General.** Except as specified in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, you must submit all of the notifications in [§§ 63.6\(h\)\(4\)](#) and [\(5\)](#), [63.7\(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#), [63.8\(e\)](#) and [\(f\)\(4\)](#) and [\(6\)](#), and [63.9\(b\)](#) through [\(h\)](#) of subpart A that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) **Initial notification.**

(1) As specified in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(2\)](#), if you startup your affected source before November 10, 2003, you must submit an initial notification not later than 120 calendar days after November 10, 2003, or no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later.

(2) As specified in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(3\)](#), if you startup your new affected source on or after November 10, 2003, you must submit an initial notification not later than 120 calendar days after you become subject to this subpart.

(c) **Notification of performance test.** If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a notification of intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in [§ 63.7\(b\)\(1\)](#). For any performance test required as part of the initial compliance procedures for batch process vents in table 2 to this subpart, you must also submit the test plan required by [§ 63.7\(c\)](#) and the emission profile with the notification of the performance test.

(d) **Supplement to Notification of Compliance Status.** You must also submit supplements to the Notification of Compliance Status as specified in [§ 63.2520\(d\)\(3\)](#) through [\(5\)](#).

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [85 FR 49150](#), Aug. 12, 2020; [85 FR 73903](#), Nov. 19, 2020]

§ 63.2520 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 11 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under [§ 63.10\(a\)](#), you must submit each report by the date in table 11 to this subpart and according to [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) The first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in [§ 63.2445](#) and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first 6 months after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in [§ 63.2445](#).

(2) The first compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than August 31 or February 28, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first reporting period specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(3) Each subsequent compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) Each subsequent compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than August 31 or February 28, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to [40 CFR part 70](#) or [40 CFR part 71](#), and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to [40 CFR 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) or [40 CFR 71.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section.

(c) **Precompliance report.** You must submit a precompliance report to request approval for any of the items in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(8\)](#) of this section. We will either approve or disapprove the report within 90 days after we receive it. If we disapprove the report, you must still be in compliance with the emission limitations and work practice standards in this subpart by the compliance date. To change any of the information submitted in the report, you must notify us 60 days before the planned change is to be implemented.

(1) Requests for approval to set operating limits for parameters other than those specified in [§§ 63.2455 through 63.2485](#) and referenced therein. Alternatively, you may make these requests according to [§ 63.8\(f\)](#).

(2) Descriptions of daily or per batch demonstrations to verify that control devices subject to [§ 63.2450\(k\)\(6\)](#) are operating as designed.

(3) A description of the test conditions, data, calculations, and other information used to establish operating limits according to [§ 63.2460\(c\)\(3\)](#).

(4) Data and rationale used to support an engineering assessment to calculate uncontrolled emissions in accordance with [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#). This requirement does not apply to calculations of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions as specified in [§ 63.2465\(b\)](#), to determinations that the total HAP concentration is less than 50 ppmv, or if you use previous test data to establish the uncontrolled emissions.

(5) The pollution prevention demonstration plan required in [§ 63.2495\(c\)\(1\)](#), if you are complying with the pollution prevention alternative.

(6) Documentation of the practices that you will implement to minimize HAP emissions from streams that contain energetics and organic peroxides, and rationale for why meeting the emission limit specified in tables 1 through 7 to this subpart would create an undue safety hazard.

(7) For fabric filters that are monitored with bag leak detectors, an operation and maintenance plan that describes proper operation and maintenance procedures, and a corrective action plan that describes corrective actions to be taken, and the timing of those actions, when the PM concentration exceeds the set point and activates the alarm.

(8) For halogen reduction device other than a scrubber, procedures for establishing monitoring parameters as required by [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(3\)\(ii\)](#).

(d) **Notification of compliance status report.** You must submit a notification of compliance status report according to the schedule in [paragraph \(d\)\(1\)](#) of this section, and the notification of compliance status report must contain the information specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) You must submit the notification of compliance status report no later than 150 days after the applicable compliance date specified in [§ 63.2445](#).

(2) The notification of compliance status report must include the information in [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(ix\)](#) of this section.

(i) The results of any applicability determinations, emission calculations, or analyses used to identify and quantify HAP usage or HAP emissions from the affected source.

(ii) The results of emissions profiles, performance tests, engineering analyses, design evaluations, flare compliance assessments, inspections and repairs, and calculations used to demonstrate initial compliance according to [§§ 63.2455](#) through [63.2485](#). For performance tests, results must include descriptions of sampling and analysis procedures and quality

assurance procedures. If the performance test report is submitted electronically through the EPA's CEDRI in accordance with [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section, the process unit(s) tested, the pollutant(s) tested, and the date that such performance test was conducted may be submitted in the notification of compliance status report in lieu of the performance test results. The performance test results must be submitted to CEDRI by the date the notification of compliance status report is submitted.

(iii) Descriptions of monitoring devices, monitoring frequencies, and the operating limits established during the initial compliance demonstrations, including data and calculations to support the levels you establish.

(iv) All operating scenarios.

(v) Descriptions of worst-case operating and/or testing conditions for control devices.

(vi) Identification of parts of the affected source subject to overlapping requirements described in [§ 63.2535](#) and the authority under which you will comply.

(vii) The information specified in [§ 63.1039\(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) for each process subject to the work practice standards for equipment leaks in Table 6 to this subpart.

(viii) Identify storage tanks for which you are complying with the vapor balancing alternative in [§ 63.2470\(e\)](#).

(ix) Records as specified in [§ 63.2535\(l\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of process units used to create a PUG and calculations of the initial primary product of the PUG.

(3) For flares subject to the requirements of [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#), you must also submit the information in this [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) in a supplement to the Notification of Compliance Status within 150 days after the first applicable compliance date for flare monitoring. In lieu of the information required in [§ 63.987\(b\)](#) of subpart SS, the supplement to the Notification of Compliance Status must include flare design (e.g., steam-assisted, air-assisted, non-assisted, or pressure-assisted multi-point); all visible emission readings, heat content determinations, flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the initial visible emissions demonstration required by [§ 63.670\(h\)](#) of subpart CC, as applicable; and all periods during the compliance determination when the pilot flame or flare flame is absent.

(4) For pressure relief devices subject to the pressure release management work practice standards in [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(3\)](#), you must also submit the information listed in [paragraphs \(d\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section in a supplement to the Notification of Compliance Status within 150 days after the first applicable compliance date for pressure relief device monitoring.

(i) A description of the monitoring system to be implemented, including the relief devices and process parameters to be monitored, and a description of the alarms or other methods by which operators will be notified of a pressure release.

(ii) A description of the prevention measures to be implemented for each affected pressure relief device.

(5) For process vents, storage tanks, and equipment leaks subject to the requirements of [§ 63.2493](#), you must also submit the information in this [paragraph \(d\)\(5\)](#) in a supplement to the Notification of Compliance Status within 150 days after the first applicable compliance date. The supplement to the Notification of Compliance Status must identify all process vents, storage tanks, and equipment that are in ethylene oxide service as defined in [§ 63.2550](#), the method(s) used to control ethylene oxide emissions from each process vent and storage tank (*i.e.*, use of a flare, scrubber, or other control device), the method(s) used to control ethylene oxide emissions from equipment (*i.e.*, [subpart UU](#) or [H of this part](#), or [40 CFR part 65, subpart F](#)), and the information specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For process vents, include all uncontrolled, undiluted ethylene oxide concentration measurements, and the calculations you used to determine the total uncontrolled ethylene oxide mass emission rate for the sum of all vent gas streams.

(ii) For storage tanks, include the concentration of ethylene oxide of the fluid stored in each storage tank.

(iii) For equipment, include the percent ethylene oxide content of the process fluid and the method used to determine it.

(e) **Compliance report.** The compliance report must contain the information specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(17\)](#) of this section. On and after August 12, 2023 or once the reporting template for this subpart has been available on the CEDRI website for 1 year, whichever date is later, you must submit all subsequent reports to the EPA via the CEDRI, which can be accessed through the EPA's CDX (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>). The EPA will make all the information submitted through CEDRI available to the public without further notice to you. Do not use CEDRI to submit information you claim as CBI. Anything submitted using CEDRI cannot later be claimed to be CBI. You must use the appropriate electronic report template on the CEDRI website (<https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/compliance-and-emissions-data-reporting-interface-cedri>) for this subpart. The date report templates become available will be listed on the CEDRI website. Unless the Administrator or delegated state agency or other authority has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under [§§ 63.9\(i\)](#) and [63.10\(a\)](#) of subpart A, the report must be submitted by the deadline specified in this subpart, regardless of the method in which the report is submitted. Although we do not expect persons to assert a claim of CBI, if you wish to assert a CBI claim, submit a complete report, including information claimed to be CBI, to the EPA. The report must be generated using the appropriate form on the CEDRI website or an alternate electronic file consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the CEDRI website. Submit the file on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage medium and clearly mark the medium as CBI. Mail the electronic medium to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Sector Policies and Programs Division, CORE CBI Office, U.S. EPA Mailroom (C404-02), Attention: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing Sector Lead, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same file with the

CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described in this [paragraph \(e\)](#). All CBI claims must be asserted at the time of submission. Furthermore under CAA section 114(c) emissions data is not entitled to confidential treatment, and the EPA is required to make emissions data available to the public. Thus, emissions data will not be protected as CBI and will be made publicly available. You may assert a claim of EPA system outage or *force majeure* for failure to timely comply with the reporting requirement in this [paragraph \(e\)](#) provided you meet the requirements outlined in [paragraph \(i\)](#) or [\(j\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report. If your report is submitted via CEDRI, the certifier's electronic signature during the submission process replaces the requirement in this paragraph (e)(2).

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. You are no longer required to provide the date of report when the report is submitted via CEDRI.

(4) For each SSM during which excess emissions occur, the compliance report must include records that the procedures specified in your startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan (SSMP) were followed or documentation of actions taken that are not consistent with the SSMP, and include a brief description of each malfunction. On and after August 12, 2023, this [paragraph \(e\)\(4\)](#) no longer applies; however, for historical compliance purposes, a copy of the plan must be retained and available on-site for five years after August 12, 2023.

(5) The compliance report must contain the information on deviations, as defined in [§ 63.2550](#), according to [paragraphs \(e\)\(5\)\(i\), \(ii\), \(iii\), and \(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) If there are no deviations from any emission limit, operating limit or work practice standard specified in this subpart, include a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits, operating limits, or work practice standards during the reporting period.

(ii) For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and work practice standard that occurs at an affected source where you are not using a continuous monitoring system (CMS) to comply with the emission limit or work practice standard in this subpart, you must include the information in [paragraphs \(e\)\(5\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(D\)](#) of this section. This includes periods of SSM.

(A) The total operating time in hours of the affected source during the reporting period.

(B) Except as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)\(ii\)\(D\)](#) of this section, information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(C) Operating logs of processes with batch vents from batch operations for the day(s) during which the deviation occurred, except operating logs are not required for deviations of the work practice standards for equipment leaks.

(D) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)\(ii\)\(B\)](#) of this section no longer applies. Instead, report information for each deviation to meet an applicable standard. For each instance, report the start date, start time, and duration in hours of each deviation. For each deviation, the report must include a list of the affected sources or equipment, an estimate of the quantity in pounds of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit, a description of the method used to estimate the emissions, the cause of the deviation (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(iii) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit occurring at an affected source where you are using a CMS to comply with an emission limit in this subpart, you must include the information in [paragraphs \(e\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) through [\(N\)](#) of this section. This includes periods of SSM.

(A) The start date, start time, and duration in hours that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(B) The start date, start time, and duration in hours that each CEMS was out-of-control and a description of the corrective actions taken.

(C) Except as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(M\)](#) of this section, the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(D) The total duration in hours of all deviations for each CMS during the reporting period, the total operating time in hours of the affected source during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total operating time of the affected source during that reporting period.

(E) Except as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(N\)](#) of this section, a breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to startup, shutdown, control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(F) The total duration in hours of CMS downtime for each CMS during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the affected source during that reporting period.

(G) An identification of each HAP that is known to be in the emission stream.

(H) A brief description of the process units.

(I) The monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model number(s) and the pollutant or parameter monitored.

(J) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(K) Operating logs of processes with batch vents from batch operations for each day(s) during which the deviation occurred.

(L) The operating day or operating block average values of monitored parameters for each day(s) during which the deviation occurred.

(M) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\), paragraph \(e\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(C\)](#) of this section no longer applies. Instead, report the number of deviation to meet an applicable standard. For each instance, report the start date, start time and duration in hours of each deviation. For each deviation, the report must include a list of the affected sources or equipment, an estimate of the quantity in pounds of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit, a description of the method used to estimate the emissions, and the cause of the deviation (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(N) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\), paragraph \(e\)\(5\)\(iii\)\(E\)](#) of this section no longer applies. Instead, report a breakdown of the total duration in hours of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(iv) If you documented in your notification of compliance status report that an MCPU has Group 2 batch process vents because the non-reactive HAP is the only HAP and usage is less than 10,000 lb/yr, the total uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from the batch process vents in an MCPU will be less than 1,000 lb/yr for the anticipated number of standard batches, or total uncontrolled hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions from all batch process vents and continuous process vents in a process are less than 1,000 lb/yr, include the records associated with each calculation required by [§ 63.2525\(e\)](#) that exceeds an applicable HAP usage or emissions threshold.

(6) If you use a CEMS, and there were no periods during which it was out-of-control as specified in [§ 63.8\(c\)\(7\)](#), include a statement that there were no periods during which the CEMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(7) Include each new operating scenario which has been operated since the time period covered by the last compliance report and has not been submitted in the notification of compliance status report or a previous compliance report. For each new operating scenario, you must report the information specified in [§ 63.2525\(b\)](#) and provide verification that the operating conditions for any associated control or treatment device have not been exceeded and that any required calculations and engineering analyses have been performed. For the

purposes of this [paragraph \(e\)\(7\)](#), a revised operating scenario for an existing process is considered to be a new operating scenario.

(8) For process units added to a PUG, you must report the description and rationale specified in [§ 63.2525\(i\)\(4\)](#). You must report your primary product redeterminations specified in [§ 63.2525\(i\)\(5\)](#).

(9) Except as specified in [§§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#), [63.2480\(f\)](#), and [63.2485\(p\)](#) and [\(q\)](#) and [paragraph \(t\)](#) of this section, applicable records and information for periodic reports as specified in referenced [subparts F, G, H, SS, UU, WW](#), and [GGG of this part](#) and subpart F of [40 CFR part 65](#).

(10) Except as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(10\)\(ii\)](#) of this section, whenever you make a process change, or change any of the information submitted in the notification of compliance status report or a previous compliance report, that is not within the scope of an existing operating scenario, you must document the change in your compliance report. A process change does not include moving within a range of conditions identified in the standard batch, and a nonstandard batch does not constitute a process change.

(i) The notification must include all of the information in [paragraphs \(e\)\(10\)\(i\)\(A\) through \(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) A description of the process change.

(B) Revisions to any of the information reported in the original notification of compliance status report under [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section.

(C) Information required by the notification of compliance status report under [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section for changes involving the addition of processes or equipment at the affected source.

(ii) You must submit a report 60 days before the scheduled implementation date of any of the changes identified in [paragraph \(e\)\(10\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#), [\(B\)](#), or [\(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) Any change to the information contained in the precompliance report.

(B) A change in the status of a control device from small to large.

(C) A change from Group 2 to Group 1 for any emission point except for batch process vents that meet the conditions specified in [§ 63.2460\(b\)\(6\)\(i\)](#).

(11) For each flare subject to the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#), the compliance report must include the items specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(11\)\(i\) through \(vi\)](#) of this section in lieu of the information required in [§ 63.999\(c\)\(3\)](#) of subpart SS.

(i) Records as specified in [§ 63.2525\(m\)\(1\)](#) for each 15-minute block during which there was at least one minute when regulated material is routed to a flare and no pilot flame or flare flame is present. Include the start and stop time and date of each 15-minute block.

(ii) Visible emission records as specified in [§ 63.2525\(m\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) for each period of 2 consecutive hours during which visible emissions exceeded a total of 5 minutes.

(iii) The periods specified in [§ 63.2525\(m\)\(6\)](#). Indicate the date and start and end times for each period, and the net heating value operating parameter(s) determined following the methods in [§ 63.670\(k\)](#) through [\(n\)](#) of subpart CC as applicable.

(iv) For flaring events meeting the criteria in [§§ 63.670\(o\)\(3\)](#) of subpart CC and 63.2450(e)(5)(v):

(A) The start and stop time and date of the flaring event.

(B) The length of time in minutes for which emissions were visible from the flare during the event.

(C) For steam-assisted, air-assisted, and non-assisted flares, the start date, start time, and duration in minutes for periods of time that the flare tip velocity exceeds the maximum flare tip velocity determined using the methods in [§ 63.670\(d\)\(2\)](#) of subpart CC and the maximum 15-minute block average flare tip velocity in ft/sec recorded during the event.

(D) Results of the root cause and corrective actions analysis completed during the reporting period, including the corrective actions implemented during the reporting period and, if applicable, the implementation schedule for planned corrective actions to be implemented subsequent to the reporting period.

(v) For pressure-assisted multi-point flares, the periods of time when the pressure monitor(s) on the main flare header show the burners operating outside the range of the manufacturer's specifications. Indicate the date and start and end times for each period.

(vi) For pressure-assisted multi-point flares, the periods of time when the staging valve position indicator monitoring system indicates a stage should not be in operation and is or when a stage should be in operation and is not. Indicate the date and start and end times for each period.

(12) For bypass lines subject to the requirements [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(6\)](#), the compliance report must include the start date, start time, duration in hours, estimate of the volume of gas in standard cubic feet, the concentration of organic HAP in the gas in parts per million by volume and the resulting mass emissions of organic HAP in pounds that bypass a control device. For periods when the flow indicator is not operating, report the start date, start time, and duration in hours.

(13) For each nonregenerative adsorber and regenerative adsorber that is regenerated offsite subject to the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(7\)](#), you must report the date of each instance when breakthrough, as defined in [§ 63.2550\(i\)](#), is detected between the first and second adsorber and the adsorber is not replaced according to [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(7\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#).

(14) For any maintenance vent release exceeding the applicable limits in [§ 63.2450\(v\)\(1\)](#), the compliance report must include the information specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(14\)\(i\) through \(iv\)](#) of this section. For the purposes of this reporting requirement, if you comply with [§ 63.2450\(v\)\(1\)\(iv\)](#) then you must report each venting event conducted under those provisions and include an explanation for each event as to why utilization of this alternative was required.

(i) Identification of the maintenance vent and the equipment served by the maintenance vent.

(ii) The date and time the maintenance vent was opened to the atmosphere.

(iii) The lower explosive limit in percent, vessel pressure in psig, or mass in pounds of VOC in the equipment, as applicable, at the start of atmospheric venting. If the 5 psig vessel pressure option in [§ 63.2450\(v\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) was used and active purging was initiated while the lower explosive limit was 10 percent or greater, also include the lower explosive limit of the vapors at the time active purging was initiated.

(iv) An estimate of the mass in pounds of organic HAP released during the entire atmospheric venting event.

(15) Compliance reports for pressure relief devices subject to the requirements [§ 63.2480\(e\)](#) must include the information specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(15\)\(i\) through \(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For pressure relief devices in organic HAP gas or vapor service, pursuant to [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(1\)](#), report the instrument readings and dates for all readings of 500 ppmv or greater.

(ii) For pressure relief devices in organic HAP gas or vapor service subject to [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(2\)](#), report the instrument readings and dates of instrument monitoring conducted.

(iii) For pressure relief devices in organic HAP service subject to [§ 63.2480\(e\)\(3\)](#), report each pressure release to the atmosphere, including the start date, start time, and duration in minutes of the pressure release and an estimate of the mass quantity in pounds of each organic HAP released; the results of any root cause analysis and corrective action analysis completed during the reporting period, including the corrective actions implemented during the reporting period; and, if applicable, the implementation schedule for planned corrective actions to be implemented subsequent to the reporting period.

(16) For each heat exchange system subject to [§ 63.2490\(d\)](#), beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), the reporting requirements of [§ 63.104\(f\)\(2\)](#) no longer apply; instead, the compliance report must include the information specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(16\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) of this section.

(i) The number of heat exchange systems at the plant site subject to the monitoring requirements in [§ 63.2490\(d\)](#) during the reporting period;

(ii) The number of heat exchange systems subject to the monitoring requirements in [§ 63.2490\(d\)](#) at the plant site found to be leaking during the reporting period;

(iii) For each monitoring location where the total strippable hydrocarbon concentration or total hydrocarbon mass emissions rate was determined to be equal to or greater than the applicable leak definitions specified in [§ 63.2490\(d\)\(1\)\(v\)](#) during the reporting period, identification of the monitoring location (e.g., unique monitoring location or heat exchange system ID number), the measured total strippable hydrocarbon concentration or total hydrocarbon mass emissions rate, the date the leak was first identified, and, if applicable, the date the source of the leak was identified;

(iv) For leaks that were repaired during the reporting period (including delayed repairs), identification of the monitoring location associated with the repaired leak, the total strippable hydrocarbon concentration or total hydrocarbon mass emissions rate measured during re-monitoring to verify repair, and the re-monitoring date (i.e., the effective date of repair); and

(v) For each delayed repair, identification of the monitoring location associated with the leak for which repair is delayed, the date when the delay of repair began, the date the repair is expected to be completed (if the leak is not repaired during the reporting period), the total strippable hydrocarbon concentration or total hydrocarbon mass emissions rate and date of each monitoring event conducted on the delayed repair during the reporting period, and an estimate in pounds of the potential total hydrocarbon emissions over the reporting period associated with the delayed repair.

(17) For process vents and storage tanks in ethylene oxide service subject to the requirements of [§ 63.2493](#), the compliance report must include:

(i) The periods specified in [§ 63.2525\(s\)\(4\)](#). Indicate the date and start and end times for each period.

(ii) If you obtain an instrument reading greater than 500 ppmv of a leak when monitoring a pressure vessel in accordance with [§ 63.2493\(c\)\(2\)](#), submit a copy of the records specified in [§ 63.2525\(s\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#).

(iii) Reports for equipment subject to the requirements of [§ 63.2493](#) as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(9\)](#) of this section.

(f) **Performance test reports.** Beginning no later than October 13, 2020, you must submit performance test reports in accordance with this [paragraph \(f\)](#). Unless otherwise specified in this subpart, within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test required by this subpart, you must submit the results of the performance test following the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) **Data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT website (<https://www.epa.gov/electronic-reporting-air-emissions/electronic-reporting-tool-ert>) at the time of the test.** Submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via CEDRI, which can be accessed through the EPA's CDX (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>). The data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, you may submit an electronic file consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT website.

(2) **Data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the test.** The results of the performance test must be included as an attachment in the ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. Submit the ERT generated package or alternative file to the EPA via CEDRI.

(3) **Confidential business information (CBI).** The EPA will make all the information submitted through CEDRI available to the public without further notice to you. Do not use CEDRI to submit information you claim as CBI. Anything submitted using CEDRI cannot later be claimed to be CBI. Although we do not expect persons to assert a claim of CBI, if you wish to assert a CBI claim, you must submit a complete file, including information claimed to be CBI, to the EPA. The file must be generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. Submit the file on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage medium and clearly mark the medium as CBI. Mail the electronic medium to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Sector Policies and Programs Division, CORE CBI Office, U.S. EPA Mailroom (C404-02), Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described in [paragraph \(f\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section. All CBI claims must be asserted at the time of submission. Furthermore, under CAA section 114(c) emissions data is not entitled to confidential treatment, and the EPA is required to make emissions data available to the public. Thus, emissions data will not be protected as CBI and will be made publicly available.

(g) **CEMS relative accuracy test audit (RATA) Performance evaluation reports.** Beginning no later than October 13, 2020, you must start submitting CEMS RATA performance evaluation reports in accordance with this [paragraph \(g\)](#). Unless otherwise specified in this subpart, within 60 days after the date of completing each continuous monitoring system performance evaluation (as defined in [§ 63.2](#)), you must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) ***Performance evaluations of CMS measuring RATA pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the evaluation.*** Submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via CEDRI, which can be accessed through the EPA's CDX. The data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT. Alternatively, you may submit an electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website.

(2) ***Performance evaluations of CMS measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT website at the time of the evaluation.*** The results of the performance evaluation must be included as an attachment in the ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. Submit the ERT generated package or alternative file to the EPA via CEDRI.

(3) ***Confidential business information (CBI).*** The EPA will make all the information submitted through CEDRI available to the public without further notice to you. Do not use CEDRI to submit information you claim as CBI. Anything submitted using CEDRI cannot later be claimed to be CBI. Although we do not expect persons to assert a claim of CBI, if you wish to assert a CBI claim, you must submit a complete file, including information claimed to be CBI, to the EPA. The file must be generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT website. Submit the file on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage medium and clearly mark the medium as CBI. Mail the electronic medium to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Sector Policies and Programs Division, CORE CBI Office, U.S. EPA Mailroom (C404-02), Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section. All CBI claims must be asserted at the time of submission. Furthermore, under CAA section 114(c) emissions data is not entitled to confidential treatment, and the EPA is required to make emissions data available to the public. Thus, emissions data will not be protected as CBI and will be made publicly available.

(h) ***Claims of EPA system outage.*** If you are required to electronically submit a report through CEDRI in the EPA's CDX, you may assert a claim of EPA system outage for failure to timely comply with that reporting requirement. To assert a claim of EPA system outage, you must meet the requirements outlined in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\)](#) through [\(7\)](#) of this section.

(1) You must have been or will be precluded from accessing CEDRI and submitting a required report within the time prescribed due to an outage of either the EPA's CEDRI or CDX systems.

(2) The outage must have occurred within the period of time beginning five business days prior to the date that the submission is due.

(3) The outage may be planned or unplanned.

(4) You must submit notification to the Administrator in writing as soon as possible following the date you first knew, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or has caused a delay in reporting.

(5) You must provide to the Administrator a written description identifying:

(i) The date(s) and time(s) when CDX or CEDRI was accessed and the system was unavailable;

(ii) A rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to EPA system outage;

(iii) A description of measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and

(iv) The date by which you propose to report, or if you have already met that reporting requirement at the time of the notification, the date you reported.

(6) The decision to accept the claim of EPA system outage and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator.

(7) In any circumstance, the report must be submitted electronically as soon as possible after the outage is resolved.

(i) ***Claims of force majeure.*** If you are required to electronically submit a report through CEDRI in the EPA's CDX, you may assert a claim of *force majeure* for failure to timely comply with that reporting requirement. To assert a claim of *force majeure*, you must meet the requirements outlined in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\) through \(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) You may submit a claim if a *force majeure* event is about to occur, occurs, or has occurred or there are lingering effects from such an event within the period of time beginning five business days prior to the date the submission is due. For the purposes of this [paragraph \(i\)\(1\)](#), a *force majeure* event is defined as an event that will be or has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of the affected facility, its contractors, or any entity controlled by the affected facility that prevents you from complying with the requirement to submit a report electronically within the time period prescribed. Examples of such events are acts of nature (*e.g.*, hurricanes, earthquakes, or floods), acts of war or terrorism, or equipment failure or safety hazard beyond the control of the affected facility (*e.g.*, large scale power outage).

(2) You must submit notification to the Administrator in writing as soon as possible following the date you first knew, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or has caused a delay in reporting.

(3) You must provide to the Administrator:

(i) A written description of the *force majeure* event;

(ii) A rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to the *force majeure* event;

(iii) A description of measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and

(iv) The date by which you propose to report, or if you have already met the reporting requirement at the time of the notification, the date you reported.

(4) The decision to accept the claim of *force majeure* and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator.

(5) In any circumstance, the reporting must occur as soon as possible after the *force majeure* event occurs.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [70 FR 38560](#), July 1, 2005; [71 FR 40336](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49150](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2525 What records must I keep?

You must keep the records specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(t\)](#) of this section.

(a) Except as specified in [§§ 63.2450\(e\)\(4\)](#), [63.2480\(f\)](#), and [63.2485\(p\)](#) and [\(q\)](#) and [paragraph \(t\)](#) of this section, each applicable record required by [subpart A of this part](#) and in referenced [subparts F, G, SS, UU, WW](#), and [GGG of this part](#) and in referenced subpart F of [40 CFR part 65](#).

(b) Records of each operating scenario as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(8\)](#) of this section.

(1) A description of the process and the type of process equipment used.

(2) An identification of related process vents, including their associated emissions episodes if not complying with the alternative standard in [§ 63.2505](#); wastewater point of determination (POD); storage tanks; and transfer racks.

(3) The applicable control requirements of this subpart, including the level of required control, and for vents, the level of control for each vent.

(4) The control device or treatment process used, as applicable, including a description of operating and/or testing conditions for any associated control device.

(5) The process vents, wastewater POD, transfer racks, and storage tanks (including those from other processes) that are simultaneously routed to the control device or treatment process(s).

(6) The applicable monitoring requirements of this subpart and any parametric level that assures compliance for all emissions routed to the control device or treatment process.

(7) Calculations and engineering analyses required to demonstrate compliance.

(8) For reporting purposes, a change to any of these elements not previously reported, except for [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)](#) of this section, constitutes a new operating scenario.

(c) A schedule or log of operating scenarios for processes with batch vents from batch operations updated each time a different operating scenario is put into effect.

(d) The information specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section for Group 1 batch process vents in compliance with a percent reduction emission limit in Table 2 to this subpart if some of the vents are controlled to less the percent reduction requirement.

(1) Records of whether each batch operated was considered a standard batch.

(2) The estimated uncontrolled and controlled emissions for each batch that is considered to be a nonstandard batch.

(e) The information specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#), [\(3\)](#), or [\(4\)](#) of this section, as applicable, for each process with Group 2 batch process vents or uncontrolled hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions from the sum of all batch and continuous process vents less than 1,000 lb/yr. No records are required for situations described in [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) of this section.

(1) No records are required if you documented in your notification of compliance status report that the MCPU meets any of the situations described in [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)\(i\)](#), [\(ii\)](#), or [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The MCPU does not process, use, or generate HAP.

(ii) You control the Group 2 batch process vents using a flare that meets the requirements of [§ 63.987](#) or [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#), as applicable.

(iii) You control the Group 2 batch process vents using a control device for which your determination of worst case for initial compliance includes the contribution of all Group 2 batch process vents.

(2) If you documented in your notification of compliance status report that an MCPU has Group 2 batch process vents because the non-reactive organic HAP is the only HAP and usage is less than 10,000 lb/yr, as specified in [§ 63.2460\(b\)\(7\)](#), you must keep records of the amount of HAP material used, and calculate the daily rolling annual sum of the amount used no less frequently than monthly. If a record indicates usage exceeds 10,000 lb/yr, you must estimate emissions for the preceding 12 months based on the number of batches operated and the estimated emissions for a standard batch, and you must begin recordkeeping as specified

in [paragraph \(e\)\(4\)](#) of this section. After 1 year, you may revert to recording only usage if the usage during the year is less than 10,000 lb.

(3) If you documented in your notification of compliance status report that total uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from the batch process vents in an MCPU will be less than 1,000 lb/yr for the anticipated number of standard batches, then you must keep records of the number of batches operated and calculate a daily rolling annual sum of batches operated no less frequently than monthly. If the number of batches operated results in organic HAP emissions that exceed 1,000 lb/yr, you must estimate emissions for the preceding 12 months based on the number of batches operated and the estimated emissions for a standard batch, and you must begin recordkeeping as specified in [paragraph \(e\)\(4\)](#) of this section. After 1 year, you may revert to recording only the number of batches if the number of batches operated during the year results in less than 1,000 lb of organic HAP emissions.

(4) If you meet none of the conditions specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section, you must keep records of the information specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) A record of the day each batch was completed and/or the operating hours per day for continuous operations with hydrogen halide and halogen emissions.

(ii) A record of whether each batch operated was considered a standard batch.

(iii) The estimated uncontrolled and controlled emissions for each batch that is considered to be a nonstandard batch.

(iv) Records of the daily 365-day rolling summations of emissions, or alternative records that correlate to the emissions (e.g., number of batches), calculated no less frequently than monthly.

(f) A record of each time a safety device is opened to avoid unsafe conditions in accordance with [§ 63.2450\(p\)](#).

(g) Records of the results of each CPMS calibration check and the maintenance performed, as specified in [§ 63.2450\(k\)\(1\)](#).

(h) Except as specified in [paragraph \(1\)](#) of this section, for each CEMS, you must keep records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether the deviation occurred during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction or during another period.

(i) For each PUG, you must keep records specified in [paragraphs \(i\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) Descriptions of the MCPU and other process units in the initial PUG required by [§ 63.2535\(l\)\(1\)\(v\)](#).

(2) Rationale for including each MCPU and other process unit in the initial PUG (*i.e.*, identify the overlapping equipment between process units) required by [§ 63.2535\(l\)\(1\)\(v\)](#).

(3) Calculations used to determine the primary product for the initial PUG required by [§ 63.2535\(l\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#).

(4) Descriptions of process units added to the PUG after the creation date and rationale for including the additional process units in the PUG as required by [§ 63.2535\(l\)\(1\)\(v\)](#).

(5) The calculation of each primary product redetermination required by [§ 63.2535\(l\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#).

(j) In the SSMP required by [§ 63.6\(e\)\(3\)](#) of subpart A, you are not required to include Group 2 emission points, unless those emission points are used in an emissions average. For equipment leaks, the SSMP requirement is limited to control devices and is optional for other equipment. On and after August 12, 2023, this [paragraph \(j\)](#) no longer applies.

(k) For each bag leak detector used to monitor PM HAP emissions from a fabric filter, maintain records of any bag leak detection alarm, including the date and time, with a brief explanation of the cause of the alarm and the corrective action taken.

(l) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), [paragraph \(h\)](#) of this section no longer applies. Instead, for each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard, you must keep a record of the information specified in [paragraph \(l\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section. The records shall be maintained as specified in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(1\)](#) of subpart A.

(1) In the event that an affected unit does not meet an applicable standard, record the number of deviations. For each deviation record the date, time, and duration of each deviation.

(2) For each deviation from an applicable standard, record and retain a list of the affected sources or equipment, an estimate of the quantity of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit and a description of the method used to estimate the emissions.

(3) Record actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with [§ 63.2450\(u\)](#) and any corrective actions taken to return the affected unit to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(m) For each flare subject to the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#), you must keep records specified in [paragraphs \(m\)\(1\)](#) through [\(14\)](#) of this section in lieu of the information required in [§ 63.998\(a\)\(1\)](#) of subpart SS.

(1) Retain records of the output of the monitoring device used to detect the presence of a pilot flame or flare flame as required in [§ 63.670\(b\)](#) of subpart CC and the presence of a pilot flame as required in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)\(viii\)\(D\)](#) for a minimum of 2 years. Retain records of each 15-minute block during which there was at least one minute that no pilot flame or flare flame is present when regulated material is routed to a flare for a minimum of 5 years. For a pressure-assisted multi-point flare that uses cross-lighting, retain records of each 15-minute

block during which there was at least one minute that no pilot flame is present on each stage when regulated material is routed to a flare for a minimum of 5 years. You may reduce the collected minute-by-minute data to a 15-minute block basis with an indication of whether there was at least one minute where no pilot flame or flare flame was present.

(2) Retain records of daily visible emissions observations as specified in [paragraphs \(m\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(iv\)](#) of this section, as applicable, for a minimum of 3 years.

(i) To determine when visible emissions observations are required, the record must identify all periods when regulated material is vented to the flare.

(ii) If visible emissions observations are performed using Method 22 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), then the record must identify whether the visible emissions observation was performed, the results of each observation, total duration of observed visible emissions, and whether it was a 5-minute or 2-hour observation. Record the date and start time of each visible emissions observation.

(iii) If a video surveillance camera is used pursuant to [§ 63.670\(h\)\(2\)](#) of subpart CC, then the record must include all video surveillance images recorded, with time and date stamps.

(iv) For each 2 hour period for which visible emissions are observed for more than 5 minutes in 2 consecutive hours, then the record must include the date and start and end time of the 2 hour period and an estimate of the cumulative number of minutes in the 2 hour period for which emissions were visible.

(3) The 15-minute block average cumulative flows for flare vent gas and, if applicable, total steam, perimeter assist air, and premix assist air specified to be monitored under [§ 63.670\(i\)](#) of subpart CC, along with the date and time interval for the 15-minute block. If multiple monitoring locations are used to determine cumulative vent gas flow, total steam, perimeter assist air, and premix assist air, then retain records of the 15-minute block average flows for each monitoring location for a minimum of 2 years, and retain the 15-minute block average cumulative flows that are used in subsequent calculations for a minimum of 5 years. If pressure and temperature monitoring is used, then retain records of the 15-minute block average temperature, pressure, and molecular weight of the flare vent gas or assist gas stream for each measurement location used to determine the 15-minute block average cumulative flows for a minimum of 2 years, and retain the 15-minute block average cumulative flows that are used in subsequent calculations for a minimum of 5 years.

(4) The flare vent gas compositions specified to be monitored under [§ 63.670\(j\)](#) of subpart CC. Retain records of individual component concentrations from each compositional analysis for a minimum of 2 years. If an NHVvg analyzer is used, retain records of the 15-minute block average values for a minimum of 5 years.

(5) Each 15-minute block average operating parameter calculated following the methods specified in [§ 63.670\(k\)](#) through [\(n\)](#) of subpart CC, as applicable.

- (6) All periods during which operating values are outside of the applicable operating limits specified in §§ 63.670(d) through (f) of subpart CC and 63.2450(e)(5)(viii) when regulated material is being routed to the flare.
- (7) All periods during which you do not perform flare monitoring according to the procedures in § 63.670(g) through (j) of subpart CC.
- (8) For pressure-assisted multi-point flares, if a stage of burners on the flare uses cross-lighting, then a record of any changes made to the distance between burners.
- (9) For pressure-assisted multi-point flares, all periods when the pressure monitor(s) on the main flare header show burners are operating outside the range of the manufacturer's specifications. Indicate the date and time for each period, the pressure measurement, the stage(s) and number of burners affected, and the range of manufacturer's specifications.
- (10) For pressure-assisted multi-point flares, all periods when the staging valve position indicator monitoring system indicates a stage of the pressure-assisted multi-point flare should not be in operation and when a stage of the pressure-assisted multi-point flare should be in operation and is not. Indicate the date and time for each period, whether the stage was supposed to be open, but was closed or vice versa, and the stage(s) and number of burners affected.
- (11) Records of periods when there is flow of vent gas to the flare, but when there is no flow of regulated material to the flare, including the start and stop time and dates of periods of no regulated material flow.
- (12) Records when the flow of vent gas exceeds the smokeless capacity of the flare, including start and stop time and dates of the flaring event.
- (13) Records of the root cause analysis and corrective action analysis conducted as required in §§ 63.670(o)(3) of subpart CC and 63.2450(e)(5)(v), including an identification of the affected flare, the date and duration of the event, a statement noting whether the event resulted from the same root cause(s) identified in a previous analysis and either a description of the recommended corrective action(s) or an explanation of why corrective action is not necessary under § 63.670(o)(5)(i) of subpart CC.
- (14) For any corrective action analysis for which implementation of corrective actions are required in § 63.670(o)(5) of subpart CC, a description of the corrective action(s) completed within the first 45 days following the discharge and, for action(s) not already completed, a schedule for implementation, including proposed commencement and completion dates.
- (n) For each flow event from a bypass line subject to the requirements in § 63.2450(e)(6), you must maintain records sufficient to determine whether or not the detected flow included flow requiring control. For each flow event from a bypass line requiring control that is released either directly to the atmosphere or to a control device not meeting the requirements specified in Tables 1 through 7 to this subpart, you must include an estimate of the volume of gas, the

concentration of organic HAP in the gas and the resulting emissions of organic HAP that bypassed the control device using process knowledge and engineering estimates.

(o) For each nonregenerative adsorber and regenerative adsorber that is regenerated offsite subject to the requirements in § 63.2450(e)(7), you must keep the applicable records specified in [paragraphs \(o\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Outlet HAP or TOC concentration for each adsorber bed measured during each performance test conducted.

(2) Daily outlet HAP or TOC concentration.

(3) Date and time you last replaced the adsorbent.

(4) If you conduct monitoring less frequently than daily as specified in § 63.2450(e)(7)(iii)(B), you must record the average life of the bed.

(p) For each maintenance vent opening subject to the requirements in § 63.2450(v), you must keep the applicable records specified in [paragraphs \(p\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) You must maintain standard site procedures used to deinventory equipment for safety purposes (*e.g.*, hot work or vessel entry procedures) to document the procedures used to meet the requirements in § 63.2450(v). The current copy of the procedures must be retained and available on-site at all times. Previous versions of the standard site procedures, as applicable, must be retained for five years.

(2) If complying with the requirements of § 63.2450(v)(1)(i) and the lower explosive limit at the time of the vessel opening exceeds 10 percent, identification of the maintenance vent, the process units or equipment associated with the maintenance vent, the date of maintenance vent opening, and the lower explosive limit at the time of the vessel opening.

(3) If complying with the requirements of § 63.2450(v)(1)(ii) and either the vessel pressure at the time of the vessel opening exceeds 5 psig or the lower explosive limit at the time of the active purging was initiated exceeds 10 percent, identification of the maintenance vent, the process units or equipment associated with the maintenance vent, the date of maintenance vent opening, the pressure of the vessel or equipment at the time of discharge to the atmosphere and, if applicable, the lower explosive limit of the vapors in the equipment when active purging was initiated.

(4) If complying with the requirements of § 63.2450(v)(1)(iii), records of the estimating procedures used to determine the total quantity of VOC in the equipment and the type and size limits of equipment that contain less than 50 pounds of VOC at the time of maintenance vent opening. For each maintenance vent opening that contains greater than 50 pounds of VOC for which the deinventory procedures specified in [paragraph \(p\)\(1\)](#) of this section are not followed or for which the equipment opened exceeds the type and size limits established in the records specified in this [paragraph \(p\)\(4\)](#), records that identify the maintenance vent,

the process units or equipment associated with the maintenance vent, the date of maintenance vent opening, and records used to estimate the total quantity of VOC in the equipment at the time the maintenance vent was opened to the atmosphere.

(5) If complying with the requirements of § 63.2450(v)(1)(iv), identification of the maintenance vent, the process units or equipment associated with the maintenance vent, records documenting actions taken to comply with other applicable alternatives and why utilization of this alternative was required, the date of maintenance vent opening, the equipment pressure and lower explosive limit of the vapors in the equipment at the time of discharge, an indication of whether active purging was performed and the pressure of the equipment during the installation or removal of the blind if active purging was used, the duration the maintenance vent was open during the blind installation or removal process, and records used to estimate the total quantity of VOC in the equipment at the time the maintenance vent was opened to the atmosphere for each applicable maintenance vent opening.

(q) For each pressure relief device subject to the pressure release management work practice standards in § 63.2480(e), you must keep the records specified in [paragraphs \(q\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Records of the prevention measures implemented as required in § 63.2480(e)(3)(ii).

(2) Records of the number of releases during each calendar year and the number of those releases for which the root cause was determined to be a *force majeure* event. Keep these records for the current calendar year and the past 5 calendar years.

(3) For each release to the atmosphere, you must keep the records specified in [paragraphs \(q\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) The start and end time and date of each pressure release to the atmosphere.

(ii) Records of any data, assumptions, and calculations used to estimate of the mass quantity of each organic HAP released during the event.

(iii) Records of the root cause analysis and corrective action analysis conducted as required in § 63.2480(e)(3)(iii), including an identification of the affected facility, a statement noting whether the event resulted from the same root cause(s) identified in a previous analysis and either a description of the recommended corrective action(s) or an explanation of why corrective action is not necessary under § 63.2480(e)(7)(i).

(iv) For any corrective action analysis for which implementation of corrective actions are required in § 63.2480(e)(7), a description of the corrective action(s) completed within the first 45 days following the discharge and, for action(s) not already completed, a schedule for implementation, including proposed commencement and completion dates.

(r) For each heat exchange system, beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in § 63.2445(g), the recordkeeping requirements of § 63.104(f)(1) no longer apply; instead, you must keep records in [paragraphs \(r\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Monitoring data required by § 63.2490(d) that indicate a leak, the date the leak was detected, or, if applicable, the basis for determining there is no leak.

(2) The dates of efforts to repair leaks.

(3) The method or procedures used to confirm repair of a leak and the date the repair was confirmed.

(4) Documentation of delay of repair as specified in [paragraphs \(r\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) The reason(s) for delaying repair.

(ii) A schedule for completing the repair as soon as practical.

(iii) The date and concentration or mass emissions rate of the leak as first identified and the results of all subsequent monitoring events during the delay of repair.

(iv) An estimate of the potential total hydrocarbon emissions from the leaking heat exchange system or heat exchanger for each required delay of repair monitoring interval following the procedures in [paragraphs \(r\)\(4\)\(iv\)\(A\)](#) through [\(C\)](#) of this section.

(A) If you comply with the total strippable hydrocarbon concentration leak action level, as specified in § 63.2490(d)(1)(iv), you must calculate the mass emissions rate by complying with the requirements of § 63.2490(d)(1)(iii)(B) or by determining the mass flow rate of the cooling water at the monitoring location where the leak was detected. If the monitoring location is an individual cooling tower riser, determine the total cooling water mass flow rate to the cooling tower. Cooling water mass flow rates may be determined using direct measurement, pump curves, heat balance calculations, or other engineering methods. If you determine the mass flow rate of the cooling water, calculate the mass emissions rate by converting the stripping gas leak concentration (in ppmv as methane) to an equivalent liquid concentration, in parts per million by weight (ppmw), using equation 7–1 from “Air Stripping Method (Modified El Paso Method) for Determination of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Water Sources” (incorporated by reference—see § 63.14) and multiply the equivalent liquid concentration by the mass flow rate of the cooling water.

(B) For delay of repair monitoring intervals prior to repair of the leak, calculate the potential total hydrocarbon emissions for the leaking heat exchange system or heat exchanger for the monitoring interval by multiplying the mass emissions rate, determined in § 63.2490(d)(1)(iii)(B) or [paragraph \(r\)\(4\)\(iv\)\(A\)](#) of this section, by the duration of the delay of repair monitoring interval. The duration of the delay of repair monitoring

interval is the time period starting at midnight on the day of the previous monitoring event or at midnight on the day the repair would have had to be completed if the repair had not been delayed, whichever is later, and ending at midnight of the day the of the current monitoring event.

(C) For delay of repair monitoring intervals ending with a repaired leak, calculate the potential total hydrocarbon emissions for the leaking heat exchange system or heat exchanger for the final delay of repair monitoring interval by multiplying the duration of the final delay of repair monitoring interval by the mass emissions rate determined for the last monitoring event prior to the re-monitoring event used to verify the leak was repaired. The duration of the final delay of repair monitoring interval is the time period starting at midnight of the day of the last monitoring event prior to re-monitoring to verify the leak was repaired and ending at the time of the re-monitoring event that verified that the leak was repaired.

(s) For process vents and storage tanks in ethylene oxide service subject to the requirements of § 63.2493, you must keep the records specified in [paragraphs \(s\)\(1\) through \(5\)](#) of this section in addition to those records specified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section. Records for equipment in ethylene oxide service subject to the requirements of § 63.2493 are specified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section.

(1) For process vents, include all uncontrolled, undiluted ethylene oxide concentration measurements, and the calculations you used to determine the total uncontrolled ethylene oxide mass emission rate for the sum of all vent gas streams.

(2) For storage tanks, records of the concentration of ethylene oxide of the fluid stored in each storage tank.

(3) For equipment, records of the percent ethylene oxide content of the process fluid and the method used to determine it.

(4) If you vent emissions through a closed-vent system to a non-flare control device, then you must keep records of all periods during which operating values are outside of the applicable operating limits specified in § 63.2493(b)(4) through (6) when regulated material is being routed to the non-flare control device. The record must specify the operating parameter, the applicable limit, and the highest (for maximum operating limits) or lowest (for minimum operating limits) value recorded during the period.

(5) For pressure vessels subject to § 63.2493(c), records as specified in [paragraphs \(s\)\(5\)\(i\) through \(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) The date of each performance test conducted according to § 63.2493(c)(2).

(ii) The instrument reading of each performance test conducted according to § 63.2493(c)(2), including the following:

(A) Date each defect was detected.

(B) Date of the next performance test that shows the instrument reading is less than 500 ppmv.

(C) Start and end dates of each period after the date in [paragraph \(s\)\(5\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section when the pressure vessel was completely empty.

(D) Estimated emissions from each defect.

(t) Any records required to be maintained by this part that are submitted electronically via the EPA's CEDRI may be maintained in electronic format. This ability to maintain electronic copies does not affect the requirement for facilities to make records, data, and reports available upon request to a delegated air agency or the EPA as part of an on-site compliance evaluation.

(u) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in § 63.2445(g), the referenced provisions specified in [paragraphs \(u\)\(1\)](#) through [\(8\)](#) of this section do not apply when demonstrating compliance with [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section.

(1) Section 63.103(c)(2)(i) of subpart F.

(2) Section 63.103(c)(2)(ii) of subpart F.

(3) The phrase “start-up, shutdown and malfunction and” from § 63.103(c)(3) of subpart F.

(4) The phrase “other than startups, shutdowns, or malfunctions (*e.g.*, a temperature reading of –200 °C on a boiler),” from § 63.152(g)(1)(i) of subpart G.

(5) The phrase “other than a startup, shutdown, or malfunction” from § 63.152(g)(1)(ii)(C) of subpart G.

(6) The phrase “other than startups, shutdowns, or malfunctions” from § 63.152(g)(1)(iii) of subpart G.

(7) The phrase “other than a startup, shutdown, or malfunction” from § 63.152(g)(2)(iii) of subpart G.

(8) Section 63.152(g)(2)(iv)(A) of subpart G.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [70 FR 38560](#), July 1, 2005; [71 FR 40337](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49155](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.2535 What compliance options do I have if part of my plant is subject to both this subpart and another subpart?

For any equipment, emission stream, or wastewater stream not subject to [§ 63.2493](#) but subject to other provisions of both this subpart and another subpart, you may elect to comply only with the provisions as specified in [paragraphs \(a\) through \(l\)](#) of this section. You also must identify the subject equipment, emission stream, or wastewater stream, and the provisions with which you will comply, in your notification of compliance status report required by [§ 63.2520\(d\)](#).

(a) *Compliance with other [subparts of this part 63](#).*

(1) If you have an MCPU that includes a batch process vent that also is part of a CMPU as defined in [subparts F and G of this part 63](#), you must comply with the emission limits; operating limits; work practice standards; and the compliance, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements for batch process vents in this subpart, and you must continue to comply with the requirements in [subparts F, G, and H of this part 63](#) that are applicable to the CMPU and associated equipment.

(2) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445](#), at an offsite reloading or cleaning facility subject to [§ 63.1253\(f\)](#), as referenced from [§ 63.2470\(e\)](#), compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions of any other subpart of this part 63 constitutes compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting provisions of [§ 63.1253\(f\)\(7\)\(ii\)](#) or [§ 63.1253\(f\)\(7\)\(iii\)](#). You must identify in your notification of compliance status report required by [§ 63.2520\(d\)](#) the subpart of this part 63 with which the owner or operator of the offsite reloading or cleaning facility complies.

(b) *Compliance with [40 CFR parts 264 and 265](#), [subparts AA, BB, and/or CC](#).*

(1) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445](#), if a control device that you use to comply with this subpart is also subject to monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in [40 CFR part 264, subpart AA, BB, or CC](#); or the monitoring and recordkeeping requirements in [40 CFR part 265, subpart AA, BB, or CC](#); and you comply with the periodic reporting requirements under [40 CFR part 264, subpart AA, BB, or CC](#) that would apply to the device if your facility had final-permitted status, you may elect to comply either with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart; or with the monitoring and recordkeeping requirements in [40 CFR part 264 or 265](#) and the reporting requirements in [40 CFR part 264](#), as described in this [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#), which constitute compliance with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of this subpart. If you elect to comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in [40 CFR parts 264 and/or 265](#), you must report the information described in [§ 63.2520\(e\)](#).

(2) After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445](#), if you have an affected source with equipment that is also subject to [40 CFR part 264, subpart BB](#), or to [40 CFR part 265, subpart BB](#), [then](#) compliance with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of [40 CFR parts 264 and/or 265](#) may be used to comply with the recordkeeping and reporting

requirements of this subpart, to the extent that the requirements of [40 CFR parts 264](#) and/or 265 duplicate the requirements of this subpart.

(c) **Compliance with [40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb](#) and [40 CFR part 61, subpart Y](#).** After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445](#), you are in compliance with the provisions of this subpart FFFF for any storage tank that is assigned to an MCPU and that is both controlled with a floating roof and in compliance with the provisions of either [40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb](#), or [40 CFR part 61, subpart Y](#). You are in compliance with this subpart FFFF if you have a storage tank with a fixed roof, closed-vent system, and control device in compliance with the provisions of either [40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb](#), or [40 CFR part 61, subpart Y](#), except that you must comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in this subpart FFFF. Alternatively, if a storage tank assigned to an MCPU is subject to control under [40 CFR part 60, subpart Kb](#), or [40 CFR part 61, subpart Y](#), you may elect to comply only with the requirements for Group 1 storage tanks in this subpart FFFF.

(d) **Compliance with [subpart I](#), [GGG](#), or [MMM of this part](#).** After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445](#), if you have an affected source with equipment subject to [subpart I](#), [GGG](#), or [MMM of this part](#), you may elect to comply with the provisions of [subpart H](#), [GGG](#), or [MMM of this part](#), respectively, for all such equipment, except the affirmative defense requirements in subparts GGG and MMM no longer apply.

(e) **Compliance with [subpart GGG of this part 63 for wastewater](#).** After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445](#), if you have an affected source subject to this subpart and you have an affected source that generates wastewater streams that meet the applicability thresholds specified in [§ 63.1256](#), you may elect to comply with the provisions of this subpart FFFF for all such wastewater streams.

(f) **Compliance with [subpart MMM of this part 63 for wastewater](#).** After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445](#), if you have an affected source subject to this subpart, and you have an affected source that generates wastewater streams that meet the applicability thresholds specified in [§ 63.1362\(d\)](#), you may elect to comply with the provisions of this subpart FFFF for all such wastewater streams (except that the 99 percent reduction requirement for streams subject to [§ 63.1362\(d\)\(10\)](#) still applies).

(g) **Compliance with other regulations for wastewater.** After the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445](#), if you have a Group 1 wastewater stream that is also subject to provisions in [40 CFR parts 260 through 272](#), you may elect to determine whether this subpart or [40 CFR parts 260 through 272](#) contain the more stringent control requirements (*e.g.*, design, operation, and inspection requirements for waste management units; numerical treatment standards; etc.) and the more stringent testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. Compliance with provisions of [40 CFR parts 260 through 272](#) that are determined to be more stringent than the requirements of this subpart constitute compliance with this subpart. For example, provisions of [40 CFR parts 260 through 272](#) for treatment units that meet the conditions specified in [§ 63.138\(h\)](#) constitute compliance with this subpart. You must identify in the notification of compliance status report required by [§ 63.2520\(d\)](#) the information and procedures that you used to make any stringency determinations.

(h) **Compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart DDD, III, NNN, or RRR.** After the compliance dates specified in § 63.2445, if you have an MCPU that contains equipment subject to the provisions of this subpart that are also subject to the provisions of 40 CFR part 60, subpart DDD, III, NNN, or RRR, you may elect to apply this subpart to all such equipment in the MCPU. If an MCPU subject to the provisions of this subpart has equipment to which this subpart does not apply but which is subject to a standard in 40 CFR part 60, subpart DDD, III, NNN, or RRR, you may elect to comply with the requirements for Group 1 process vents in this subpart for such equipment. If you elect any of these methods of compliance, you must consider all total organic compounds, minus methane and ethane, in such equipment for purposes of compliance with this subpart, as if they were organic HAP. Compliance with the provisions of this subpart, in the manner described in this paragraph (h), will constitute compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart DDD, III, NNN, or RRR, as applicable.

(i) **Compliance with 40 CFR part 61, subpart BB.**

(1) After the compliance dates specified in § 63.2445, a Group 1 transfer rack, as defined in § 63.2550, that is also subject to the provisions of 40 CFR part 61, subpart BB, you are required to comply only with the provisions of this subpart.

(2) After the compliance dates specified in § 63.2445, a Group 2 transfer rack, as defined in § 63.2550, that is also subject to the provisions of 40 CFR part 61, subpart BB, is required to comply with the provisions of either paragraph (1)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) If the transfer rack is subject to the control requirements specified in § 61.302 of 40 CFR part 61, subpart BB, then you may elect to comply with either the requirements of 40 CFR part 61, subpart BB, or the requirements for Group 1 transfer racks under this subpart FFFF.

(ii) If the transfer rack is subject only to reporting and recordkeeping requirements under 40 CFR part 61, subpart BB, then you are required to comply only with the reporting and recordkeeping requirements specified in this subpart for Group 2 transfer racks, and you are exempt from the reporting and recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR part 61, subpart BB.

(j) **Compliance with 40 CFR part 61, subpart FF.** After the compliance date specified in § 63.2445, for a Group 1 or Group 2 wastewater stream that is also subject to the provisions of 40 CFR 61.342(c) through (h), and is not exempt under 40 CFR 61.342(c)(2) or (3), you may elect to comply only with the requirements for Group 1 wastewater streams in this subpart FFFF. If a Group 2 wastewater stream is exempted from 40 CFR 61.342(c)(1) under 40 CFR 61.342(c)(2) or (3), then you are required to comply only with the reporting and recordkeeping requirements specified in this subpart for Group 2 wastewater streams, and you are exempt from the requirements in 40 CFR part 61, subpart FF.

(k) **Compliance with 40 CFR part 60, subpart VV or VVa, and 40 CFR part 61, subpart V.** Except as specified in paragraphs (k)(1) and (2) of this section, after the compliance date specified in § 63.2445, if you have an affected source with equipment that is also subject to the

requirements of [40 CFR part 60, subpart VV](#) or [VVa](#), or [40 CFR part 61, subpart V](#), you may elect to apply this subpart to all such equipment. After the compliance date specified in [§ 63.2445](#), if you have an affected source with equipment to which this subpart does not apply, but which is subject to the requirements of [40 CFR part 60, subpart VV](#) or [VVa](#), or [40 CFR part 61, subpart V](#), you may elect to apply this subpart to all such equipment. If you elect either of the methods of compliance in this [paragraph \(k\)](#), you must consider all total organic compounds, minus methane and ethane, in such equipment for purposes of compliance with this subpart, as if they were organic HAP. Compliance with the provisions of this subpart, in the manner described in this [paragraph \(k\)](#), will constitute compliance with [40 CFR part 60, subpart VV](#) or [VVa](#), and [40 CFR part 61, subpart V](#), as applicable.

(1) The provision in [§ 63.2480\(b\)\(4\)](#) does not apply to connectors in gas/vapor and light liquid service that are subject to monitoring under [40 CFR 60.482–11a](#) if complying with the compliance option in this [paragraph \(k\)](#).

(2) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), equipment that must be controlled according to this subpart and subpart VVa of [40 CFR part 60](#) is required only to comply with the equipment leak requirements of this subpart, except you must also comply with the calibration drift assessment requirements specified at [40 CFR 60.485a\(b\)\(2\)](#) if they are required to do so in subpart VVa of [40 CFR part 60](#). When complying with the calibration drift assessment requirements at [40 CFR 60.485a\(b\)\(2\)](#), the requirement at [40 CFR 60.486a\(e\)\(8\)\(v\)](#) to record the instrument reading for each scale used applies.

(l) ***Applicability of process units included in a process unit group.*** You may elect to develop and comply with the requirements for PUG in accordance with [paragraphs \(l\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) ***Procedures to create process unit groups.*** Develop and document changes in a PUG in accordance with the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(l\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) of this section.

(i) Initially, identify an MCPU that is created from nondedicated equipment that will operate on or after November 10, 2003 and identify all processing equipment that is part of this MCPU, based on descriptions in operating scenarios.

(ii) Add to the group any other nondedicated MCPU and other nondedicated process units expected to be operated in the 5 years after the date specified in [paragraph \(l\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section, provided they satisfy the criteria specified in [paragraphs \(l\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) through [\(C\)](#) of this section. Also identify all of the processing equipment used for each process unit based on information from operating scenarios and other applicable documentation.

(A) Each process unit that is added to a group must have some processing equipment that is also part of one or more process units in the group.

(B) No process unit may be part of more than one PUG.

(C) The processing equipment used to satisfy the requirement of [paragraph \(1\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section may not be a storage tank or control device.

(iii) The initial PUG consists of all of the processing equipment for the process units identified in [paragraphs \(1\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section. As an alternative to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(1\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section, you may use a PUG that was developed in accordance with [§ 63.1360\(h\)](#) as your initial PUG.

(iv) Add process units developed in the future in accordance with the conditions specified in [paragraphs \(1\)\(1\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) and [\(B\)](#) of this section.

(v) Maintain records that describe the process units in the initial PUG, the procedure used to create the PUG, and subsequent changes to each PUG as specified in [§ 63.2525\(i\)](#). Submit the records in reports as specified in [§ 63.2520\(d\)\(2\)\(ix\)](#) and [\(e\)\(8\)](#).

(2) **Determine primary product.** You must determine the primary product of each PUG created in [paragraph \(1\)\(1\)](#) of this section according to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(1\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) The primary product is the type of product (e.g., organic chemicals subject to [§ 63.2435\(b\)\(1\)](#), pharmaceutical products subject to [§ 63.1250](#), or pesticide active ingredients subject to [§ 63.1360](#)) expected to be produced for the greatest operating time in the 5-year period specified in [paragraph \(1\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(ii) If the PUG produces multiple types of products equally based on operating time, then the primary product is the type of product with the greatest production on a mass basis over the 5-year period specified in [paragraph \(1\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(iii) At a minimum, you must redetermine the primary product of the PUG following the procedure specified in [paragraphs \(1\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section every 5 years.

(iv) You must record the calculation of the initial primary product determination as specified in [§ 63.2525\(i\)\(3\)](#) and report the results in the notification of compliance status report as specified in [§ 63.2520\(d\)\(8\)\(ix\)](#). You must record the calculation of each redetermination of the primary product as specified in [§ 63.2525\(i\)\(5\)](#) and report the calculation in a compliance report submitted no later than the report covering the period for the end of the 5th year after cessation of production of the previous primary product, as specified in [§ 63.2520\(e\)\(8\)](#).

(3) **Compliance requirements.**

(i) If the primary product of the PUG is determined according to [paragraph \(1\)\(2\)](#) of this section to be material described in [§ 63.2435\(b\)\(1\)](#), then you must comply with this subpart for each MCPU in the PUG. You may also elect to comply with this subpart for all other process units in the PUG, which constitutes compliance with other part 63 rules.

(ii) If the primary product of the PUG is determined according to [paragraph \(1\)\(2\)](#) of this section to be material not described in [§ 63.2435\(b\)\(1\)](#), then you must comply with [paragraph \(1\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#), [\(B\)](#), or [\(C\)](#) of this section, as applicable.

(A) If the primary product is subject to [subpart GGG of this part](#) 63, then comply with the requirements of subpart GGG for each MCPU in the PUG.

(B) If the primary product is subject to [subpart MMM of this part](#) 63, then comply with the requirements of subpart MMM for each MCPU in the PUG.

(C) If the primary product is subject to any subpart in this part 63 other than subpart GGG or subpart MMM, then comply with the requirements of this subpart for each MCPU in the PUG.

(iii) The requirements for new and reconstructed sources in the alternative subpart apply to all MCPU in the PUG if and only if the affected source under the alternative subpart meets the requirements for construction or reconstruction.

(m) *Overlap of this subpart with other regulations for flares.*

(1) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), flares that control ethylene oxide emissions from affected sources in ethylene oxide service as defined in [§ 63.2550](#) or are used to control emissions from MCPUs that produce olefins and polyolefins, subject to the provisions of [40 CFR 60.18](#) or [63.11](#), and used as a control device for an emission point subject to the emission limits and work practice standards in Tables 1, 2, 4 or 5 to this subpart are required to comply only with the provisions specified in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#). At any time before the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), flares that are subject to the provisions of [40 CFR 60.18](#) or [63.11](#) and elect to comply with the requirements in [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#) are required to comply only with the provisions specified in this subpart. For purposes of compliance with this [paragraph \(m\)](#), “MCPUs that produces olefins or polyolefins” includes only those MCPUs that manufacture ethylene, propylene, polyethylene, and/or polypropylene as a product. By-products and impurities as defined in [§ 63.101](#), as well as wastes and trace contaminants, are not considered products.

(2) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), flares subject to [§ 63.987](#) and used as a control device for an emission point subject to the emission limits and work practice standards in Tables 1, 2, 4 or 5 to this subpart are only required to comply with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#).

(3) Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), flares subject to the requirements in [subpart CC of this part](#) and used as a control device for an emission point subject to the emission limits and work practice standards in Tables 1, 2, 4 or 5 to this subpart are only required to comply with the flare requirements in [subpart CC of this part](#). This [paragraph \(m\)\(3\)](#) does not apply to multi-point pressure assisted flares.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [71 FR 40337](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49158](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2540 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 12 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in [§§ 63.1](#) through [63.15](#) apply to you.

§ 63.2545 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by us, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency also has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a state, local, or tribal agency under [subpart E of this part](#), the authorities contained in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section are retained by the Administrator of U.S. EPA and are not delegated to the state, local, or tribal agency.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limits and work practice standards in [§ 63.2450\(a\)](#) under [§ 63.6\(g\)](#).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under [§ 63.7\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(f\)](#) and as defined in [§ 63.90](#).

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under [§ 63.8\(f\)](#) and as defined in [§ 63.90](#).

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under [§ 63.10\(f\)](#) and as defined in [§ 63.90](#).

(5) Approval of an alternative to any electronic reporting to the EPA required by this subpart.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [85 FR 49159](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

§ 63.2550 What definitions apply to this subpart?

(a) For an affected source complying with the requirements in [subpart SS of this part](#) 63, the terms used in this subpart and in [subpart SS of this part](#) 63 have the meaning given them in [§ 63.981](#), except as specified in [§§ 63.2450\(k\)\(2\)](#) and [\(m\)](#), [63.2470\(c\)\(2\)](#), [63.2475\(b\)](#), and [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.

- (b) For an affected source complying with the requirements in [40 CFR part 65, subpart F](#), the terms used in this subpart and in [40 CFR part 65, subpart F](#) have the meaning given to them in [§ 65.2](#).
- (c) For an affected source complying with the requirements in [subpart UU of this part](#) 63, the terms used in this subpart and in [subpart UU of this part](#) 63 have the meaning given them in [§ 63.1020](#).
- (d) For an affected source complying with the requirements in [subpart WW of this part](#) 63, the terms used in this subpart and [subpart WW of this part](#) 63 have the meaning given them in [§ 63.1061](#), except as specified in [§§ 63.2450\(m\)](#), [63.2470\(c\)\(2\)](#), and [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.
- (e) For an affected source complying with the requirements in [§§ 63.132](#) through [63.149](#), the terms used in this subpart and [§§ 63.132](#) through [63.149](#) have the meaning given them in [§§ 63.101](#) and [63.111](#), except as specified in [§ 63.2450\(m\)](#) and [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.
- (f) For an affected source complying with the requirements in [§§ 63.104](#) and [63.105](#), the terms used in this subpart and in [§§ 63.104](#) and [63.105 of this subpart](#) have the meaning given them in [§ 63.101](#), except as specified in [§§ 63.2450\(m\)](#), [63.2490\(b\)](#), and [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.
- (g) For an affected source complying with requirements in [§§ 63.1253](#), [63.1257](#), and [63.1258](#), the terms used in this subpart and in [§§ 63.1253](#), [63.1257](#), and [63.1258](#) have the meaning given them in [§ 63.1251](#), except as specified in [§ 63.2450\(m\)](#) and [paragraph \(i\)](#) of this section.
- (h) For an affected source complying with the requirements in [40 CFR part 65, subpart F](#), the terms used in this subpart and in [40 CFR part 65, subpart F](#), have the meaning given them in [40 CFR 65.2](#).
- (i) All other terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA), in [40 CFR 63.2](#), and in this [paragraph \(i\)](#). If a term is defined in [§ 63.2](#), [§ 63.101](#), [§ 63.111](#), [§ 63.981](#), [§ 63.1020](#), [§ 63.1061](#), [§ 63.1251](#), or [§ 65.2](#) and in this [paragraph \(i\)](#), the definition in this [paragraph \(i\)](#) applies for the purposes of this subpart.

Ancillary activities means boilers and incinerators (not used to comply with the emission limits in Tables 1 through 7 to this subpart), chillers and refrigeration systems, and other equipment and activities that are not directly involved (*i.e.*, they operate within a closed system and materials are not combined with process fluids) in the processing of raw materials or the manufacturing of a product or isolated intermediate.

Batch operation means a noncontinuous operation involving intermittent or discontinuous feed into equipment, and, in general, involves the emptying of the equipment after the operation ceases and prior to beginning a new operation. Addition of raw material and withdrawal of product do not occur simultaneously in a batch operation.

Batch process vent means a vent from a unit operation or vents from multiple unit operations within a process that are manifolded together into a common header, through which a HAP-

containing gas stream is, or has the potential to be, released to the atmosphere. Examples of batch process vents include, but are not limited to, vents on condensers used for product recovery, reactors, filters, centrifuges, and process tanks. The following are not batch process vents for the purposes of this subpart:

(1) Continuous process vents;

(2) Bottoms receivers;

(3) Surge control vessels;

(4) Gaseous streams routed to a fuel gas system(s) unless on and after August 12, 2023, the fuel gas system(s) supplies a flare of which 50 percent or more of the fuel gas burned in the flare is derived from an MCPU that has processes and/or equipment in ethylene oxide service, or produces olefins or polyolefins;

(5) Vents on storage tanks, wastewater emission sources, or pieces of equipment subject to the emission limits and work practice standards in Tables 4, 6, and 7 to this subpart;

(6) Drums, pails, and totes;

(7) Flexible elephant trunk systems that draw ambient air (*i.e.*, the system is not ducted, piped, or otherwise connected to the unit operations) away from operators when vessels are opened; and

(8) Except for batch process vents in ethylene oxide service, emission streams from emission episodes that are undiluted and uncontrolled containing less than 50 ppmv HAP are not part of any batch process vent. A vent from a unit operation, or a vent from multiple unit operations that are manifolded together, from which total uncontrolled HAP emissions are less than 200 lb/yr is not a batch process vent; emissions for all emission episodes associated with the unit operation(s) must be included in the determination of the total mass emitted. The HAP concentration or mass emission rate may be determined using any of the following: Process knowledge that no HAP are present in the emission stream; an engineering assessment as discussed in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#), except that you do not need to demonstrate that the equations in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) do not apply, and the precompliance reporting requirements specified in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(E\)](#) do not apply for the purposes of this demonstration; equations specified in [§ 63.1257\(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#), as applicable; test data using Method 18 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#); or any other test method that has been validated according to the procedures in EPA Method 301 of appendix A to this part.

Bench-scale process means a process (other than a research and development facility) that is operated on a small scale, such as one capable of being located on a laboratory bench top. This bench-scale equipment will typically include reagent feed vessels, a small reactor and associated product separator, recovery and holding equipment. These processes are only capable of producing small quantities of product.

Biofilter means an enclosed control system such as a tank or series of tanks with a fixed roof that contact emissions with a solid media (such as bark) and use microbiological activity to transform organic pollutants in a process vent stream to innocuous compounds such as carbon dioxide, water, and inorganic salts. Wastewater treatment processes such as aeration lagoons or activated sludge systems are not considered to be biofilters.

Bottoms receiver means a tank that collects bottoms from continuous distillation before the stream is sent for storage or for further downstream processing.

Breakthrough means the time when the level of HAP or TOC, measured at the outlet of the first bed, has been detected is at the highest concentration allowed to be discharged from the adsorber system and indicates that the adsorber bed should be replaced.

Construction means the onsite fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected source or MCPU. Addition of new equipment to an MCPU subject to existing source standards does not constitute construction, but it may constitute reconstruction of the affected source or MCPU if it satisfies the definition of reconstruction in [§ 63.2](#).

Consumption means the quantity of all HAP raw materials entering a process in excess of the theoretical amount used as reactant, assuming 100 percent stoichiometric conversion. The raw materials include reactants, solvents, and any other additives. If a HAP is generated in the process as well as added as a raw material, consumption includes the quantity generated in the process.

Continuous operation means any operation that is not a batch operation.

Continuous process vent means the point of discharge to the atmosphere (or the point of entry into a control device, if any) of a gas stream if the gas stream has the characteristics specified in [§ 63.107\(b\)](#) through [\(h\)](#), or meets the criteria specified in [§ 63.107\(i\)](#), except:

- (1) The reference in [§ 63.107\(e\)](#) to a chemical manufacturing process unit that meets the criteria of [§ 63.100\(b\)](#) means an MCPU that meets the criteria of [§ 63.2435\(b\)](#);
- (2) The reference in [§ 63.107\(h\)\(4\)](#) to [§ 63.113](#) means Table 1 to this subpart;
- (3) The references in [§ 63.107\(h\)\(7\)](#) to [§§ 63.119](#) and [63.126](#) mean tables 4 and 5 to this subpart; and
- (4) For the purposes of [§ 63.2455](#), all references to the characteristics of a process vent (*e.g.*, flowrate, total HAP concentration, or TRE index value) mean the characteristics of the gas stream.
- (5) The reference to “total organic HAP” in [§ 63.107\(d\)](#) means “total HAP” for the purposes of this subpart FFFF.

(6) The references to an “air oxidation reactor, distillation unit, or reactor” in [§ 63.107](#) mean any continuous operation for the purposes of this subpart.

(7) A separate determination is required for the emissions from each MCPU, even if emission streams from two or more MCPU are combined prior to discharge to the atmosphere or to a control device.

(8) On and after August 12, 2023, [§ 63.107\(h\)\(3\)](#) applies unless the fuel gas system supplies a flare of which 50 percent or more of the fuel gas burned in the flare is derived from an MCPU that has processes and/or equipment in ethylene oxide service, or produces olefins or polyolefins.

(9) On and after August 12, 2023, [§ 63.107\(h\)\(9\)](#) no longer applies.

(10) On and after August 12, 2023, [§ 63.107\(i\)](#) no longer applies. Instead, a process vent is the point of discharge to the atmosphere (or the point of entry into a control device, if any) of a gas stream if the gas stream meets the criteria specified in this paragraph. The gas stream would meet the characteristics specified in [§ 63.107\(b\)](#) through [\(g\)](#) of subpart F, but, for purposes of avoiding applicability, has been deliberately interrupted, temporarily liquefied, routed through any item of equipment for no process purpose, or disposed of in a flare that does not meet the criteria in [§ 63.11\(b\)](#) of subpart A or [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#) as applicable, or an incinerator that does not reduce emissions of organic HAP by 98 percent or to a concentration of 20 parts per million by volume, whichever is less stringent.

(11) [Section 63.107\(d\)](#) does not apply to continuous process vents in ethylene oxide service.

Dedicated MCPU means an MCPU that consists of equipment that is used exclusively for one process, except that storage tanks assigned to the process according to the procedures in [§ 63.2435\(d\)](#) also may be shared by other processes.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard; or

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Before August 12, 2023, fails to meet any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart. On and after August 12, 2023, this [paragraph \(3\)](#) no longer applies.

Emission point means each continuous process vent, batch process vent, storage tank, transfer rack, and wastewater stream.

Energetics means propellants, explosives, and pyrotechnics and include materials listed at [49 CFR 172.101](#) as Hazard Class I Hazardous Materials, Divisions 1.1 through 1.6.

Equipment means each pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, and instrumentation system in organic HAP service; and any control devices or systems used to comply with Table 6 to this subpart.

Excess emissions means emissions greater than those allowed by the emission limit.

Family of materials means a grouping of materials with the same basic composition or the same basic end use or functionality produced using the same basic feedstocks with essentially identical HAP emission profiles (primary constituent and relative magnitude on a pound per product basis) and manufacturing equipment configuration. Examples of families of materials include multiple grades of the same product or different variations of a product (*e.g.*, blue, black, and red resins).

Force majeure event means a release of HAP, either directly to the atmosphere from a pressure relief device or discharged via a flare, that is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator to result from an event beyond the owner or operator's control, such as natural disasters; acts of war or terrorism; loss of a utility external to the MCPU (*e.g.*, external power curtailment), excluding power curtailment due to an interruptible service agreement; and fire or explosion originating at a near or adjoining facility outside of the miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process unit that impacts the miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process unit's ability to operate.

Group 1 batch process vent means each of the batch process vents in a process for which the collective uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from all of the batch process vents are greater than or equal to 10,000 lb/yr at an existing source or greater than or equal to 3,000 lb/yr at a new source.

Group 2 batch process vent means each batch process vent that does not meet the definition of Group 1 batch process vent.

Group 1 continuous process vent means a continuous process vent for which the flow rate is greater than or equal to 0.005 standard cubic meter per minute, and the total resource effectiveness index value, calculated according to [§ 63.2455\(b\)](#), is less than or equal to 1.9 at an existing source and less than or equal to 5.0 at a new source.

Group 2 continuous process vent means a continuous process vent that does not meet the definition of a Group 1 continuous process vent.

Group 1 storage tank means a storage tank with a capacity greater than or equal to 10,000 gal storing material that has a maximum true vapor pressure of total HAP greater than or equal to 6.9 kilopascals at an existing source or greater than or equal to 0.69 kilopascals at a new source.

Group 2 storage tank means a storage tank that does not meet the definition of a Group 1 storage tank.

Group 1 transfer rack means a transfer rack that loads more than 0.65 million liters/year of liquids that contain organic HAP with a rack-weighted average partial pressure, as defined in [§ 63.111](#), greater than or equal to 1.5 pound per square inch absolute.

Group 2 transfer rack means a transfer rack that does not meet the definition of a Group 1 transfer rack.

Group 1 wastewater stream means a wastewater stream consisting of process wastewater at an existing or new source that meets the criteria for Group 1 status in [§ 63.2485\(c\)](#) for compounds in Tables 8 and 9 to this subpart and/or a wastewater stream consisting of process wastewater at a new source that meets the criteria for Group 1 status in [§ 63.132\(d\)](#) for compounds in Table 8 to [subpart G of this part](#) 63.

Group 2 wastewater stream means any process wastewater stream that does not meet the definition of a Group 1 wastewater stream.

Halogen atoms mean chlorine and fluorine.

Halogenated vent stream means a vent stream determined to have a mass emission rate of halogen atoms contained in organic compounds of 0.45 kilograms per hour or greater determined by the procedures presented in [§ 63.115\(d\)\(2\)\(v\)](#).

HAP metals means the metal portion of antimony compounds, arsenic compounds, beryllium compounds, cadmium compounds, chromium compounds, cobalt compounds, lead compounds, manganese compounds, mercury compounds, nickel compounds, and selenium compounds.

Heat exchange system means a device or collection of devices used to transfer heat from process fluids to water without intentional direct contact of the process fluid with the water (i.e., non-contact heat exchanger) and to transport and/or cool the water in a closed-loop recirculation system (cooling tower system) or a once-through system (e.g., river or pond water). For closed-loop recirculation systems, the heat exchange system consists of a cooling tower, all miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process unit heat exchangers that are in organic HAP service, as defined in this subpart, serviced by that cooling tower, and all water lines to and from these miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process unit heat exchangers. For once-through systems, the heat exchange system consists of all heat exchangers that are in organic HAP service, as defined in this subpart, servicing an individual miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process unit and all water lines to and from these heat exchangers. Sample coolers or pump seal coolers are not considered heat exchangers

for the purpose of this definition and are not part of the heat exchange system. Intentional direct contact with process fluids results in the formation of a wastewater.

Hydrogen halide and halogen HAP means hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, and chlorine.

In ethylene oxide service means the following:

(1) For equipment leaks, any equipment that contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 0.1 percent by weight of ethylene oxide. If information exists that suggests ethylene oxide could be present in equipment, the equipment is considered to be “in ethylene oxide service” unless sampling and analysis is performed as specified in [§ 63.2492](#) to demonstrate that the equipment does not meet the definition of being “in ethylene oxide service”. Examples of information that could suggest ethylene oxide could be present in equipment, include calculations based on safety data sheets, material balances, process stoichiometry, or previous test results provided the results are still relevant to the current operating conditions.

(2) For process vents, each batch and continuous process vent in a process that, when uncontrolled, contains a concentration of greater than or equal to 1 ppmv undiluted ethylene oxide, and when combined, the sum of all these process vents would emit uncontrolled ethylene oxide emissions greater than or equal to 5 lb/yr (2.27 kg/yr). If information exists that suggests ethylene oxide could be present in a batch or continuous process vent, then the batch or continuous process vent is considered to be “in ethylene oxide service” unless an analysis is performed as specified in [§ 63.2492](#) to demonstrate that the batch or continuous process vent does not meet the definition of being “in ethylene oxide service”. Examples of information that could suggest ethylene oxide could be present in a batch or continuous process vent, include calculations based on safety data sheets, material balances, process stoichiometry, or previous test results provided the results are still relevant to the current operating conditions.

(3) For storage tanks, storage tanks of any capacity and vapor pressure storing a liquid that is at least 0.1 percent by weight of ethylene oxide. If knowledge exists that suggests ethylene oxide could be present in a storage tank, then the storage tank is considered to be “in ethylene oxide service” unless sampling and analysis is performed as specified in [§ 63.2492](#) to demonstrate that the storage tank does not meet the definition of being “in ethylene oxide service”. The exemptions for “vessels storing organic liquids that contain HAP only as impurities” and “pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals and without emissions to the atmosphere” listed in the definition of “storage tank” in this section do not apply for storage tanks that may be in ethylene oxide service. Examples of information that could suggest ethylene oxide could be present in a storage tank, include calculations based on safety data sheets, material balances, process stoichiometry, or previous test results provided the results are still relevant to the current operating conditions.

In organic HAP service means that a piece of equipment either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 5 percent by weight of total organic HAP as determined according to the provisions of [§ 63.180\(d\)](#). The provisions of [§ 63.180\(d\)](#) also specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in organic HAP service.

Isolated intermediate means a product of a process that is stored before subsequent processing. An isolated intermediate is usually a product of a chemical synthesis, fermentation, or biological extraction process. Storage of an isolated intermediate marks the end of a process. Storage occurs at any time the intermediate is placed in equipment used solely for storage. The storage equipment is part of the MCPU that produces the isolated intermediate and is not assigned as specified in [§ 63.2435\(d\)](#).

Large control device means a control device that controls total HAP emissions of greater than or equal to 10 tpy, before control.

Loading rack means a single system used to fill tank trucks and railcars at a single geographic site. Loading equipment and operations that are physically separate (*i.e.*, do not share common piping, valves, and other equipment) are considered to be separate loading racks.

Maintenance wastewater means wastewater generated by the draining of process fluid from components in the MCPU into an individual drain system in preparation for or during maintenance activities. Maintenance wastewater can be generated during planned and unplanned shutdowns and during periods not associated with a shutdown. Examples of activities that can generate maintenance wastewater include descaling of heat exchanger tubing bundles, cleaning of distillation column traps, draining of pumps into an individual drain system, and draining of portions of the MCPU for repair. Wastewater from routine cleaning operations occurring as part of batch operations is not considered maintenance wastewater.

Maximum true vapor pressure has the meaning given in [§ 63.111](#), except that it applies to all HAP rather than only organic HAP.

Miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process means all equipment which collectively function to produce a product or isolated intermediate that are materials described in [§ 63.2435\(b\)](#). For the purposes of this subpart, process includes any, all or a combination of reaction, recovery, separation, purification, or other activity, operation, manufacture, or treatment which are used to produce a product or isolated intermediate. A process is also defined by the following:

- (1) Routine cleaning operations conducted as part of batch operations are considered part of the process;
- (2) Each nondedicated solvent recovery operation is considered a single process;
- (3) Each nondedicated formulation operation is considered a single process that is used to formulate numerous materials and/or products;
- (4) Quality assurance/quality control laboratories are not considered part of any process; and
- (5) Ancillary activities are not considered a process or part of any process.

(6) The end of a process that produces a solid material is either up to and including the dryer or extruder, or for a polymer production process without a dryer or extruder, it is up to and including the die plate or solid-state reactor, except in two cases. If the dryer, extruder, die plate, or solid-state reactor is followed by an operation that is designed and operated to remove HAP solvent or residual HAP monomer from the solid, then the solvent removal operation is the last step in the process. If the dried solid is diluted or mixed with a HAP-based solvent, then the solvent removal operation is the last step in the process.

Nondedicated solvent recovery operation means a distillation unit or other purification equipment that receives used solvent from more than one MCPU.

Nonstandard batch means a batch process that is operated outside of the range of operating conditions that are documented in an existing operating scenario but is still a reasonably anticipated event. For example, a nonstandard batch occurs when additional processing or processing at different operating conditions must be conducted to produce a product that is normally produced under the conditions described by the standard batch. A nonstandard batch may be necessary as a result of a malfunction, but it is not itself a malfunction.

On-site or on site means, with respect to records required to be maintained by this subpart or required by another subpart referenced by this subpart, that records are stored at a location within a major source which encompasses the affected source. On-site includes, but is not limited to, storage at the affected source or MCPU to which the records pertain, or storage in central files elsewhere at the major source.

Operating scenario means, for the purposes of reporting and recordkeeping, any specific operation of an MCPU as described by records specified in [§ 63.2525\(b\)](#).

Organic group means structures that contain primarily carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms.

Organic peroxides means organic compounds containing the bivalent -o-o-structure which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced by an organic radical.

Point of determination means each point where process wastewater exits the MCPU or control device.

Note to definition for point of determination:

The regulation allows determination of the characteristics of a wastewater stream: At the point of determination; or downstream of the point of determination if corrections are made for changes in flow rate and annual average concentration of soluble HAP and partially soluble HAP compounds as determined according to procedures in [§ 63.144](#) of subpart G in this part 63. Such changes include losses by air emissions; reduction of annual average concentration or changes in flow rate by mixing with other water or wastewater streams; and reduction in flow rate or annual average concentration by treating or otherwise handling the wastewater stream to remove or destroy HAP.

Predominant HAP means as used in calibrating an analyzer, the single organic HAP that constitutes the largest percentage of the total organic HAP in the analyzed gas stream, by volume.

Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device. This release can be one release or a series of releases over a short time period.

Pressure relief device means a valve, rupture disk, or similar device used only to release an unplanned, nonroutine discharge of gas from process equipment in order to avoid safety hazards or equipment damage. A pressure relief device discharge can result from an operator error, a malfunction such as a power failure or equipment failure, or other unexpected cause. Such devices include conventional, spring-actuated relief valves, balanced bellows relief valves, pilot-operated relief valves, rupture disks, and breaking, buckling, or shearing pin devices. Devices that are actuated either by a pressure of less than or equal to 2.5 pounds per square inch gauge or by a vacuum are not pressure relief devices.

Pressure vessel means a storage vessel that is used to store liquids or gases and is designed not to vent to the atmosphere as a result of compression of the vapor headspace in the pressure vessel during filling of the pressure vessel to its design capacity.

Process condenser means a condenser whose primary purpose is to recover material as an integral part of an MCPU. All condensers recovering condensate from an MCPU at or above the boiling point or all condensers in line prior to a vacuum source are considered process condensers. Typically, a primary condenser or condensers in series are considered to be integral to the MCPU if they are capable of and normally used for the purpose of recovering chemicals for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse. This definition does not apply to a condenser that is used to remove materials that would hinder performance of a downstream recovery device as follows:

- (1) To remove water vapor that would cause icing in a downstream condenser, or
- (2) To remove water vapor that would negatively affect the adsorption capacity of carbon in a downstream carbon adsorber, or
- (3) To remove high molecular weight organic compounds or other organic compounds that would be difficult to remove during regeneration of a downstream carbon adsorber.

Process tank means a tank or vessel that is used within a process to collect material discharged from a feedstock storage tank or equipment within the process before the material is transferred to other equipment within the process or a product storage tank. A process tank has emissions that are related to the characteristics of the batch cycle, and it does not accumulate product over multiple batches. Surge control vessels and bottoms receivers are not process tanks.

Production-indexed HAP consumption factor (HAP factor) means the result of dividing the annual consumption of total HAP by the annual production rate, per process.

Production-indexed VOC consumption factor (VOC factor) means the result of dividing the annual consumption of total VOC by the annual production rate, per process.

Quaternary ammonium compounds means a type of organic nitrogen compound in which the molecular structure includes a central nitrogen atom joined to four organic groups as well as an acid radical of some sort.

Recovery device means an individual unit of equipment used for the purpose of recovering chemicals from process vent streams and from wastewater streams for fuel value (i.e., net positive heating value), use, reuse, or for sale for fuel value, use, or reuse. For the purposes of meeting requirements in table 2 to this subpart, the recovery device must not be a process condenser and must recover chemicals to be reused in a process on site. Examples of equipment that may be recovery devices include absorbers, carbon adsorbers, condensers, oil-water separators or organic-water separators, or organic removal devices such as decanters, strippers, or thin-film evaporation units. To be a recovery device for a wastewater stream, a decanter and any other equipment based on the operating principle of gravity separation must receive only multi-phase liquid streams.

Relief valve means a type of pressure relief device that is designed to re-close after the pressure relief.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in [40 CFR 70.2](#).

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions exclusively to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to a unit or its air emission control equipment by venting gases or vapors directly to the atmosphere during unsafe conditions resulting from an unplanned, accidental, or emergency event. For the purposes of this subpart, a safety device is not used for routine venting of gases or vapors from the vapor headspace underneath a cover such as during filling of the unit or to adjust the pressure in response to normal daily diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations. A safety device is designed to remain in a closed position during normal operations and open only when the internal pressure, or another relevant parameter, exceeds the device threshold setting applicable to the air emission control equipment as determined by the owner or operator based on manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

Shutdown means the cessation of operation of a continuous operation for any purpose. Shutdown also means the cessation of a batch operation, or any related individual piece of equipment required or used to comply with this subpart, if the steps taken to cease operation differ from those described in a standard batch or nonstandard batch. Shutdown also applies to emptying and degassing storage vessels. Shutdown does not apply to cessation of batch operations at the end of a campaign or between batches within a campaign when the steps taken are routine operations.

Small control device means a control device that controls total HAP emissions of less than 10 tpy, before control.

Standard batch means a batch process operated within a range of operating conditions that are documented in an operating scenario. Emissions from a standard batch are based on the operating conditions that result in highest emissions. The standard batch defines the uncontrolled and controlled emissions for each emission episode defined under the operating scenario.

Startup means the setting in operation of a continuous operation for any purpose; the first time a new or reconstructed batch operation begins production; for new equipment added, including equipment required or used to comply with this subpart, the first time the equipment is put into operation; or for the introduction of a new product/process, the first time the product or process is run in equipment. For batch operations, startup applies to the first time the equipment is put into operation at the start of a campaign to produce a product that has been produced in the past if the steps taken to begin production differ from those specified in a standard batch or nonstandard batch. Startup does not apply when the equipment is put into operation as part of a batch within a campaign when the steps taken are routine operations.

Storage tank means a tank or other vessel that is used to store liquids that contain organic HAP and/or hydrogen halide and halogen HAP and that has been assigned to an MCPU according to the procedures in [§ 63.2435\(d\)](#). The following are not considered storage tanks for the purposes of this subpart:

- (1) Vessels permanently attached to motor vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships;
- (2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kilopascals and without emissions to the atmosphere;
- (3) Vessels storing organic liquids that contain HAP only as impurities;
- (4) Wastewater storage tanks;
- (5) Bottoms receivers;
- (6) Surge control vessels; and
- (7) Process tanks.

Supplemental gases means the air that is added to a vent stream after the vent stream leaves the unit operation. Air that is part of the vent stream as a result of the nature of the unit operation is not considered supplemental gases. Air required to operate combustion device burner(s) is not considered supplemental gases.

Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels as part of any continuous operation. Surge control vessels are used within an MCPU when in-process storage,

mixing, or management of flowrates or volumes is needed to introduce material into continuous operations.

Thermal expansion relief valve means a pressure relief valve designed to protect equipment from excess pressure due to thermal expansion of blocked liquid-filled equipment or piping due to ambient heating or heat from a heat tracing system. Pressure relief valves designed to protect equipment from excess pressure due to blockage against a pump or compressor or due to fire contingency are not thermal expansion relief valves.

Total organic compounds or (TOC) means the total gaseous organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) in a vent stream.

Transfer rack means the collection of loading arms and loading hoses, at a single loading rack, that are assigned to an MCPU according to the procedures specified in [§ 63.2435\(d\)](#) and are used to fill tank trucks and/or rail cars with organic liquids that contain one or more of the organic HAP listed in section 112(b) of the CAA of this subpart. Transfer rack includes the associated pumps, meters, shutoff valves, relief valves, and other piping and valves.

Unit operation means those processing steps that occur within distinct equipment that are used, among other things, to prepare reactants, facilitate reactions, separate and purify products, and recycle materials. Equipment used for these purposes includes, but is not limited to, reactors, distillation columns, extraction columns, absorbers, decanters, dryers, condensers, and filtration equipment.

Waste management unit means the equipment, structure(s), and/or device(s) used to convey, store, treat, or dispose of wastewater streams or residuals. Examples of waste management units include wastewater tanks, air flotation units, surface impoundments, containers, oil-water or organic-water separators, individual drain systems, biological wastewater treatment units, waste incinerators, and organic removal devices such as steam and air stripper units, and thin film evaporation units. If such equipment is being operated as a recovery device, then it is part of a miscellaneous organic chemical manufacturing process and is not a waste management unit.

Wastewater means water that is discarded from an MCPU or control device through a POD and that contains either: an annual average concentration of compounds in tables 8 and 9 to this subpart of at least 5 ppmw and has an annual average flowrate of 0.02 liters per minute or greater; or an annual average concentration of compounds in tables 8 and 9 to this subpart of at least 10,000 ppmw at any flowrate. Wastewater means process wastewater or maintenance wastewater. The following are not considered wastewater for the purposes of this subpart:

- (1) Stormwater from segregated sewers;
- (2) Water from fire-fighting and deluge systems, including testing of such systems;
- (3) Spills;

- (4) Water from safety showers;
- (5) Samples of a size not greater than reasonably necessary for the method of analysis that is used;
- (6) Equipment leaks;
- (7) Wastewater drips from procedures such as disconnecting hoses after cleaning lines; and
- (8) Noncontact cooling water.

Wastewater stream means a stream that contains only wastewater as defined in this [paragraph \(i\)](#).

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the CAA.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [70 FR 38560](#), July 1, 2005; [71 FR 40338](#), July 14, 2006; [85 FR 49159](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

Table 1 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards for Continuous Process Vents

As required in [§ 63.2455](#), you must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in the following table that applies to your continuous process vents:

For each . . .	For which . . .	Then you must . . .
1. Group 1 continuous process vent	a. Not applicable	i. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by ≥ 98 percent by weight or to an outlet process concentration ≤ 20 ppmv as organic HAP or TOC by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices (except a flare); or ii. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by venting emissions through a closed vent system to a flare; or iii. Use a recovery device to maintain the TRE above 1.9 for an existing source or above 5.0 for a new source.
2. Halogenated Group 1 continuous process vent stream	a. You use a combustion control device to control organic HAP emissions	i. Use a halogen reduction device after the combustion device to reduce emissions of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP by ≥ 99 percent by weight, or to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr, or to ≤ 20 ppmv; or

For each . . .	For which . . .	Then you must . . .
		ii. Use a halogen reduction device before the combustion device to reduce the halogen atom mass emission rate to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr or to a concentration ≤ 20 ppmv.
3. Group 2 continuous process vent at an existing source	You use a recovery device to maintain the TRE level >1.9 but ≤ 5.0	Comply with the requirements in § 63.2450(e)(4) and the requirements in § 63.993 and the requirements referenced therein.
4. Group 2 continuous process vent at a new source	You use a recovery device to maintain the TRE level >5.0 but ≤ 8.0	Comply with the requirements in § 63.2450(e)(4) and the requirements in § 63.993 and the requirements referenced therein. Comply with the applicable emission limits specified in items 1 through 4 of this Table, and also:
5. Continuous process vent	Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in § 63.2445(i) , the continuous process vent contains ethylene oxide such that it is considered to be in ethylene oxide service as defined in § 63.2550	i. Reduce emissions of ethylene oxide by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a flare; or ii. Reduce emissions of ethylene oxide by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a control device that reduces ethylene oxide by ≥ 99.9 percent by weight, or to a concentration <1 ppmv for each process vent or to <5 pounds per year for all combined process vents.

[[85 FR 49161](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

Table 2 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards for Batch Process Vents

As required in [§ 63.2460](#), you must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in the following table that applies to your batch process vents:

For each . . .	Then you must . . .	And you must . . .
1. Process with Group 1 batch process vents	a. Reduce collective uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from the sum of all batch process vents within the process by ≥ 98 percent by weight by venting emissions from a sufficient number of the vents through one or more closed-vent systems to	Not applicable.

For each . . .	Then you must . . .	And you must . . .
	any combination of control devices (except a flare); or b. Reduce collective uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from the sum of all batch process vents within the process by ≥ 95 percent by weight by venting emissions from a sufficient number of the vents through one or more closed-vent systems to any combination of recovery devices or a biofilter, except you may elect to comply with the requirements of subpart WW of this part for any process tank; or c. Reduce uncontrolled organic HAP emissions from one or more batch process vents within the process by venting through a closed-vent system to a flare or by venting through one or more closed-vent systems to any combination of control devices (excluding a flare) that reduce organic HAP to an outlet concentration ≤ 20 ppmv as TOC or total organic HAP	Not applicable. For all other batch process vents within the process, reduce collective organic HAP emissions as specified in item 1.a and/or item 1.b of this Table. i. Reduce overall emissions of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP by ≥ 99 percent; or ii. Reduce overall emissions of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr; or iii. Reduce overall emissions of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP to a concentration ≤ 20 ppmv. Reduce the halogen atom mass emission rate to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr or to a concentration ≤ 20 ppmv.
2. Halogenated Group 1 batch process vent for which you use a combustion device to control organic HAP emissions	a. Use a halogen reduction device after the combustion control device; or b. Use a halogen reduction device before the combustion control device	Not applicable.
3. Batch process vent that contains ethylene oxide such that it is considered to be in ethylene oxide service as defined in § 63.2550	Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in § 63.2445(i), comply with the applicable emission limits specified in items 1 and 2 of this Table, and also: i. Reduce emissions of ethylene oxide by venting emissions through a closed-vent	Not applicable.

For each . . .	Then you must . . .	And you must . . .
	system to a flare; or ii. Reduce emissions of ethylene oxide by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a control device that reduces ethylene oxide by ≥ 99.9 percent by weight, or to a concentration < 1 ppmv for each process vent or to < 5 pounds per year for all combined process vents.	

[[85 FR 49161](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

Table 3 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Emission Limits for Hydrogen Halide and Halogen HAP Emissions or HAP Metals Emissions From Process Vents

As required in [§ 63.2465](#), you must meet each emission limit in the following table that applies to your process vents that contain hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions or PM HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must . . .
1. Process with uncontrolled hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions from process vents $\geq 1,000$ lb/yr	a. Reduce collective hydrogen halide and halogen HAP emissions by ≥ 99 percent by weight or to an outlet concentration ≤ 20 ppmv by venting through one or more closed-vent systems to any combination of control devices, or b. Reduce the halogen atom mass emission rate from the sum of all batch process vents and each individual continuous process vent to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr by venting through one or more closed-vent systems to a halogen reduction device.
2. Process at a new source with uncontrolled emissions from process vents ≥ 150 lb/yr of HAP metals	Reduce overall emissions of HAP metals by ≥ 97 percent by weight.

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [71 FR 40340](#), July 14, 2006]

Table 4 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Emission Limits for Storage Tanks

As required in [§ 63.2470](#), you must meet each emission limit in the following table that applies to your storage tanks:

For each . . .	For which . . .	Then you must . . .
1. Group 1 storage tank	a. The maximum true vapor pressure of total HAP at the storage temperature is ≥ 76.6 kilopascals	i. Reduce total HAP emissions by ≥ 95 percent by weight or to ≤ 20 ppmv of TOC or organic HAP and ≤ 20 ppmv of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP by venting emissions through a closed vent system to any combination of control devices (excluding a flare); or ii. Reduce total organic HAP emissions by venting emissions through a closed vent system to a flare; or iii. Comply with the requirements in § 63.2450(e)(4), as applicable; and reduce total HAP emissions by venting emissions to a fuel gas system or process in accordance with § 63.982(d) and the requirements referenced therein.¹
	b. The maximum true vapor pressure of total HAP at the storage temperature is < 76.6 kilopascals	i. Comply with the requirements of subpart WW of this part, except as specified in § 63.2470; or ii. Reduce total HAP emissions by ≥ 95 percent by weight or to ≤ 20 ppmv of TOC or organic HAP and ≤ 20 ppmv of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP by venting emissions through a closed vent system to any combination of control devices (excluding a flare); or iii. Reduce total organic HAP emissions by venting emissions through a closed vent system to a flare; or iv. Comply with the requirements in § 63.2450(e)(4), as applicable; and reduce total HAP emissions by venting emissions to a fuel gas system or process in accordance with § 63.982(d) and the requirements referenced therein.¹
2. Halogenated vent stream from a Group 1 storage tank	You use a combustion control device to control organic HAP emissions	Meet one of the emission limit options specified in Item 2.a.i or ii. in Table 1 to this subpart.
3. Storage tank of any capacity	Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in § 63.2445(i) , the stored liquid	Comply with the applicable emission limits specified in items 1 and 2 of this Table, and also:

For each . . .	For which . . .	Then you must . . .
and vapor pressure	contains ethylene oxide such that the storage tank is considered to be in ethylene oxide service as defined in § 63.2550	i. Reduce emissions of ethylene oxide by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a flare; or ii. Reduce emissions of ethylene oxide by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a control device that reduces ethylene oxide by ≥ 99.9 percent by weight, or to a concentration < 1 ppmv for each storage tank vent.

¹ Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), any flare using fuel gas from a fuel gas system, of which 50 percent or more of the fuel gas is derived from an MCPU that has processes and/or equipment in ethylene oxide service or that produces olefins or polyolefins, as determined on an annual average basis, must be in compliance with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#). For purposes of compliance, an MCPU that “produces olefins or polyolefins” includes only those MCPUs that manufacture ethylene, propylene, polyethylene, and/or polypropylene as a product. By-products and impurities as defined in [§ 63.101](#), as well as wastes and trace contaminants, are not considered products.

[[85 FR 49162](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

Table 5 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Emission Limits and Work Practice Standards for Transfer Racks

As required in [§ 63.2475](#), you must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in the following table that applies to your transfer racks:

For each . . .	You must . . .
1. Group 1 transfer rack	a. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by ≥ 98 percent by weight or to an outlet concentration ≤ 20 ppmv as organic HAP or TOC by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to any combination of control devices (except a flare); or b. Reduce emissions of total organic HAP by venting emissions through a closed-vent system to a flare; or c. Comply with the requirements in § 63.2450(e)(4) , as applicable; and reduce emissions of total organic HAP by venting emissions to a fuel gas system or process in accordance with § 63.982(d) and the requirements referenced therein; ¹ or d. Use a vapor balancing system designed and operated to collect organic HAP vapors displaced from tank trucks and railcars during loading and route the collected HAP vapors to the storage tank from which the liquid being loaded originated or to another storage tank connected by a common header.

For each . . .	You must . . .
2. Halogenated Group 1 transfer rack vent stream for which you use a combustion device to control organic HAP emissions	a. Use a halogen reduction device after the combustion device to reduce emissions of hydrogen halide and halogen HAP by ≥ 99 percent by weight, to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr, or to ≤ 20 ppmv; or b. Use a halogen reduction device before the combustion device to reduce the halogen atom mass emission rate to ≤ 0.45 kg/hr or to a concentration ≤ 20 ppmv.

¹ Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in [§ 63.2445\(g\)](#), any flare using fuel gas from a fuel gas system, of which 50 percent or more of the fuel gas is derived from an MCPU that has processes and/or equipment in ethylene oxide service or that produces olefins or polyolefins, as determined on an annual average basis, must be in compliance with [§ 63.2450\(e\)\(5\)](#). For purposes of compliance, an MCPU that “produces olefins or polyolefins” includes only those MCPUs that manufacture ethylene, propylene, polyethylene, and/or polypropylene as a product. By-products and impurities as defined in [§ 63.101](#), as well as wastes and trace contaminants, are not considered products.

[[85 FR 49163](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

Table 6 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Requirements for Equipment Leaks

As required in [§ 63.2480](#), you must meet each requirement in the following table that applies to your equipment leaks:

For all . . .	And that is part of . . .	You must . . .
1. Equipment that is in organic HAP service	a. Any MCPU	i. Comply with the requirements of subpart UU of this part and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in § 63.2480(b) and (d) through (f) ; or ii. Comply with the requirements of subpart H of this part and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in § 63.2480(b) and (d) through (f) ; or iii. Comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 65, subpart F , and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in § 63.2480(c) , and (d) through (f) .
2. Equipment that is in organic HAP service at a new source	a. Any MCPU	i. Comply with the requirements of subpart UU of this part and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in § 63.2480(b)(6) and (7) , (e) , and (f) ; or ii. Comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 65, subpart F , except as specified in § 63.2480(c)(10) and (11) , (e) , and (f) .

For all . . .	And that is part of . . .	You must . . .
3. Equipment that is in ethylene oxide service as defined in § 63.2550	a. Any MCPU	i. Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in § 63.2445(i), comply with the requirements of subpart UU of this part and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in § 63.2493(d) and (e); or ii. Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in § 63.2445(i), comply with the requirements of subpart H of this part and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in § 63.2493(d) and (e); iii. Beginning no later than the compliance dates specified in § 63.2445(i), comply with the requirements of 40 CFR part 65, subpart F, and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in § 63.2493(d) and (e).

[[85 FR 49163](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

Table 7 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Requirements for Wastewater Streams and Liquid Streams in Open Systems Within an MCPU

As required in [§ 63.2485](#), you must meet each requirement in the following table that applies to your wastewater streams and liquid streams in open systems within an MCPU:

For each . . .	You must . . .
1. Process wastewater stream	Comply with the requirements in §§ 63.132 through 63.148 and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in § 63.2485 .
2. Maintenance wastewater stream	Comply with the requirements in § 63.105 and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in § 63.2485 .
3. Liquid streams in an open system within an MCPU	Comply with the requirements in § 63.149 and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in § 63.2485 .

Table 8 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Partially Soluble Hazardous Air Pollutants

As specified in [§ 63.2485](#), the partially soluble HAP in wastewater that are subject to management and treatment requirements in this subpart FFFF are listed in the following table:

Chemical name . . .	CAS No.
1. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)	71556
2. 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345
3. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005
4. 1,1-Dichloroethylene (vinylidene chloride)	75354
5. 1,2-Dibromoethane	106934
6. 1,2-Dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride)	107062
7. 1,2-Dichloropropane	78875
8. 1,3-Dichloropropene	542756
9. 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954
10. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467
11. 2-Nitropropane	79469
12. 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	108101
13. Acetaldehyde	75070
14. Acrolein	107028
15. Acrylonitrile	107131
16. Allyl chloride	107051
17. Benzene	71432
18. Benzyl chloride	100447
19. Biphenyl	92524
20. Bromoform (tribromomethane)	75252
21. Bromomethane	74839
22. Butadiene	106990
23. Carbon disulfide	75150
24. Chlorobenzene	108907
25. Chloroethane (ethyl chloride)	75003
26. Chloroform	67663
27. Chloromethane	74873
28. Chloroprene	126998
29. Cumene	98828
30. Dichloroethyl ether	111444
31. Dinitrophenol	51285
32. Epichlorohydrin	106898
33. Ethyl acrylate	140885
34. Ethylbenzene	100414
35. Ethylene oxide	75218
36. Ethylidene dichloride	75343
37. Hexachlorobenzene	118741

Chemical name . . .	CAS No.
38. Hexachlorobutadiene	87683
39. Hexachloroethane	67721
40. Methyl methacrylate	80626
41. Methyl-t-butyl ether	1634044
42. Methylene chloride	75092
43. N-hexane	110543
44. N,N-dimethylaniline	121697
45. Naphthalene	91203
46. Phosgene	75445
47. Propionaldehyde	123386
48. Propylene oxide	75569
49. Styrene	100425
50. Tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)	127184
51. Tetrachloromethane (carbon tetrachloride)	56235
52. Toluene	108883
53. Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)	120821
54. Trichloroethylene	79016
55. Trimethylpentane	540841
56. Vinyl acetate	108054
57. Vinyl chloride	75014
58. Xylene (m)	108383
59. Xylene (o)	95476
60. Xylene (p)	106423

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [70 FR 38560](#), July 1, 2005; [71 FR 40341](#), July 14, 2006]

Table 9 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Soluble Hazardous Air Pollutants

As specified in [§ 63.2485](#), the soluble HAP in wastewater that are subject to management and treatment requirements of this subpart FFFF are listed in the following table:

Chemical name . . .	CAS No.
1. Acetonitrile	75058
2. Acetophenone	98862
3. Diethyl sulfate	64675
4. Dimethyl hydrazine (1,1)	57147

Chemical name . . .	CAS No.
5. Dimethyl sulfate	77781
6. Dinitrotoluene (2,4)	121142
7. Dioxane (1,4)	123911
8. Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	110714
9. Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	112072
10. Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	110496
11. Isophorone	78591
12. Methanol	67561
13. Nitrobenzene	98953
14. Toluidine (o-)	95534
15. Triethylamine	121448

[[68 FR 63888](#), Nov. 10, 2003, as amended at [70 FR 38561](#), July 1, 2005]

Table 10 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Work Practice Standards for Heat Exchange Systems

As required in [§ 63.2490](#), you must meet each requirement in the following table that applies to your heat exchange systems:

For each . . .	You must . . .
Heat exchange system, as defined in § 63.101	a. Comply with the requirements of § 63.104 and the requirements referenced therein, except as specified in § 63.2490(b) and (c); or b. Comply with the requirements in § 63.2490(d).

[[85 FR 49164](#), Aug. 12, 2020]

Table 11 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As required in [§ 63.2520\(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#), you must submit each report that applies to you on the schedule shown in the following table:

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Precompliance report	The information specified in § 63.2520(c)	At least 6 months prior to the compliance date; or for new sources, with the application for approval of construction or reconstruction.

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
2. Notification of compliance status report	The information specified in § 63.2520(d)	No later than 150 days after the compliance date specified in § 63.2445 .
3. Compliance report	The information specified in § 63.2520(e)	Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.2520(b) .

Table 12 to Subpart FFFF of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart FFFF

As specified in [§ 63.2540](#), the parts of the General Provisions that apply to you are shown in the following table:

Citation	Subject	Explanation
§ 63.1	Applicability	Yes.
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes.
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.
§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities	Yes.
§ 63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Yes.
§ 63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed sources	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.
§ 63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]	
§ 63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources That Become Major	Yes.
§ 63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Yes.
§ 63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]	
§ 63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources That Become Major	Yes.
§ 63.6(d)	[Reserved]	
§ 63.6(e)(1)(i)	Operation & Maintenance	Yes, before August 12, 2023. No, beginning on and after August 12, 2023. See § 63.2450(u) for general duty requirement.

Citation	Subject	Explanation
§ 63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Operation & Maintenance	Yes, before August 12, 2023. No, beginning on and after August 12, 2023.
§ 63.6(e)(1)(iii)	Operation & Maintenance	Yes.
§ 63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved]	
§ 63.6(e)(3)(i), (iii), and (v) through (viii)	Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction Plan (SSMP)	Yes, before August 12, 2023, except information regarding Group 2 emission points and equipment leaks is not required in the SSMP, as specified in § 63.2525(j) . No, beginning on and after August 12, 2023.
§ 63.6(e)(3)(iii) and (iv)	Recordkeeping and Reporting During SSM	No, see § 63.2525 for recordkeeping requirements and § 63.2520(e)(4) for reporting requirements.
§ 63.6(e)(3)(ix)	SSMP incorporation into title V permit	Yes, before August 12, 2023. No beginning on and after August 12, 2023.
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Compliance With Non-Opacity Standards Except During SSM	No. See § 63.2445(g) through (i) .
§ 63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Yes.
§ 63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Alternative Standard	Yes.
§ 63.6(h)(1)	Compliance with Opacity Standards Except During SSM	No. See § 63.2445(g) through (i) .
§ 63.6(h)(2)–(9)	Opacity/Visible Emission (VE) Standards	Only for flares for which Method 22 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7 , observations are required as part of a flare compliance assessment.
§ 63.6(i)(1)–(14), and (16)	Compliance Extension	Yes.
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	Yes.
§ 63.7(a)(1)–(2)	Performance Test Dates	Yes, except substitute 150 days for 180 days.
§ 63.7(a)(3)	Section 114 Authority	Yes, and this paragraph also applies to flare compliance assessments as specified under § 63.997(b)(2) .
§ 63.7(a)(4)	Force Majeure	Yes.
§ 63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Yes.
§ 63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Rescheduling	Yes.
§ 63.7(c)	Quality Assurance/Test Plan	Yes, except the test plan must be submitted with the notification of the

Citation	Subject	Explanation
		performance test if the control device controls batch process vents.
§ 63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Yes, before August 12, 2023 except that performance tests for batch process vents must be conducted under worst-case conditions as specified in § 63.2460 . No, beginning on and after August 12, 2023. See § 63.2450(g)(6) .
§ 63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Yes.
§ 63.7(e)(4)	Administrator's Authority to Require Testing	Yes.
§ 63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Yes.
§ 63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Yes, except this subpart specifies how and when the performance test and performance evaluation results are reported.
§ 63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Yes.
§ 63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]	
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring with Flares	Yes, except for flares subject to § 63.2450(e)(5) .
§ 63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.
§ 63.8(b)(2)–(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and Predictable SSM	Yes, before August 12, 2023. No, beginning on and after August 12, 2023.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	CMS malfunction not in SSM plan	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with Operation and Maintenance Requirements	Yes, before August 12, 2023. No, beginning on and after August 12, 2023.
§ 63.8(c)(2)–(3)	Monitoring System Installation	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(4)	CMS Requirements	Only for CEMS. Requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subparts G and SS of this part .

Citation	Subject	Explanation
		Requirements for COMS do not apply because this subpart does not require continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).
§ 63.8(c)(4)(i)	COMS Measurement and Recording Frequency	No; this subpart does not require COMS.
§ 63.8(c)(4)(ii)	CEMS Measurement and Recording Frequency	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(5)	COMS Minimum Procedures	No. This subpart does not contain opacity or VE limits.
§ 63.8(c)(6)	CMS Requirements	Only for CEMS; requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subparts G and SS of this part . Requirements for COMS do not apply because this subpart does not require COMS.
§ 63.8(c)(7)–(8)	CMS Requirements	Only for CEMS. Requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subparts G and SS of this part . Requirements for COMS do not apply because this subpart does not require COMS.
§ 63.8(d)(1)	CMS Quality Control	Only for CEMS.
§ 63.8(d)(2)	CMS Quality Control	Only for CEMS.
§ 63.8(d)(3)	CMS Quality Control	Yes, only for CEMS before August 12, 2023. No, beginning on and after August 12, 2023. See § 63.2450(j)(6) .
§ 63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Only for CEMS, except this subpart specifies how and when the performance evaluation results are reported. Section 63.8(e)(5)(ii) does not apply because this subpart does not require COMS.
§ 63.8(f)(1)–(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Yes, except you may also request approval using the precompliance report.
§ 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	Only applicable when using CEMS to demonstrate compliance, including the alternative standard in § 63.2505 .
§ 63.8(g)(1)–(4)	Data Reduction	Only when using CEMS, including for the alternative standard in § 63.2505 , except that the requirements for COMS do not apply because this subpart has no opacity or VE limits, and § 63.8(g)(2) does not apply because data reduction

Citation	Subject	Explanation
		requirements for CEMS are specified in § 63.2450(j) .
§ 63.8(g)(5)	Data Reduction	No. Requirements for CEMS are specified in § 63.2450(j) . Requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subparts G and SS of this part .
§ 63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.9(b)(1)–(5)	Initial Notifications	Yes.
§ 63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Yes.
§ 63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Source	Yes.
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Yes.
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of VE/Opacity Test	No.
§ 63.9(g)	Additional Notifications When Using CMS	Only for CEMS. Section 63.9(g)(2) does not apply because this subpart does not require COMS.
63.9(h)(1)–(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Yes, except § 63.9(h)(2)(i)(A) through (G) and (h)(2)(ii) do not apply because § 63.2520(d) specifies the required contents and due date of the notification of compliance status report.
§ 63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Yes.
§ 63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes, for change in major source status, otherwise § 63.2520(e) specifies reporting requirements for process changes.
§ 63.9(k)	Electronic reporting procedures	Yes, as specified in § 63.9(j) .
§ 63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(1)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)	Records related to startup and shutdown	No, see §§ 63.2450(e) and 63.2525 for recordkeeping requirements.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Recordkeeping relevant to SSM periods and CMS	Yes, before August 12, 2023. No, beginning on and after August 12, 2023. See § 63.2525(h) and (l) .
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Records related to maintenance of air pollution control equipment	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iv) and (v)	Recordkeeping relevant to SSM period	Yes, before August 12, 2023. No, beginning on and after August 12, 2023.

Citation	Subject	Explanation
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)	CMS Records	Before August 12, 2023, yes but only for CEMS; requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subparts G and SS of this part . Beginning on and after August 12, 2023, yes for CEMS and CPMS for flares subject to § 63.2450(e)(5) .
§ 63.10(b)(2)(x) and (xi)	CMS Records	Only for CEMS; requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subparts G and SS of this part .
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vii)–(ix)	Records	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records	Only for CEMS.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Records	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(1)–(6),(9)–(14)	Records	Only for CEMS. Recordkeeping requirements for CPMS are specified in referenced subparts G and SS of this part .
§ 63.10(c)(7)–(8)	Records	No. Recordkeeping requirements are specified in § 63.2525 .
§ 63.10(c)(15)	Records	Yes, before August 12, 2023, but only for CEMS. No, beginning on and after August 12, 2023.
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	Yes, before October 13, 2020. No, beginning on and after October 13, 2020.
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations	No.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(5)(i)	Periodic Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Reports	No, § 63.2520(e)(4) and (5) specify the SSM reporting requirements.
§ 63.10(d)(5)(ii)	Immediate SSM Reports	No.
§ 63.10(e)(1)	Additional CEMS Reports	Yes.
§ 63.10(e)(2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Only for CEMS, except this subpart specifies how and when the performance evaluation results are reported.
§ 63.10(e)(2)(ii)	Additional COMS Reports	No. This subpart does not require COMS.

Citation	Subject	Explanation
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Reports	No. Reporting requirements are specified in § 63.2520 .
§ 63.10(e)(3)(i)–(iii)	Reports	No. Reporting requirements are specified in § 63.2520 .
§ 63.10(e)(3)(iv)–(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	No. Reporting requirements are specified in § 63.2520 .
§ 63.10(e)(3)(iv)–(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	No. Reporting requirements are specified in § 63.2520 .
§ 63.10(e)(3)(vi)–(viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report	No. Reporting requirements are specified in § 63.2520 .
§ 63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No.
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Yes.
§ 63.11	Control device requirements for flares and work practice requirements for equipment leaks	Yes, except for flares subject to § 63.2450(e)(5) .
§ 63.12	Delegation	Yes.
§ 63.13	Addresses	Yes.
§ 63.14	Incorporation by Reference	Yes.
§ 63.15	Availability of Information	Yes.

[[85 FR 49164](#), Aug. 12, 2020, as amended at [85 FR 73903](#), Nov. 19, 2020]

Appendix I

Subpart DDDDD

*National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for
Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional
Boilers and Process Heaters*

Subpart DDDDD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters

Source: [76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.7480 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limitations and work practice standards for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters located at major sources of HAP. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and work practice standards.

§ 63.7485 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater as defined in [§ 63.7575](#) that is located at, or is part of, a major source of HAP, except as specified in [§ 63.7491](#). For purposes of this subpart, a major source of HAP is as defined in [§ 63.2](#), except that for oil and natural gas production facilities, a major source of HAP is as defined in [§ 63.7575](#).

[[78 FR 7162](#), Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7490 What is the affected source of this subpart?

(a) This subpart applies to new, reconstructed, and existing affected sources as described in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) The affected source of this subpart is the collection at a major source of all existing industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters within a subcategory as defined in [§ 63.7575](#).

(2) The affected source of this subpart is each new or reconstructed industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), located at a major source.

(b) A boiler or process heater is new if you commence construction of the boiler or process heater after June 4, 2010, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence construction.

(c) A boiler or process heater is reconstructed if you meet the reconstruction criteria as defined in [§ 63.2](#), you commence reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and you meet the applicability criteria at the time you commence reconstruction.

(d) A boiler or process heater is existing if it is not new or reconstructed.

(e) An existing electric utility steam generating unit (EGU) that meets the applicability requirements of this subpart after the effective date of this final rule due to a change (e.g., fuel switch) is considered to be an existing source under this subpart.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7162](#), Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7491 Are any boilers or process heaters not subject to this subpart?

The types of boilers and process heaters listed in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(n\)](#) of this section are not subject to this subpart.

(a) An electric utility steam generating unit (EGU) covered by [subpart UUUUU of this part](#) or a natural gas-fired EGU as defined in [subpart UUUUU of this part](#) firing at least 85 percent natural gas on an annual heat input basis.

(b) A recovery boiler or furnace covered by [subpart MM of this part](#).

(c) A boiler or process heater that is used specifically for research and development, including test steam boilers used to provide steam for testing the propulsion systems on military vessels. This does not include units that provide heat or steam to a process at a research and development facility.

(d) A hot water heater as defined in this subpart.

(e) A refining kettle covered by [subpart X of this part](#).

(f) An ethylene cracking furnace covered by [subpart YY of this part](#).

(g) Blast furnace stoves as described in EPA-453/R-01-005 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)).

(h) Any boiler or process heater that is part of the affected source subject to another subpart of this part, such as boilers and process heaters used as control devices to comply with [subparts JJJ, OOO, PPP, and U of this part](#).

(i) Any boiler or process heater that is used as a control device to comply with another subpart of this [part, or part 60, part 61, or part 65 of this chapter](#) provided that at least 50 percent of the

average annual heat input during any 3 consecutive calendar years to the boiler or process heater is provided by regulated gas streams that are subject to another standard.

(j) Temporary boilers and process heaters as defined in this subpart.

(k) Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boilers and process heaters as defined in this subpart.

(l) Any boiler or process heater specifically listed as an affected source in any standard(s) established under section 129 of the Clean Air Act.

(m) A unit that burns hazardous waste covered by [Subpart EEE of this part](#). A unit that is exempt from Subpart EEE as specified in [§ 63.1200\(b\)](#) is not covered by Subpart EEE.

(n) Residential boilers as defined in this subpart.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7162](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72806](#), Nov. 20, 2015]

§ 63.7495 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart by April 1, 2013, or upon startup of your boiler or process heater, whichever is later.

(b) If you have an existing boiler or process heater, you must comply with this subpart no later than January 31, 2016, except as provided in [§ 63.6\(i\)](#).

(c) If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any new or reconstructed boiler or process heater at the existing source must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup.

(2) Any existing boiler or process heater at the existing source must be in compliance with this subpart within 3 years after the source becomes a major source.

(d) You must meet the notification requirements in [§ 63.7545](#) according to the schedule in [§ 63.7545](#) and in [subpart A of this part](#). Some of the notifications must be submitted before you are required to comply with the emission limits and work practice standards in this subpart.

(e) If you own or operate an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and would be subject to this subpart except for the exemption in [§ 63.7491\(l\)](#) for commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units covered by part 60, subpart CCCC or subpart DDDD, and you cease combusting solid waste, you must be in compliance with this subpart and are no longer subject to part 60, subparts CCCC or DDDD beginning on the effective date of the switch as identified under the provisions of [§ 60.2145\(a\)\(2\)](#) and [\(3\)](#) or [§ 60.2710\(a\)\(2\)](#) and [\(3\)](#).

(f) If you own or operate an existing EGU that becomes subject to this subpart after January 31, 2016, you must be in compliance with the applicable existing source provisions of this subpart on the effective date such unit becomes subject to this subpart.

(g) If you own or operate an existing industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and would be subject to this subpart except for an exemption in [§ 63.7491\(i\)](#) that becomes subject to this subpart after January 31, 2013, you must be in compliance with the applicable existing source provisions of this subpart within 3 years after such unit becomes subject to this subpart.

(h) If you own or operate an existing industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler or process heater that resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory after the compliance date of this subpart, you must be in compliance with the applicable existing source provisions of this subpart on the effective date of the fuel switch or physical change.

(i) If you own or operate a new industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater and have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler or process heater that resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, you must be in compliance with the applicable new source provisions of this subpart on the effective date of the fuel switch or physical change.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7162](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72807](#), Nov. 20, 2015]

Emission Limitations and Work Practice Standards

§ 63.7499 What are the subcategories of boilers and process heaters?

The subcategories of boilers and process heaters, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#) are:

- (a) Pulverized coal/solid fossil fuel units.
- (b) Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.
- (c) Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.
- (d) Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn kiln dried biomass/bio-based solid.
- (e) Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (f) Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (g) Fuel cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.

- (h) Hybrid suspension/grate burners designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solid.
- (i) Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solid.
- (j) Dutch ovens/pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (k) Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units.
- (l) Units designed to burn gas 1 fuels.
- (m) Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases.
- (n) Metal process furnaces.
- (o) Limited-use boilers and process heaters.
- (p) Units designed to burn solid fuel.
- (q) Units designed to burn liquid fuel.
- (r) Units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.
- (s) Fluidized bed units with an integrated fluidized bed heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.
- (t) Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel.
- (u) Units designed to burn light liquid fuel.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7163](#), Jan. 31, 2013]

§ 63.7500 What emission limitations, work practice standards, and operating limits must I meet?

(a) You must meet the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section, except as provided in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(e\)](#) of this section. You must meet these requirements at all times the affected unit is operating, except as provided in [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section.

(1) You must meet each emission limit and work practice standard in Tables 1 through 3 and 11 through 15 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater, for each boiler or process heater at your source, except as provided under [§ 63.7522](#). The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Table 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable only to boilers and process heaters that generate either steam, cogenerate steam with electricity, or both. The output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per megawatt-hour, in Table 1 or 2 to this subpart are an alternative applicable

only to boilers that generate only electricity. Boilers that perform multiple functions (cogeneration and electricity generation) or supply steam to common headers would calculate a total steam energy output using Equation 1 of [§ 63.7575](#) to demonstrate compliance with the output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Table 1 or 2 to this subpart. If you operate a new boiler or process heater, you can choose to comply with alternative limits as discussed in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(iv\)](#) of this section, but on or after October 6, 2025, you must comply with the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart. If you operate an existing boiler or process heater, you can choose to comply with alternative limits as discussed in [paragraph \(a\)\(1\)\(v\)](#) of this section, but on or after October 6, 2025 you must comply with the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart.

(i) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and before May 20, 2011, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 11 or 14 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

(ii) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction on or after May 20, 2011, and before December 23, 2011, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 12 or 14 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

(iii) If your boiler or process heater commenced construction or reconstruction on or after December 23, 2011, and before April 1, 2013, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 13 or 14 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

(iv) If you operate a new boiler or process heater, you must comply with either the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart or the emission limits in Table 14 to this subpart until you must comply with the emission limits in Table 1.

(v) If you operate an existing boiler or process heater, you must comply with either the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart or the emission limits in Table 15 to this subpart until you must comply with the emission limits in Table 2.

(2) You must meet each operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to your boiler or process heater. If you use a control device or combination of control devices not covered in Table 4 to this subpart, or you wish to establish and monitor an alternative operating limit or an alternative monitoring parameter, you must apply to the EPA Administrator for approval of alternative monitoring under [§ 63.8\(f\)](#).

(3) At all times, you must operate and maintain any affected source (as defined in [§ 63.7490](#)), including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(b) As provided in [§ 63.6\(g\)](#), EPA may approve use of an alternative to the work practice standards in this section.

(c) Limited-use boilers and process heaters must complete a tune-up every 5 years as specified in [§ 63.7540](#). They are not subject to the emission limits in Tables 1 and 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart, the annual tune-up, or the energy assessment requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, or the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart.

(d) Boilers and process heaters with a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour in the units designed to burn gas 2 (other) fuels subcategory or units designed to burn light liquid fuels subcategory must complete a tune-up every 5 years as specified in [§ 63.7540](#).

(e) Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory with a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour must complete a tune-up every 5 years as specified in [§ 63.7540](#). Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory with a heat input capacity greater than 5 million Btu per hour and less than 10 million Btu per hour must complete a tune-up every 2 years as specified in [§ 63.7540](#). Boilers and process heaters in the units designed to burn gas 1 fuels subcategory are not subject to the emission limits in Tables 1 and 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart, or the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart.

(f) These standards apply at all times the affected unit is operating, except during periods of startup and shutdown during which time you must comply only with items 5 and 6 of Table 3 to this subpart.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7163](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72807](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60840](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

§ 63.7501 [Reserved]

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7505 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in this subpart. These emission and operating limits apply to you at all times the affected unit is operating except for the periods noted in [§ 63.7500\(f\)](#).

(b) [Reserved]

(c) You must demonstrate compliance with all applicable emission limits using performance stack testing, fuel analysis, or continuous monitoring systems (CMS), including a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS), continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS), or particulate matter continuous parameter

monitoring system (PM CPMS), where applicable. You may demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for hydrogen chloride (HCl), mercury, or total selected metals (TSM) using fuel analysis if the emission rate calculated according to [§ 63.7530\(c\)](#) is less than the applicable emission limit. For gaseous fuels, you may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard. Otherwise, you must demonstrate compliance for HCl, mercury, or TSM using performance stack testing, if subject to an applicable emission limit listed in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart.

(d) If you demonstrate compliance with any applicable emission limit through performance testing and subsequent compliance with operating limits through the use of CPMS, or with a CEMS or COMS, you must develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section for the use of any CEMS, COMS, or CPMS. This requirement also applies to you if you petition the EPA Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under [§ 63.8\(f\)](#).

(1) For each CMS required in this section (including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS), you must develop, and submit to the Administrator for approval upon request, a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in [§ 63.8\(d\)](#) and the elements described in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section. You must submit this site-specific monitoring plan, if requested, at least 60 days before your initial performance evaluation of your CMS. This requirement to develop and submit a site specific monitoring plan does not apply to affected sources with existing CEMS or COMS operated according to the performance specifications under appendix B to [part 60 of this chapter](#) and that meet the requirements of [§ 63.7525](#). Using the process described in [§ 63.8\(f\)\(4\)](#), you may request approval of alternative monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures in place of those specified in this paragraph and, if approved, include the alternatives in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Installation of the CMS sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device);

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer, and the data collection and reduction systems; and

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations, accuracy audits, analytical drift).

(2) In your site-specific monitoring plan, you must also address [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of [§ 63.8\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#), [\(c\)\(3\)](#), and [\(c\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#);

(ii) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of [§ 63.8\(d\)](#); and

(iii) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of [§ 63.10\(c\)](#) (as applicable in Table 10 to this subpart), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(3) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(4) You must operate and maintain the CMS in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

(e) If you have an applicable emission limit, and you choose to comply using definition (2) of “startup” in [§ 63.7575](#), you must develop and implement a written startup and shutdown plan (SSP) according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart. The SSP must be maintained onsite and available upon request for public inspection.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7164](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72807](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60841](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Testing, Fuel Analyses, and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7510 What are my initial compliance requirements and by what date must I conduct them?

(a) For each boiler or process heater that is required or that you elect to demonstrate compliance with any of the applicable emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart through performance (stack) testing, your initial compliance requirements include all the following:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to [§ 63.7520](#) and Table 5 to this subpart.

(2) Conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to [§ 63.7521](#) and Table 6 to this subpart, except as specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For each boiler or process heater that burns a single type of fuel, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to [§ 63.7521](#) and Table 6 to this subpart. For purposes of this subpart, units that use a supplemental fuel only for startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes still qualify as units that burn a single type of fuel, and the supplemental fuel is not subject to the fuel analysis requirements under [§ 63.7521](#) and Table 6 to this subpart.

(ii) When natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those Gas 1 fuels according to [§ 63.7521](#) and

Table 6 to this subpart. If gaseous fuels other than natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels are co-fired with other fuels and those non-Gas 1 gaseous fuels are subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, part 61, or part 65, you are not required to conduct a fuel analysis of those non-Gas 1 fuels according to [§ 63.7521](#) and Table 6 to this subpart.

(iii) You are not required to conduct a chlorine fuel analysis for any gaseous fuels. You must conduct a fuel analysis for mercury on gaseous fuels unless the fuel is exempted in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(3) Establish operating limits according to [§ 63.7530](#) and Table 7 to this subpart.

(4) Conduct CMS performance evaluations according to [§ 63.7525](#).

(b) For each boiler or process heater that you elect to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart for HCl, mercury, or TSM through fuel analysis, your initial compliance requirement is to conduct a fuel analysis for each type of fuel burned in your boiler or process heater according to [§ 63.7521](#) and Table 6 to this subpart and establish operating limits according to [§ 63.7530](#) and Table 8 to this subpart. The fuels described in [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section are exempt from these fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. The fuels described in [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) of this section are exempt from the chloride fuel analysis and operating limit requirements. Boilers and process heaters that use a CEMS for mercury or HCl are exempt from the performance testing and operating limit requirements specified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section for the HAP for which CEMS are used.

(c) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a carbon monoxide (CO) limit, your initial compliance demonstration for CO is to conduct a performance test for CO according to Table 5 to this subpart or conduct a performance evaluation of your continuous CO monitor, if applicable, according to [§ 63.7525\(a\)](#). Boilers and process heaters that use a CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart, as specified in [§ 63.7525\(a\)](#), are exempt from the initial CO performance testing and oxygen concentration operating limit requirements specified in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section.

(d) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a PM limit, your initial compliance demonstration for PM is to conduct a performance test in accordance with [§ 63.7520](#) and Table 5 to this subpart.

(e) For existing affected sources (as defined in [§ 63.7490](#)), you must complete the initial compliance demonstrations, as specified in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) through [\(d\)](#) of this section, no later than 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in [§ 63.7495](#) and according to the applicable provisions in [§ 63.7\(a\)\(2\)](#) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart, except as specified in [paragraph \(j\)](#) of this section. You must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(10\)\(i\)](#) through [\(vi\)](#) no later than the compliance date specified in [§ 63.7495](#), except as specified in [paragraph \(j\)](#) of this section.

You must complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to this subpart no later than the compliance date specified in [§ 63.7495](#).

(f) For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in [§ 63.7490](#)), you must complete the initial compliance demonstration with the emission limits no later than July 30, 2013, or within 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later.

(1) If you are demonstrating compliance with an emission limit in Tables 11 through 13 to this subpart that is less stringent than the applicable emission limit in Table 14 to this subpart, you must demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in Table 14 no later than July 29, 2016.

(2) If you are demonstrating compliance with an emission limit in Table 14 to this subpart that is less stringent than the applicable emission limit in Table 1 to this subpart, you must demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit in Table 1 no later than October 6, 2025.

(g) For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in [§ 63.7490](#)), you must demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart within the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year schedule as specified in [§ 63.7515\(d\)](#) following the initial compliance date specified in [§ 63.7495\(a\)](#). Thereafter, you are required to complete the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up as specified in [§ 63.7515\(d\)](#).

(h) For affected sources (as defined in [§ 63.7490](#)) that ceased burning solid waste consistent with [§ 63.7495\(e\)](#) and for which the initial compliance date has passed, you must demonstrate compliance within 60 days of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch. If you have not conducted your compliance demonstration for this subpart within the previous 12 months, you must complete all compliance demonstrations for this subpart before you commence or recommence combustion of solid waste.

(i) For an existing EGU that becomes subject after January 31, 2016, you must demonstrate compliance within 180 days after becoming an affected source.

(j) For existing affected sources (as defined in [§ 63.7490](#)) that have not operated between the effective date of the rule and the compliance date that is specified for your source in [§ 63.7495](#), you must complete the initial compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Table 2 or 14 to this subpart, as applicable, as specified in [paragraphs \(a\) through \(d\)](#) of this section, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in [§ 63.7\(a\)\(2\)](#) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. You must complete an initial tune-up by following the procedures described in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(10\)\(i\) through \(vi\)](#) no later than 30 days after the re-start of the affected source and, if applicable, complete the one-time energy assessment specified in Table 3 to this subpart, no later than the compliance date specified in [§ 63.7495](#).

(k) For affected sources, as defined in [§ 63.7490](#), that switch subcategories consistent with [§ 63.7545\(h\)](#) after the initial compliance date, you must demonstrate compliance within 60 days

of the effective date of the switch, unless you had previously conducted your compliance demonstration for this subcategory within the previous 12 months.

[[78 FR 7164](#), Jan. 31, 2013, as amended at [80 FR 72808](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60841](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

§ 63.7515 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests, fuel analyses, or tune-ups?

(a) You must conduct all applicable performance tests according to [§ 63.7520](#) on an annual basis, except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(e\)](#), [\(g\)](#), and [\(h\)](#) of this section. Annual performance tests must be completed no more than 13 months after the previous performance test, except as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(e\)](#), [\(g\)](#), and [\(h\)](#) of this section.

(b) If your performance tests for a given pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of the emission limit (or, in limited instances as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 15 to this subpart, at or below the emission limit) for the pollutant, and if there are no changes in the operation of the individual boiler or process heater or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions, you may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year. Each such performance test must be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test. If you elect to demonstrate compliance using emission averaging under [§ 63.7522](#), you must continue to conduct performance tests annually. The requirement to test at maximum chloride input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for HCl. The requirement to test at maximum mercury input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for mercury. The requirement to test at maximum TSM input level is waived unless the stack test is conducted for TSM.

(c) If a performance test shows emissions exceeded the emission limit or 75 percent of the emission limit (as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 15 to this subpart) for a pollutant, you must conduct annual performance tests for that pollutant until all performance tests over a consecutive 2-year period meet the required level (at or below 75 percent of the emission limit, as specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 15).

(d) If you are required to meet an applicable tune-up work practice standard, you must conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year performance tune-up according to [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(10\)](#), [\(11\)](#), or [\(12\)](#), respectively. Each annual tune-up specified in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(10\)](#) must be no more than 13 months after the previous tune-up. Each biennial tune-up specified in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(11\)](#) must be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. Each 5-year tune-up specified in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(12\)](#) must be conducted no more than 61 months after the previous tune-up. For a new or reconstructed affected source (as defined in [§ 63.7490](#)), the first annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up must be no later than 13 months, 25 months, or 61 months, respectively, after April 1, 2013 or the initial startup of the new or reconstructed affected source, whichever is later.

(e) If you demonstrate compliance with the mercury, HCl, or TSM based on fuel analysis, you must conduct a monthly fuel analysis according to [§ 63.7521](#) for each type of fuel burned that is subject to an emission limit in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart. You may comply with this monthly requirement by completing the fuel analysis any time within the calendar month as long as the analysis is separated from the previous analysis by at least 14 calendar days. If you burn a new type of fuel, you must conduct a fuel analysis before burning the new type of fuel in your boiler or process heater. You must still meet all applicable continuous compliance requirements in [§ 63.7540](#). If each of 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrates 75 percent or less of the compliance level, you may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to quarterly for that fuel. If any quarterly sample exceeds 75 percent of the compliance level or you begin burning a new type of fuel, you must return to monthly monitoring for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses are again less than 75 percent of the compliance level. If sampling is conducted on 1 day per month, samples should be no less than 14 days apart, but if multiple samples are taken per month, the 14-day restriction does not apply.

(f) You must report the results of performance tests and the associated fuel analyses within 60 days after the completion of the performance tests. This report must also verify that the operating limits for each boiler or process heater have not changed or provide documentation of revised operating limits established according to [§ 63.7530](#) and Table 7 to this subpart, as applicable. The reports for all subsequent performance tests must include all applicable information required in [§ 63.7550](#).

(g) For affected sources (as defined in [§ 63.7490](#)) that have not operated since the previous compliance demonstration and more than 1 year has passed since the previous compliance demonstration, you must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart, no later than 180 days after the re-start of the affected source and according to the applicable provisions in [§ 63.7\(a\)\(2\)](#) as cited in Table 10 to this subpart. You must complete a subsequent tune-up by following the procedures described in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(10\)\(i\)](#) through [\(vi\)](#) and the schedule described in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(13\)](#) for units that are not operating at the time of their scheduled tune-up.

(h) If your affected boiler or process heater is in the unit designed to burn light liquid subcategory and you combust ultra-low sulfur liquid fuel, you do not need to conduct further performance tests (stack tests or fuel analyses) if the pollutants measured during the initial compliance performance tests meet the emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 of this subpart providing you demonstrate ongoing compliance with the emissions limits by monitoring and recording the type of fuel combusted on a monthly basis. If you intend to use a fuel other than ultra-low sulfur liquid fuel, natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, you must conduct new performance tests within 60 days of burning the new fuel type.

(i) If you operate a CO CEMS that meets the Performance Specifications outlined in [§ 63.7525\(a\)\(3\)](#) to demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart, you are not required to

conduct CO performance tests and are not subject to the oxygen concentration operating limit requirement specified in [§ 63.7510\(a\)](#).

[[78 FR 7165](#), Jan. 31, 2013, as amended at [80 FR 72808](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60842](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

§ 63.7520 What stack tests and procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct all performance tests according to [§ 63.7\(c\)](#), [\(d\)](#), [\(f\)](#), and [\(h\)](#). You must also develop a site-specific stack test plan according to the requirements in [§ 63.7\(c\)](#). You shall conduct all performance tests under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to you based on the representative performance of each boiler or process heater for the period being tested. Upon request, you shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests.

(b) You must conduct each performance test according to the requirements in Table 5 to this subpart.

(c) You must conduct each performance test under the specific conditions listed in Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. You must conduct performance tests at representative operating load conditions while burning the type of fuel or mixture of fuels that has the highest content of chlorine and mercury, and TSM if you are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard and you must demonstrate initial compliance and establish your operating limits based on these performance tests. These requirements could result in the need to conduct more than one performance test. Following each performance test and until the next performance test, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(d) You must conduct a minimum of three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in [§ 63.7\(e\)\(3\)](#). Each test run must comply with the minimum applicable sampling times or volumes specified in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 15 to this subpart.

(e) To determine compliance with the emission limits, you must use the F-Factor methodology and equations in sections 12.2 and 12.3 of EPA Method 19 at [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#)–7 of this chapter to convert the measured particulate matter (PM) concentrations, the measured HCl concentrations, the measured mercury concentrations, and the measured TSM concentrations that result from the performance test to pounds per million Btu heat input emission rates.

(f) Except for a 30-day rolling average based on CEMS (or sorbent trap monitoring system) data, if measurement results for any pollutant are reported as below the method detection level (e.g., laboratory analytical results for one or more sample components are below the method defined analytical detection level), you must use the method detection level as the measured emissions level for that pollutant in calculating compliance. The measured result for a multiple component analysis (e.g., analytical values for multiple Method 29 fractions both for individual

HAP metals and for total HAP metals) may include a combination of method detection level data and analytical data reported above the method detection level.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7166](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [87 FR 60842](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

§ 63.7521 What fuel analyses, fuel specification, and procedures must I use?

(a) For solid and liquid fuels, you must conduct fuel analyses for chloride and mercury according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(e\)](#) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. For solid fuels and liquid fuels, you must also conduct fuel analyses for TSM if you are opting to comply with the TSM alternative standard. For gas 2 (other) fuels, you must conduct fuel analyses for mercury according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(b\)](#) through [\(e\)](#) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable. For gaseous fuels, you may not use fuel analyses to comply with the TSM alternative standard or the HCl standard. For purposes of complying with this section, a fuel gas system that consists of multiple gaseous fuels collected and mixed with each other is considered a single fuel type and sampling and analysis is only required on the combined fuel gas system that will feed the boiler or process heater. Sampling and analysis of the individual gaseous streams prior to combining is not required. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for fuels used for only startup, unit shutdown, and transient flame stability purposes. You are required to conduct fuel analyses only for fuels and units that are subject to emission limits for mercury, HCl, or TSM in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 15 to this subpart. Gaseous and liquid fuels are exempt from the sampling requirements in [paragraphs \(c\)](#) and [\(d\)](#) of this section.

(b) You must develop a site-specific fuel monitoring plan according to the following procedures and requirements in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section, if you are required to conduct fuel analyses as specified in [§ 63.7510](#).

(1) If you intend to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must submit the fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that you intend to conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in [§ 63.7510](#).

(2) You must include the information contained in [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(vi\)](#) of this section in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all fuel types anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the notification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel analysis.

(iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the composite samples if your procedures are different from [paragraph \(c\)](#) or [\(d\)](#) of this section. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types.

(iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of chlorine or mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that you are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

(vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart.

(c) You must obtain composite fuel samples for each fuel type according to the procedures in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section, or the methods listed in Table 6 to this subpart, or use an automated sampling mechanism that provides representative composite fuel samples for each fuel type that includes both coarse and fine material. At a minimum, for demonstrating initial compliance by fuel analysis, you must obtain three composite samples. For monthly fuel analyses, at a minimum, you must obtain a single composite sample. For fuel analyses as part of a performance stack test, as specified in [§ 63.7510\(a\)](#), you must obtain a composite fuel sample during each performance test run.

(1) If sampling from a belt (or screw) feeder, collect fuel samples according to [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Stop the belt and withdraw a 6-inch wide sample from the full cross-section of the stopped belt to obtain a minimum two pounds of sample. You must collect all the material (fines and coarse) in the full cross-section. You must transfer the sample to a clean plastic bag.

(ii) Each composite sample will consist of a minimum of three samples collected at approximately equal intervals during the testing period for sampling during performance stack testing.

(2) If sampling from a fuel pile or truck, you must collect fuel samples according to [paragraphs \(c\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For each composite sample, you must select a minimum of five sampling locations uniformly spaced over the surface of the pile.

- (ii) At each sampling site, you must dig into the pile to a uniform depth of approximately 18 inches. You must insert a clean shovel into the hole and withdraw a sample, making sure that large pieces do not fall off during sampling; use the same shovel to collect all samples.
 - (iii) You must transfer all samples to a clean plastic bag for further processing.
- (d) You must prepare each composite sample according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\) through \(7\)](#) of this section.
- (1) You must thoroughly mix and pour the entire composite sample over a clean plastic sheet.
 - (2) You must break large sample pieces (e.g., larger than 3 inches) into smaller sizes.
 - (3) You must make a pie shape with the entire composite sample and subdivide it into four equal parts.
 - (4) You must separate one of the quarter samples as the first subset.
 - (5) If this subset is too large for grinding, you must repeat the procedure in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section with the quarter sample and obtain a one-quarter subset from this sample.
 - (6) You must grind the sample in a mill.
 - (7) You must use the procedure in [paragraph \(d\)\(3\)](#) of this section to obtain a one-quarter subsample for analysis. If the quarter sample is too large, subdivide it further using the same procedure.
- (e) You must determine the concentration of pollutants in the fuel (mercury and/or chlorine and/or TSM) in units of pounds per million Btu of each composite sample for each fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart, for use in Equations 7, 8, and 9 of this subpart.
- (f) To demonstrate that a gaseous fuel other than natural gas or refinery gas qualifies as an other gas 1 fuel, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), you must conduct a fuel specification analyses for mercury according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(g\) through \(i\)](#) of this section and Table 6 to this subpart, as applicable, except as specified in [paragraph \(f\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section, or as an alternative where fuel specification analysis is not practical, you must measure mercury concentration in the exhaust gas when firing only the gaseous fuel to be demonstrated as an other gas 1 fuel in the boiler or process heater according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart.
- (1) You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in [paragraphs \(g\) through \(i\)](#) of this section for natural gas or refinery gas.

(2) You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in [paragraphs \(g\)](#) through [\(i\)](#) of this section for gaseous fuels that are subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, part 61, or part 65.

(3) You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in [paragraphs \(g\)](#) through [\(i\)](#) of this section on gaseous fuels for units that are complying with the limits for units designed to burn gas 2 (other) fuels.

(4) You are not required to conduct the fuel specification analyses in [paragraphs \(g\)](#) through [\(i\)](#) of this section for gas streams directly derived from natural gas at natural gas production sites or natural gas plants.

(g) You must develop a site-specific fuel analysis plan for other gas 1 fuels according to the following procedures and requirements in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) If you intend to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must submit the fuel analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 60 days before the date that you intend to conduct the initial compliance demonstration described in [§ 63.7510](#).

(2) You must include the information contained in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(vi\)](#) of this section in your fuel analysis plan.

(i) The identification of all gaseous fuel types other than those exempted from fuel specification analysis under [\(f\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section anticipated to be burned in each boiler or process heater.

(ii) For each anticipated fuel type, the identification of whether you or a fuel supplier will be conducting the fuel specification analysis.

(iii) For each anticipated fuel type, a detailed description of the sample location and specific procedures to be used for collecting and preparing the samples if your procedures are different from the sampling methods contained in Table 6 to this subpart. Samples should be collected at a location that most accurately represents the fuel type, where possible, at a point prior to mixing with other dissimilar fuel types. If multiple boilers or process heaters are fueled by a common fuel stream it is permissible to conduct a single gas specification at the common point of gas distribution.

(iv) For each anticipated fuel type, the analytical methods from Table 6 to this subpart, with the expected minimum detection levels, to be used for the measurement of mercury.

(v) If you request to use an alternative analytical method other than those required by Table 6 to this subpart, you must also include a detailed description of the methods and procedures that you are proposing to use. Methods in Table 6 to this subpart shall be used until the requested alternative is approved.

(vi) If you will be using fuel analysis from a fuel supplier in lieu of site-specific sampling and analysis, the fuel supplier must use the analytical methods required by Table 6 to this subpart. When using a fuel supplier's fuel analysis, the owner or operator is not required to submit the information in [§ 63.7521\(g\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#).

(h) You must obtain a single fuel sample for each fuel type for fuel specification of gaseous fuels.

(i) You must determine the concentration in the fuel of mercury, in units of microgram per cubic meter, dry basis, of each sample for each other gas 1 fuel type according to the procedures in Table 6 to this subpart.

[[78 FR 7167](#), Jan. 31, 2013, as amended at [80 FR 72808](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60842](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

§ 63.7522 Can I use emissions averaging to comply with this subpart?

(a) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of [§ 63.7500](#) for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury on a boiler or process heater-specific basis, if you have more than one existing boiler or process heater in any subcategories located at your facility, you may demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging, if your averaged emissions are not more than 90 percent of the applicable emission limit, according to the procedures in this section. You may not include new boilers or process heaters in an emissions average.

(b) For a group of two or more existing boilers or process heaters in the same subcategory that each vent to a separate stack, you may average PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions among existing units to demonstrate compliance with the limits in Table 2 or 15 to this subpart as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section, if you satisfy the requirements in [paragraphs \(c\)](#) through [\(g\)](#) of this section.

(1) You may average units using a CEMS or PM CPMS for demonstrating compliance.

(2) For mercury and HCl, averaging is allowed as follows:

(i) You may average among units in any of the solid fuel subcategories.

(ii) You may average among units in any of the liquid fuel subcategories.

(iii) You may average among units in a subcategory of units designed to burn gas 2 (other) fuels.

(iv) You may not average across the units designed to burn liquid, units designed to burn solid fuel, and units designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories.

(3) For PM (or TSM), averaging is only allowed between units within each of the following subcategories and you may not average across subcategories:

- (i) Units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel.
- (ii) Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn kiln dried biomass/bio-based solids.
- (iii) Stokers/sloped grate/other units designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solids.
- (iv) Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (v) Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (vi) Dutch ovens/pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (vii) Fuel Cells designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid.
- (viii) Hybrid suspension/grate burners designed to burn wet biomass/bio-based solid.
- (ix) Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel.
- (x) Units designed to burn light liquid fuel.
- (xi) Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units.
- (xii) Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases.

(c) For each existing boiler or process heater in the averaging group, the emission rate achieved during the initial compliance test for the HAP being averaged must not exceed the emission level that was being achieved on April 1, 2013 or the control technology employed during the initial compliance test must not be less effective for the HAP being averaged than the control technology employed on April 1, 2013.

(d) The averaged emissions rate from the existing boilers and process heaters participating in the emissions averaging option must not exceed 90 percent of the limits in Table 2 or 15 to this subpart at all times the affected units are subject to numeric emission limits following the compliance date specified in [§ 63.7495](#).

(e) You must demonstrate initial compliance according to [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section using the maximum rated heat input capacity or maximum steam generation capacity of each unit and the results of the initial performance tests or fuel analysis.

(1) You must use Equation 1a or 1b or 1c to this [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) to demonstrate that the PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option for that pollutant do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 or 15 to this subpart. Use Equation 1a if you are complying with the emission limits on a heat input basis,

use Equation 1b if you are complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis, and use Equation 1c if you are complying with the emission limits on a electric generation (output) basis.

Equation 1a to paragraph (e)(1)

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hm) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Hm \quad (1)$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, *i*, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in [§ 63.7530\(c\)](#).

Hm = Maximum rated heat input capacity of unit, *i*, in units of million Btu per hour.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

Equation 1b to paragraph (e)(1)

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times So) \div \sum_{i=1}^n So \quad (1)$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, *i*, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in [§ 63.7530\(c\)](#). If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to [§ 63.7533](#), use the adjusted emission level for that unit, *Eadj*, determined according to [§ 63.7533](#) for that unit.

So = Maximum steam output capacity of unit, i , in units of million Btu per hour, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#).

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

Equation 1c to paragraph (e)(1)

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Eo) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Eo \quad (1)$$

Where:

$AveWeightedEmissions$ = Average weighted emissions for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per megawatt hour.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the initial compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i , in units of pounds per megawatt hour. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in [§ 63.7530\(c\)](#). If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to [§ 63.7533](#), use the adjusted emission level for that unit, $Eadj$, determined according to [§ 63.7533](#) for that unit.

Eo = Maximum electric generating output capacity of unit, i , in units of megawatt hour, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#).

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(2) If you are not capable of determining the maximum rated heat input capacity of one or more boilers that generate steam, you may use Equation 2 to this [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) as an alternative to using Equation 1a of [paragraph \(e\)\(1\)](#) of this section to demonstrate that the PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions from all existing units participating in the emissions averaging option do not exceed the emission limits for that pollutant in Table 2 or 15 to this subpart that are in pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Equation 2 to paragraph (e)(2)

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sm \times Cfi) \div \sum_{i=1}^n (Sm \times Cfi) \quad (2)$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, *i*, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM using the applicable equation in [§ 63.7530\(c\)](#).

Sm = Maximum steam generation capacity by unit, *i*, in units of pounds per hour.

Cfi = Conversion factor, calculated from the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated for unit, *i*.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(f) After the initial compliance demonstration described in [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section, you must demonstrate compliance on a monthly basis determined at the end of every month (12 times per year) according to [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section. The first monthly period begins on the compliance date specified in [§ 63.7495](#). If the affected source elects to collect monthly data for up to the 11 months preceding the first monthly period, these additional data points can be used to compute the 12-month rolling average in [paragraph \(f\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) For each calendar month, you must use Equation 3a or 3b or 3c of this section to calculate the average weighted emission rate for that month. Use Equation 3a and the actual heat input for the month for each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option if you are complying with emission limits on a heat input basis. Use Equation 3b and the actual steam generation for the month if you are complying with the emission limits on a steam generation (output) basis. Use Equation 3c and the actual electrical generation for the month if you are complying with the emission limits on an electrical generation (output) basis.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hb) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Hb \quad (Eq. \quad)$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, *i*, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5

to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart.

Hb = The heat input for that calendar month to unit, i, in units of million Btu.

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times So) \div \sum_{i=1}^n So \quad (\text{Eq. 3b})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to [§ 63.7533](#), use the adjusted emission level for that unit, E_{adj}, determined according to [§ 63.7533](#) for that unit.

So = The steam output for that calendar month from unit, i, in units of million Btu, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#).

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Eo) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Eo \quad (\text{Eq. 3c})$$

Where:

AveWeightedEmissions = Average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per megawatt hour, for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration) of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i, in units of pounds per megawatt hour. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to

this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart. If you are taking credit for energy conservation measures from a unit according to [§ 63.7533](#), use the adjusted emission level for that unit, E_{adj} , determined according to [§ 63.7533](#) for that unit.

E_o = The electric generating output for that calendar month from unit, i , in units of megawatt hour, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#).

n = Number of units participating in the emissions averaging option.

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(2) If you are not capable of monitoring heat input, you may use Equation 4 of this section as an alternative to using Equation 3a of this section to calculate the average weighted emission rate using the actual steam generation from the boilers participating in the emissions averaging option.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sa \times Cfi) \div \sum_{i=1}^n (Sa \times Cfi)$$

Where:

$AveWeightedEmissions$ = average weighted emission level for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury, in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input for that calendar month.

Er = Emission rate (as determined during the most recent compliance demonstration of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury from unit, i , in units of pounds per million Btu of heat input. Determine the emission rate for PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury by performance testing according to Table 5 to this subpart, or by fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart.

Sa = Actual steam generation for that calendar month by boiler, i , in units of pounds.

Cfi = Conversion factor, as calculated during the most recent compliance test, in units of million Btu of heat input per pounds of steam generated for boiler, i .

1.1 = Required discount factor.

(3) Until 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, calculate and report only the average weighted emission rate determined under [paragraph \(f\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section for each calendar month. After 12 monthly weighted average emission rates have been accumulated, for each subsequent calendar month, use Equation 5 of this section to calculate the 12-month rolling average of the monthly weighted average emission rates for the current calendar month and the previous 11 calendar months.

$$E_{avg} = \sum_{i=1}^n ER_i \div 12 \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

Where:

E_{avg} = 12-month rolling average emission rate, (pounds per million Btu heat input)

ER_i = Monthly weighted average, for calendar month “i” (pounds per million Btu heat input), as calculated by [paragraph \(f\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(g) You must develop, and submit upon request to the applicable Administrator for review and approval, an implementation plan for emission averaging according to the following procedures and requirements in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) If requested, you must submit the implementation plan no later than 180 days before the date that the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the emission averaging option.

(2) You must include the information contained in [paragraphs \(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(vii\)](#) of this section in your implementation plan for all emission sources included in an emissions average:

(i) The identification of all existing boilers and process heaters in the averaging group, including for each either the applicable HAP emission level or the control technology installed as of January 31, 2013 and the date on which you are requesting emission averaging to commence;

(ii) The process parameter (heat input or steam generated) that will be monitored for each averaging group;

(iii) The specific control technology or pollution prevention measure to be used for each emission boiler or process heater in the averaging group and the date of its installation or application. If the pollution prevention measure reduces or eliminates emissions from multiple boilers or process heaters, the owner or operator must identify each boiler or process heater;

(iv) The test plan for the measurement of PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions in accordance with the requirements in [§ 63.7520](#);

(v) The operating parameters to be monitored for each control system or device consistent with [§ 63.7500](#) and Table 4, and a description of how the operating limits will be determined;

(vi) If you request to monitor an alternative operating parameter pursuant to [§ 63.7525](#), you must also include:

(A) A description of the parameter(s) to be monitored and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s); and

(B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter indicates proper operation of the control device; the frequency and content of monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements; and a demonstration, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that the proposed monitoring frequency is sufficient to represent control device operating conditions; and

(vii) A demonstration that compliance with each of the applicable emission limit(s) will be achieved under representative operating load conditions. Following each compliance demonstration and until the next compliance demonstration, you must comply with the operating limit for operating load conditions specified in Table 4 to this subpart.

(3) If submitted upon request, the Administrator shall review and approve or disapprove the plan according to the following criteria:

(i) Whether the content of the plan includes all of the information specified in [paragraph \(g\)\(2\)](#) of this section; and

(ii) Whether the plan presents sufficient information to determine that compliance will be achieved and maintained.

(4) The applicable Administrator shall not approve an emission averaging implementation plan containing any of the following provisions:

(i) Any averaging between emissions of differing pollutants or between differing sources; or

(ii) The inclusion of any emission source other than an existing unit in the same subcategories.

(h) For a group of two or more existing affected units, each of which vents through a single common stack, you may average PM (or TSM), HCl, or mercury emissions to demonstrate compliance with the limits for that pollutant in Table 2 or 15 to this subpart if you satisfy the requirements in [paragraph \(i\)](#) or [\(j\)](#) of this section.

(i) For a group of two or more existing units in the same subcategory, each of which vents through a common emissions control system to a common stack, that does not receive emissions from units in other subcategories or categories, you may treat such averaging group as a single existing unit for purposes of this subpart and comply with the requirements of this subpart as if the group were a single unit.

(j) For all other groups of units subject to the common stack requirements of [paragraph \(h\)](#) of this section, including situations where the exhaust of affected units are each individually controlled and then sent to a common stack, the owner or operator may elect to:

(1) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in [§ 63.7520](#) in the common stack if affected units from other subcategories vent to the common stack. The emission limits that the group must comply with are determined by the use of Equation 6 to this [paragraph \(j\)\(1\)](#).

Equation 6 to paragraph (j)(1)

$$En = \sum_{i=1}^n (ELi \times Hi) + \sum_{i=1}^n Hi \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

Where:

En = HAP emission limit, pounds per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu) or parts per million (ppm).

ELi = Appropriate emission limit from Table 2 or 15 to this subpart for unit i , in units of lb/MMBtu or ppm.

Hi = Heat input from unit i , MMBtu.

(2) Conduct performance tests according to procedures specified in [§ 63.7520](#) in the common stack. If affected units and non-affected units vent to the common stack, the non-affected units must be shut down or vented to a different stack during the performance test unless the facility determines to demonstrate compliance with the non-affected units venting to the stack; and

(3) Meet the applicable operating limit specified in [§ 63.7540](#) and Table 8 to this subpart for each emissions control system (except that, if each unit venting to the common stack has an applicable opacity operating limit, then a single continuous opacity monitoring system may be located in the common stack instead of in each duct to the common stack).

(k) The common stack of a group of two or more existing boilers or process heaters in the same subcategories subject to [paragraph \(h\)](#) of this section may be treated as a separate stack for purposes of [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section and included in an emissions averaging group subject to [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7168](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72809](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60843](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

§ 63.7525 What are my monitoring, installation, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If your boiler or process heater is subject to a CO emission limit in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain an oxygen analyzer system, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), or install, certify, operate and maintain continuous emission monitoring systems for CO and oxygen (O₂) (or carbon dioxide (CO₂)) according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) Install the CO CEMS including an O₂ (or CO₂) analyzer by the compliance date specified in [§ 63.7495](#). The CO and O₂ (or CO₂) levels shall be monitored at the same location at the outlet of the boiler or process heater. An owner or operator may determine compliance with the CO emissions limit using a CO₂ analyzer as the diluent monitor. If a CO₂ analyzer is used as the diluent monitor, EPA Method 19 F-factors in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), for the fuel type(s) being burned in the unit and EPA Method 19 equations in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), must be used to calculate the emissions corrected to 3 percent O₂ using the measured CO₂ percentage, and must also take into account that the 3 percent oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The equations used to calculate the emissions, must also account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc. The methodology used to calculate the CO emissions and the methodology used to account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from the emissions gas stream shall be detailed and approved in the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#).

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart, you must install, certify, operate, and maintain a CO CEMS and an oxygen analyzer according to the applicable procedures under Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at [40 CFR part 60, appendix B; part 75 of this chapter](#) (if an CO₂ analyzer is used); the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#); and the requirements in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(8\)](#) and this [paragraph \(a\)](#). Any boiler or process heater that has a CO CEMS that is compliant with Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), a site-specific monitoring plan developed according to [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#), and the requirements in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(8\)](#) and this [paragraph \(a\)](#) must use the CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart.

(i) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CO CEMS according to the requirements in [§ 63.8\(e\)](#) and according to Performance Specification 4, 4A, or 4B at [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#).

(ii) During each relative accuracy test run of the CO CEMS, you must collect emission data for CO concurrently using both the CO CEMS and Method 10, 10A, or 10B at [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–4](#). The relative accuracy testing must be conducted at representative operating conditions.

(iii) You must follow the quality assurance procedures (e.g., quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests) of Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60.

The measurement span value of the CO CEMS must be two times the applicable CO emission limit, expressed as a concentration.

(iv) Any CO CEMS that does not comply with this [paragraph \(a\)](#) cannot be used to meet any requirement in this subpart to demonstrate compliance with a CO emission limit listed in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart.

(v) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(vi) When CO₂ is used to correct CO emissions and CO₂ is measured on a wet basis, if needed, correct for moisture as follows: Install, operate, maintain, and quality assure a continuous moisture monitoring system for measuring and recording the moisture content of the flue gases, in order to correct the measured hourly volumetric flow rates for moisture when calculating CO concentrations. The following continuous moisture monitoring systems are acceptable: a continuous moisture sensor; an oxygen analyzer (or analyzers) capable of measuring O₂ both on a wet basis and on a dry basis; or a stack temperature sensor and a moisture look-up table, *i.e.*, a psychrometric chart (for saturated gas streams following wet scrubbers or other demonstrably saturated gas streams, only). The moisture monitoring system shall include as a component the automated data acquisition and handling system (DAHS) for recording and reporting both the raw data (e.g., hourly average wet-and dry-basis O₂ values) and the hourly average values of the stack gas moisture content derived from those data. When a moisture look-up table is used, the moisture monitoring system shall be represented as a single component, the certified DAHS, in the monitoring plan for the unit or common stack.

(3) Complete a minimum of one cycle of CO and oxygen (or CO₂) CEMS operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. Collect CO and oxygen (or CO₂) data concurrently. Collect at least four CO and oxygen (or CO₂) CEMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CEMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(4) Reduce the CO CEMS data as specified in [§ 63.8\(g\)\(2\)](#).

(5) Calculate one-hour arithmetic averages, corrected to 3 percent oxygen (or corrected to an CO₂ percentage determined to be equivalent to 3 percent oxygen) from each hour of CO CEMS data in parts per million CO concentration. The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be used to calculate the 30-day or 10-day rolling average emissions. Use Equation 19–19 in [section 12.4.1](#) of Method 19 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#) for calculating the average CO concentration from the hourly values.

(6) For purposes of collecting CO data, operate the CO CEMS as specified in [§ 63.7535\(b\)](#). You must use all the data collected during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that you must exclude certain data as specified in [§ 63.7535\(c\)](#).

Periods when CO data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in [§ 63.7535\(d\)](#).

(7) Operate an oxygen trim system with the oxygen level set no lower than the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test as the operating limit for oxygen according to Table 7 to this subpart.

(b) If your boiler or process heater is in the unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory or the unit designed to burn heavy liquid subcategory and has an average annual heat input rate greater than 250 MMBtu per hour from solid fossil fuel and/or heavy liquid, and you demonstrate compliance with the PM limit instead of the alternative TSM limit, you must install, maintain, and operate a PM CPMS monitoring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section. As an alternative to use of a PM CPMS to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit, you may choose to use a PM CEMS. If you choose to use a PM CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the PM limit instead of the alternative TSM limit, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a PM CEMS monitoring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(5\)](#) through [\(8\)](#) of this section. For other boilers or process heaters, you may elect to use a PM CPMS or PM CEMS operated in accordance with this section in lieu of using other CMS for monitoring PM compliance (*e.g.*, bag leak detectors, ESP secondary power, and PM scrubber pressure). Owners of boilers and process heaters who elect to comply with the alternative TSM limit are not required to install a PM CPMS.

(1) Install, operate, and maintain your PM CPMS according to the procedures in your approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#), the requirements in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(9\)](#), and [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The operating principle of the PM CPMS must be based on in-stack or extractive light scatter, light scintillation, beta attenuation, or mass accumulation detection of PM in the exhaust gas or representative exhaust gas sample. The reportable measurement output from the PM CPMS must be expressed as milliamperes.

(ii) The PM CPMS must have a cycle time (*i.e.*, period required to complete sampling, measurement, and reporting for each measurement) no longer than 60 minutes.

(iii) The PM CPMS must have a documented detection limit of 0.5 milligram per actual cubic meter, or less.

(2) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(3) Collect PM CPMS hourly average output data for all boiler or process heater operating hours except as indicated in [§ 63.7535\(a\)](#) through [\(d\)](#). Express the PM CPMS output as milliamperes.

(4) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CPMS output data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours (milliamperes).

(5) Install, certify, operate, and maintain your PM CEMS according to the procedures in your approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#), the requirements in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(9\)](#), and [paragraphs \(b\)\(5\)\(i\) through \(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) You shall conduct a performance evaluation of the PM CEMS according to the applicable requirements of [§ 60.8\(e\)](#), and Performance Specification 11 at [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#) of this chapter.

(ii) During each PM correlation testing run of the CEMS required by Performance Specification 11 at [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#) of this chapter, you shall collect PM and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data concurrently (or within a 30-to 60-minute period) by both the CEMS and conducting performance tests using Method 5 at [40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3](#) or Method 17 at [40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6](#) of this chapter.

(iii) You shall perform quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests in accordance with Procedure 2 at [40 CFR part 60, appendix F](#) of this chapter. You must perform Relative Response Audits annually and perform Response Correlation Audits every 3 years.

(iv) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS relative accuracy test audit or performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance with this subpart, you must submit the relative accuracy test audit data and performance test data to the EPA by successfully submitting the data electronically into the EPA's Central Data Exchange by using the Electronic Reporting Tool (see <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/erttool.html>).

(6) For a new unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, complete the initial performance evaluation no later than July 29, 2016.

(7) Collect PM CEMS hourly average output data for all boiler or process heater operating hours except as indicated in [§ 63.7535\(a\)](#) through [\(d\)](#).

(8) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CEMS output data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours.

(c) If you have an applicable opacity operating limit in this rule, and are not otherwise required or elect to install and operate a PM CPMS, PM CEMS, or a bag leak detection system, you must install, operate, certify and maintain each COMS according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(7\)](#) of this section by the compliance date specified in [§ 63.7495](#).

(1) Each COMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to [part 60 of this chapter](#).

(2) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each COMS according to the requirements in [§ 63.8\(e\)](#) and according to Performance Specification 1 at appendix B to [part 60 of this chapter](#).

(3) As specified in [§ 63.8\(c\)\(4\)\(i\)](#), each COMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(4) The COMS data must be reduced as specified in [§ 63.8\(g\)\(2\)](#).

(5) You must include in your site-specific monitoring plan procedures and acceptance criteria for operating and maintaining each COMS according to the requirements in [§ 63.8\(d\)](#). At a minimum, the monitoring plan must include a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, and an annual zero alignment audit of each COMS.

(6) You must operate and maintain each COMS according to the requirements in the monitoring plan and the requirements of [§ 63.8\(e\)](#). You must identify periods the COMS is out of control including any periods that the COMS fails to pass a daily calibration drift assessment, a quarterly performance audit, or an annual zero alignment audit. Any 6-minute period for which the monitoring system is out of control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements.

(7) You must determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and daily block averages as applicable) collected for periods during which the COMS is not out of control.

(d) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a CMS other than a PM CPMS or COMS, you must install, operate, and maintain each CMS according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\) through \(5\)](#) of this section by the compliance date specified in [§ 63.7495](#).

(1) The CPMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation every 15-minutes. You must have a minimum of four successive cycles of operation, one representing each of the four 15-minute periods in an hour, to have a valid hour of data.

(2) You must operate the monitoring system as specified in [§ 63.7535\(b\)](#), and comply with the data calculation requirements specified in [§ 63.7535\(c\)](#).

(3) Any 15-minute period for which the monitoring system is out-of-control and data are not available for a required calculation constitutes a deviation from the monitoring requirements. Other situations that constitute a monitoring deviation are specified in [§ 63.7535\(d\)](#).

(4) You must determine the 30-day rolling average of all recorded readings, except as provided in [§ 63.7535\(c\)](#).

(5) You must record the results of each inspection, calibration, and validation check.

(e) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a flow monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)](#) and [\(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) You must install the flow sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative flow.

(2) You must use a flow sensor with a measurement sensitivity of no greater than 2 percent of the design flow rate.

(3) You must minimize, consistent with good engineering practices, the effects of swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

(4) You must conduct a flow monitoring system performance evaluation in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(f) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a pressure monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)](#) and [\(f\)\(1\)](#) through [\(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) Install the pressure sensor(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure (*e.g.*, PM scrubber pressure drop).

(2) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion consistent with good engineering practices.

(3) Use a pressure sensor with a minimum tolerance of 1.27 centimeters of water or a minimum tolerance of 1 percent of the pressure monitoring system operating range, whichever is less.

(4) Perform checks at least once each process operating day to ensure pressure measurements are not obstructed (*e.g.*, check for pressure tap pluggage daily).

(5) Conduct a performance evaluation of the pressure monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(6) If at any time the measured pressure exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range, conduct a performance evaluation of the pressure monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan and confirm that the pressure monitoring system continues to meet the performance requirements in you monitoring plan. Alternatively, install and verify the operation of a new pressure sensor.

(g) If you have an operating limit that requires a pH monitoring system, you must meet the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)](#) and [\(g\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Install the pH sensor in a position that provides a representative measurement of scrubber effluent pH.

(2) Ensure the sample is properly mixed and representative of the fluid to be measured.

(3) Calibrate the pH monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan and according to the manufacturer's instructions. Clean the pH probe at least once each process operating day. Maintain on-site documentation that your calibration frequency is sufficient to maintain the specified accuracy of your device.

(4) Conduct a performance evaluation (including a two-point calibration with one of the two buffer solutions having a pH within 1 of the pH of the operating limit) of the pH monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(h) If you have an operating limit that requires a secondary electric power monitoring system for an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber, you must meet the requirements in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Install sensors to measure (secondary) voltage and current to the precipitator collection plates.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the electric power monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(i) If you have an operating limit that requires the use of a monitoring system to measure sorbent injection rate (e.g., weigh belt, weigh hopper, or hopper flow measurement device), you must meet the requirements in [paragraphs \(d\)](#) and [\(i\)\(1\)](#) through [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) Install the system in a position(s) that provides a representative measurement of the total sorbent injection rate.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the sorbent injection rate monitoring system in accordance with your monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(j) If you are not required to use a PM CPMS and elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this subpart, you must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the bag leak detection system as specified in [paragraphs \(j\)\(1\)](#) through [\(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) You must install a bag leak detection sensor(s) in a position(s) that will be representative of the relative or absolute PM loadings for each exhaust stack, roof vent, or compartment (e.g., for a positive pressure fabric filter) of the fabric filter.

(2) Conduct a performance evaluation of the bag leak detection system in accordance with your monitoring plan and consistent with the guidance provided in EPA-454/R-98-015 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)).

(3) Use a bag leak detection system certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

(4) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a device to record continuously the output signal from the sensor.

(5) Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a system that will alert plant operating personnel when an increase in relative PM emissions over a preset level is detected. The alert must easily recognizable (e.g., heard or seen) by plant operating personnel.

(6) Where multiple bag leak detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alert may be shared among detectors.

(k) For each unit that meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater, you must keep fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

(l) For each unit for which you decide to demonstrate compliance with the mercury or HCl emissions limits in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart by use of a CEMS for mercury or HCl, you must install, certify, maintain, and operate a CEMS measuring emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system as specified in [paragraphs \(1\)\(1\) through \(8\)](#) of this section. For HCl, this option for an affected unit takes effect on the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.

(1) Notify the Administrator one month before starting use of the CEMS, and notify the Administrator one month before stopping use of the CEMS.

(2) Each CEMS shall be installed, certified, operated, and maintained according to the requirements in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(14\)](#) for a mercury CEMS and [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(15\)](#) for a HCl CEMS.

(3) For a new unit, you must complete the initial performance evaluation of the CEMS by the latest of the dates specified in [paragraph \(1\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) No later than July 30, 2013.

(ii) No later 180 days after the date of initial startup.

(iii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(4) For an existing unit, you must complete the initial performance evaluation by the latter of the two dates specified in [paragraph \(1\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) No later than July 29, 2016.

(ii) No later 180 days after notifying the Administrator before starting to use the CEMS in place of performance testing or fuel analysis to demonstrate compliance.

(5) Compliance with the applicable emissions limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly arithmetic average emissions rates using the continuous monitoring system outlet data. The 30-day rolling arithmetic average emission rate (lb/MMBtu) shall be calculated using the equations in EPA Reference Method 19 at [40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7](#), but substituting the mercury or HCl concentration for the pollutant concentrations normally used in Method 19.

(6) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis. Collect at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

(7) The one-hour arithmetic averages required shall be expressed in lb/MMBtu and shall be used to calculate the boiler 30-day and 10-day rolling average emissions.

(8) You are allowed to substitute the use of the PM, mercury or HCl CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with the PM, mercury or HCl emissions limit, and if you are using an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology to comply with the HCl emission limit, you are allowed to substitute the use of a sulfur dioxide (SO₂) CEMS for the applicable fuel analysis, annual performance test, and operating limits specified in Table 4 to this subpart to demonstrate compliance with HCl emissions limit.

(m) If your unit is subject to a HCl emission limit in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart and you have an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology and you elect to use an SO₂ CEMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, you must install the monitor at the outlet of the boiler or process heater, downstream of all emission control devices, and you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the CEMS according to either [part 60](#) or [part 75 of this chapter](#).

(1) The SO₂ CEMS must be installed by the compliance date specified in [§ 63.7495](#).

(2) For on-going quality assurance (QA), the SO₂ CEMS must meet either the applicable daily and quarterly requirements in Procedure 1 of appendix F of part 60 or the applicable daily, quarterly, and semiannual or annual requirements in sections 2.1 through 2.3 of appendix B to [part 75 of this chapter](#), with the following addition: You must perform the linearity checks required in [section 2.2](#) of appendix B to [part 75 of this chapter](#) if the SO₂ CEMS has a span value of 30 ppm or less.

(3) For a new unit, the initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than July 30, 2013, or 180 days after the date of initial startup, whichever is later. For an existing unit, the initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than July 29, 2016.

(4) For purposes of collecting SO₂ data, you must operate the SO₂ CEMS as specified in [§ 63.7535\(b\)](#). You must use all the data collected during all periods in calculating data averages and assessing compliance, except that you must exclude certain data as specified in [§ 63.7535\(c\)](#). Periods when SO₂ data are unavailable may constitute monitoring deviations as specified in [§ 63.7535\(d\)](#).

(5) Collect CEMS hourly averages for all operating hours on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(6) Use only unadjusted, quality-assured SO₂ concentration values in the emissions calculations; do not apply bias adjustment factors to the part 75 SO₂ data and do not use part 75 substitute data values.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7171](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72810](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60844](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

§ 63.7530 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limit that applies to you by conducting initial performance tests and fuel analyses and establishing operating limits, as applicable, according to [§ 63.7520](#), [paragraphs \(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section, and Tables 5 and 7 to this subpart. The requirement to conduct a fuel analysis is not applicable for units that burn a single type of fuel, as specified by [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)](#). If applicable, you must also install, operate, and maintain all applicable CMS (including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS) according to [§ 63.7525](#).

(b) If you demonstrate compliance through performance stack testing, you must establish each site-specific operating limit in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the requirements in [§ 63.7520](#), Table 7 to this subpart, and [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section, as applicable. You must also conduct fuel analyses according to [§ 63.7521](#) and establish maximum fuel pollutant input levels according to [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(3\)](#) of this section, as applicable, and as specified in [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)](#). (Note that [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)](#) exempts certain fuels from the fuel analysis requirements.) However, if you switch fuel(s) and cannot show that the new fuel(s) does (do) not increase the chlorine, mercury, or TSM input into the unit through the results of fuel analysis, then you must repeat the performance test to demonstrate compliance while burning the new fuel(s).

(1) You must establish the maximum chlorine fuel input (Clinput) during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

- (i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of chlorine.
- (ii) During the fuel analysis for hydrogen chloride, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine, and the average chlorine concentration of each fuel type burned (C_i).
- (iii) You must establish a maximum chlorine input level using Equation 7 of this section.

$$C_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n (C_i \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

Where:

C_{input} = Maximum amount of chlorine entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

C_i = Arithmetic average concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i , analyzed according to [§ 63.7521](#), in units of pounds per million Btu.

Q_i = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i , based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine during the initial compliance test. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Q_i . For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

(2) You must establish the maximum mercury fuel input level ($Mercury_{input}$) during the initial fuel analysis using the procedures in [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section.

- (i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of mercury.
- (ii) During the compliance demonstration for mercury, you must determine the fraction of total heat input for each fuel burned (Q_i) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of mercury, and the average mercury concentration of each fuel type burned (HG_i).
- (iii) You must establish a maximum mercury input level using Equation 8 of this section.

$$Mercury_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n (HG_i \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

Where:

Mercuryinput = Maximum amount of mercury entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

HGi = Arithmetic average concentration of mercury in fuel type, i, analyzed according to [§ 63.7521](#), in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content during the initial compliance test. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance test, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of mercury.

(3) If you opt to comply with the alternative TSM limit, you must establish the maximum TSM fuel input (TSMinput) for solid or liquid fuels during the initial fuel analysis according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(b\)\(3\)\(i\) through \(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) You must determine the fuel type or fuel mixture that you could burn in your boiler or process heater that has the highest content of TSM.

(ii) During the fuel analysis for TSM, you must determine the fraction of the total heat input for each fuel type burned (Qi) based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM, and the average TSM concentration of each fuel type burned (TSMi).

(iii) You must establish a maximum TSM input level using Equation 9 of this section.

$$TSM_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n (TSM_i \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

Where:

TSMinput = Maximum amount of TSM entering the boiler or process heater through fuels burned in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSMi = Arithmetic average concentration of TSM in fuel type, i, analyzed according to [§ 63.7521](#), in units of pounds per million Btu.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of TSM during the initial compliance test. If you do not burn multiple fuel types during the performance testing, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of

“1” for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of TSM.

(4) You must establish parameter operating limits according to [paragraphs \(b\)\(4\)\(i\) through \(ix\)](#) of this section. As indicated in Table 4 to this subpart, you are not required to establish and comply with the operating parameter limits when you are using a CEMS to monitor and demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for that control device parameter.

(i) For a wet acid gas scrubber, you must establish the minimum scrubber effluent pH and liquid flow rate as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), as your operating limits during the performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for HCl and mercury emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber effluent pH, liquid flow rate, and pressure drop operating limits. The minimum scrubber effluent pH operating limit must be established during the HCl performance test. If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate operating limit at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(ii) For any particulate control device (e.g., ESP, particulate wet scrubber, fabric filter) for which you use a PM CPMS, you must establish your PM CPMS operating limit and determine compliance with it according to [paragraphs \(b\)\(4\)\(ii\)\(A\) through \(F\)](#) of this section.

(A) Determine your operating limit as the average PM CPMS output value recorded during the most recent performance test run demonstrating compliance with the filterable PM emission limit or at the PM CPMS output value corresponding to 75 percent of the emission limit if your PM performance test demonstrates compliance below 75 percent of the emission limit. You must verify an existing or establish a new operating limit after each repeated performance test. You must repeat the performance test annually and reassess and adjust the site-specific operating limit in accordance with the results of the performance test.

(1) Your PM CPMS must provide a 4–20 milliamp output and the establishment of its relationship to manual reference method measurements must be determined in units of milliamperes.

(2) Your PM CPMS operating range must be capable of reading PM concentrations from zero to a level equivalent to at least two times your allowable emission limit. If your PM CPMS is an auto-ranging instrument capable of multiple scales, the primary range of the instrument must be capable of reading PM concentration from zero to a level equivalent to two times your allowable emission limit.

(3) During the initial performance test or any such subsequent performance test that demonstrates compliance with the PM limit, record and average all milliamp output values from the PM CPMS for the periods corresponding to the compliance test runs (e.g., average all your PM CPMS output values for three corresponding 2-hour Method 5I test runs).

(B) If the average of your three PM performance test runs are below 75 percent of your PM emission limit, you must calculate an operating limit by establishing a relationship of PM CPMS signal to PM concentration using the PM CPMS instrument zero, the average PM CPMS values corresponding to the three compliance test runs, and the average PM concentration from the Method 5 or performance test with the procedures in [paragraphs \(b\)\(4\)\(ii\)\(B\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Determine your instrument zero output with one of the following procedures:

(i) Zero point data for *in-situ* instruments should be obtained by removing the instrument from the stack and monitoring ambient air on a test bench.

(ii) Zero point data for *extractive* instruments should be obtained by removing the extractive probe from the stack and drawing in clean ambient air.

(iii) The zero point may also be established by performing manual reference method measurements when the flue gas is free of PM emissions or contains very low PM concentrations (e.g., when your process is not operating, but the fans are operating or your source is combusting only natural gas) and plotting these with the compliance data to find the zero intercept.

(iv) If none of the steps in [paragraphs \(b\)\(4\)\(ii\)\(B\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section are possible, you must use a zero output value provided by the manufacturer.

(2) Determine your PM CPMS instrument average in milliamps, and the average of your corresponding three PM compliance test runs, using equation 10.

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \quad (\text{Eq. 10})$$

Where:

X_i = the PM CPMS data points for the three runs constituting the performance test,

Y_i = the PM concentration value for the three runs constituting the performance test, and

n = the number of data points.

(3) With your instrument zero expressed in milliamps, your three run average PM CPMS milliamp value, and your three run average PM concentration from your three compliance tests, determine a relationship of lb/MMBtu per milliamp with equation 11.

$$R = \frac{Y_1}{(X_1 - z)} \quad (\text{Eq. 11})$$

Where:

R = the relative lb/MMBtu per milliamp for your PM CPMS,

Y_1 = the three run average lb/MMBtu PM concentration,

X_1 = the three run average milliamp output from you PM CPMS, and

z = the milliamp equivalent of your instrument zero determined from (B)(i).

(4) Determine your source specific 30-day rolling average operating limit using the lb/MMBtu per milliamp value from Equation 11 in equation 12, below. This sets your operating limit at the PM CPMS output value corresponding to 75 percent of your emission limit.

$$O_1 = z + \frac{0.75(L)}{R} \quad (\text{Eq. 12})$$

Where:

O_1 = the operating limit for your PM CPMS on a 30-day rolling average, in milliamps.

L = your source emission limit expressed in lb/MMBtu,

z = your instrument zero in milliamps, determined from (B)(i), and

R = the relative lb/MMBtu per milliamp for your PM CPMS, from Equation 11.

(C) If the average of your three PM compliance test runs is at or above 75 percent of your PM emission limit you must determine your 30-day rolling average operating limit by averaging the PM CPMS milliamp output corresponding to your three PM performance test runs that demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using equation 13 and you must submit all compliance test and PM CPMS data according to the reporting requirements in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)\(ii\)\(F\)](#) of this section.

$$O_h = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad (\text{Eq. 13})$$

Where:

X_i = the PM CPMS data points for all runs i ,

n = the number of data points, and

O_h = your site specific operating limit, in milliamps.

(D) To determine continuous compliance, you must record the PM CPMS output data for all periods when the process is operating and the PM CPMS is not out-of-control. You must demonstrate continuous compliance by using all quality-assured hourly average data collected by the PM CPMS for all operating hours to calculate the arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit (milliamps) on a 30-day rolling average basis, updated at the end of each new operating hour. Use Equation 14 to determine the 30-day rolling average.

$$30\text{-day} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n H_{pvi}}{n} \quad (\text{Eq. 14})$$

Where:

30-day = 30-day average.

H_{pvi} = is the hourly parameter value for hour i

n = is the number of valid hourly parameter values collected over the previous 30 operating days.

(E) Use EPA Method 5 of appendix A to [part 60 of this chapter](#) to determine PM emissions. For each performance test, conduct three separate runs under the conditions that exist when the affected source is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur. Conduct each test run to collect a minimum sample volume specified in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart, as applicable, for determining compliance with a new source limit or an existing source limit. Calculate the average of the results from three runs to determine compliance. You need not determine the PM collected in the impingers (“back half”) of the Method 5 particulate sampling train to demonstrate compliance with the PM standards in this subpart. This shall not

preclude the permitting authority from requiring a determination of the “back half” for other purposes.

(F) For PM performance test reports used to set a PM CPMS operating limit, the electronic submission of the test report must also include the make and model of the PM CPMS instrument, serial number of the instrument, analytical principle of the instrument (*e.g.* beta attenuation), span of the instruments primary analytical range, milliamp value equivalent to the instrument zero output, technique by which this zero value was determined, and the average milliamp signals corresponding to each PM compliance test run.

(iii) For a particulate wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum pressure drop and liquid flow rate as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), as your operating limits during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. If you use a wet scrubber and you conduct separate performance tests for PM and TSM emissions, you must establish one set of minimum scrubber liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits. If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(iv) For an electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operated with a wet scrubber, you must establish the minimum total secondary electric power input, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit. (These operating limits do not apply to ESP that are operated as dry controls without a wet scrubber.)

(v) For a dry scrubber, you must establish the minimum sorbent injection rate for each sorbent, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit.

(vi) For activated carbon injection, you must establish the minimum activated carbon injection rate, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), as your operating limit during the three-run performance test during which you demonstrate compliance with your applicable limit.

(vii) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters with fabric filters that demonstrate continuous compliance through bag leak detection systems is that a bag leak detection system be installed according to the requirements in [§ 63.7525](#), and that each fabric filter must be operated such that the bag leak detection system alert is not activated more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period.

(viii) For a minimum oxygen level, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests.

(ix) The operating limit for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit using a SO₂ CEMS is to install and operate the

SO₂ according to the requirements in [§ 63.7525\(m\)](#) establish a maximum SO₂ emission rate equal to the highest hourly average SO₂ measurement during the most recent three-run performance test for HCl.

(c) If you elect to demonstrate compliance with an applicable emission limit through fuel analysis, you must conduct fuel analyses according to [§ 63.7521](#) and follow the procedures in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) If you burn more than one fuel type, you must determine the fuel mixture you could burn in your boiler or process heater that would result in the maximum emission rates of the pollutants that you elect to demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(2) You must determine the 90th percentile confidence level fuel pollutant concentration of the composite samples analyzed for each fuel type using the one-sided t-statistic test described in Equation 15 of this section.

$$P90 = mean + (SD \times t) \quad (\text{Eq. 15})$$

Where:

P90 = 90th percentile confidence level pollutant concentration, in pounds per million Btu.

Mean = Arithmetic average of the fuel pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to [§ 63.7521](#), in units of pounds per million Btu.

SD = Standard deviation of the mean of pollutant concentration in the fuel samples analyzed according to [§ 63.7521](#), in units of pounds per million Btu. SD is calculated as the sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of samples.

t = t distribution critical value for 90th percentile ($t_{0.1}$) probability for the appropriate degrees of freedom (number of samples minus one) as obtained from a t-Distribution Critical Value Table.

(3) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for HCl, the HCl emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 16 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for HCl.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^n (Ci90 \times Qi \times 1.028) \quad (\text{Eq. 16})$$

Where:

HCl = HCl emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Ci90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of chlorine in fuel type, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest content of chlorine. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest content of chlorine.

1.028 = Molecular weight ratio of HCl to chlorine.

(4) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for mercury, the mercury emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater using Equation 17 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for mercury.

$$Mercury = \sum_{i=1}^n (Hgi90 \times Qi) \quad (Eq. 17)$$

Where:

Mercury = Mercury emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

Hgi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of mercury in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest mercury content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest mercury content.

(5) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission limit for TSM for solid or liquid fuels, the TSM emission rate that you calculate for your boiler or process heater from solid fuels using Equation 18 of this section must not exceed the applicable emission limit for TSM.

$$Metals = \sum_{i=1}^n (TSM90i \times Qi) \quad (\text{Eq. 18})$$

Where:

Metals = TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of pounds per million Btu.

TSMi90 = 90th percentile confidence level concentration of TSM in fuel, i, in units of pounds per million Btu as calculated according to Equation 15 of this section.

Qi = Fraction of total heat input from fuel type, i, based on the fuel mixture that has the highest TSM content. If you do not burn multiple fuel types, it is not necessary to determine the value of this term. Insert a value of “1” for Qi. For continuous compliance demonstration, the actual fraction of the fuel burned during the month should be used.

n = Number of different fuel types burned in your boiler or process heater for the mixture that has the highest TSM content.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) You must include with the Notification of Compliance Status a signed certification that either the energy assessment was completed according to Table 3 to this subpart, and that the assessment is an accurate depiction of your facility at the time of the assessment, or that the maximum number of on-site technical hours specified in the definition of energy assessment applicable to the facility has been expended.

(f) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in [§ 63.7545\(e\)](#).

(g) If you elect to demonstrate that a gaseous fuel meets the specifications of another gas 1 fuel as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), you must conduct an initial fuel specification analyses according to [§ 63.7521\(f\)](#) through (i) and according to the frequency listed in [§ 63.7540\(c\)](#) and maintain records of the results of the testing as outlined in [§ 63.7555\(g\)](#). For samples where the initial mercury specification has not been exceeded, you will include a signed certification with the Notification of Compliance Status that the initial fuel specification test meets the gas specification outlined in the definition of other gas 1 fuels.

(h) If you own or operate a unit subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart, you must meet the work practice standard according to Table 3 to this subpart. During startup and shutdown, you must only follow the work practice standards according to items 5 and 6 of Table 3 to this subpart.

(i) If you opt to comply with the alternative SO₂ CEMS operating limit in Tables 4 and 8 to this subpart, you may do so only if your affected boiler or process heater:

(1) Has a system using wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection and SO₂ CEMS installed on the unit; and

(2) At all times, you operate the wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection for acid gas control on the unit consistent with [§ 63.7500\(a\)\(3\)](#); and

(3) You establish a unit-specific maximum SO₂ operating limit by collecting the maximum hourly SO₂ emission rate on the SO₂ CEMS during the paired 3-run test for HCl. The maximum SO₂ operating limit is equal to the highest hourly average SO₂ concentration measured during the HCl performance test.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7174](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72811](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60845](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

§ 63.7533 Can I use efficiency credits earned from implementation of energy conservation measures to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you elect to comply with the alternative equivalent output-based emission limits, instead of the heat input-based limits listed in Table 2 or 15 to this subpart, and you want to take credit for implementing energy conservation measures identified in an energy assessment, you may demonstrate compliance using efficiency credits according to the procedures in this section. You may use this compliance approach for an existing affected boiler for demonstrating initial compliance according to [§ 63.7522\(e\)](#) and for demonstrating monthly compliance according to [§ 63.7522\(f\)](#). Owners or operators using this compliance approach must establish an emissions benchmark, calculate and document the efficiency credits, develop an Implementation Plan, comply with the general reporting requirements, and apply the efficiency credit according to the procedures in [paragraphs \(b\) through \(f\)](#) of this section. You cannot use this compliance approach for a new or reconstructed affected boiler. Additional guidance from the Department of Energy on efficiency credits is available at <https://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html>.

(b) For each existing affected boiler for which you intend to apply emissions credits, establish a benchmark from which emission reduction credits may be generated by determining the actual annual fuel heat input to the affected boiler before initiation of an energy conservation activity to reduce energy demand (*i.e.*, fuel usage) according to [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section. The benchmark shall be expressed in trillion Btu per year heat input.

(1) The benchmark from which efficiency credits may be generated shall be determined by using the most representative, accurate, and reliable process available for the source. The benchmark shall be established for a one-year period before the date that an energy demand reduction occurs, unless it can be demonstrated that a different time period is more representative of historical operations.

(2) Determine the starting point from which to measure progress. Inventory all fuel purchased and generated on-site (off-gases, residues) in physical units (MMBtu, million cubic feet, etc.).

(3) Document all uses of energy from the affected boiler. Use the most recent data available.

(4) Collect non-energy related facility and operational data to normalize, if necessary, the benchmark to current operations, such as building size, operating hours, etc. If possible, use actual data that are current and timely rather than estimated data.

(c) Efficiency credits can be generated if the energy conservation measures were implemented after January 1, 2008 and if sufficient information is available to determine the appropriate value of credits.

(1) The following emission points cannot be used to generate efficiency credits:

(i) Energy conservation measures implemented on or before January 1, 2008, unless the level of energy demand reduction is increased after January 1, 2008, in which case credit will be allowed only for change in demand reduction achieved after January 1, 2008.

(ii) Efficiency credits on shut-down boilers. Boilers that are shut down cannot be used to generate credits unless the facility provides documentation linking the permanent shutdown to energy conservation measures identified in the energy assessment. In this case, the benchmark established for the affected boiler to which the credits from the shutdown will be applied must be revised to include the benchmark established for the shutdown boiler.

(2) For all points included in calculating emissions credits, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Calculate annual credits for all energy demand points. Use Equation 19 to calculate credits. Energy conservation measures that meet the criteria of [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)](#) of this section shall not be included, except as specified in [paragraph \(c\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) of this section.

(3) Credits are generated by the difference between the benchmark that is established for each affected boiler, and the actual energy demand reductions from energy conservation measures implemented after January 1, 2008. Credits shall be calculated using Equation 19 of this section as follows:

(i) The overall equation for calculating credits is:

$$ECredits = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n EIS_{iactual} \right) \div EI_{baseline} \quad (Eq. 19)$$

Where:

ECredits = Energy Input Savings for all energy conservation measures implemented for an affected boiler, expressed as a decimal fraction of the baseline energy input.

EIS_{iactual} = Energy Input Savings for each energy conservation measure, i, implemented for an affected boiler, million Btu per year.

EI_{baseline} = Energy Input baseline for the affected boiler, million Btu per year.

n = Number of energy conservation measures included in the efficiency credit for the affected boiler.

(ii) [Reserved]

(d) The owner or operator shall develop, and submit for approval upon request by the Administrator, an Implementation Plan containing all of the information required in this paragraph for all boilers to be included in an efficiency credit approach. The Implementation Plan shall identify all existing affected boilers to be included in applying the efficiency credits. The Implementation Plan shall include a description of the energy conservation measures implemented and the energy savings generated from each measure and an explanation of the criteria used for determining that savings. If requested, you must submit the implementation plan for efficiency credits to the Administrator for review and approval no later than 180 days before the date on which the facility intends to demonstrate compliance using the efficiency credit approach.

(e) The emissions rate as calculated using Equation 20 in [paragraph \(f\)](#) of this section from each existing boiler participating in the efficiency credit option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 2 or 15 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is subject to numeric emission limits, following the compliance date specified in [§ 63.7495](#).

(f) You must use Equation 20 of this [paragraph \(f\)](#) to demonstrate initial compliance by demonstrating that the emissions from the affected boiler participating in the efficiency credit compliance approach do not exceed the emission limits in Table 2 or 15 to this subpart.

Equation 20 to paragraph (f)

$$E_{adj} = E_m \times (1 - ECredits) \quad (Eq. 20)$$

Where:

E_{adj} = Emission level adjusted by applying the efficiency credits earned, lb per million Btu steam output (or lb per MWh) for the affected boiler.

E_m = Emissions measured during the performance test, lb per million Btu steam output (or lb per MWh) for the affected boiler.

ECredits = Efficiency credits from Equation 19 to [paragraph \(c\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) of this section for the affected boiler.

(g) As part of each compliance report submitted as required under [§ 63.7550](#), you must include documentation that the energy conservation measures implemented continue to generate the credit for use in demonstrating compliance with the emission limits.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7178](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72812](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60845](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.7535 Is there a minimum amount of monitoring data I must obtain?

(a) You must monitor and collect data according to this section and the site-specific monitoring plan required by [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#).

(b) You must operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times that each boiler or process heater is operating and compliance is required, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out of control periods (see [§ 63.8\(c\)\(7\) of this part](#)), and required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities, including, as applicable, calibration checks, required zero and span adjustments, and scheduled CMS maintenance as defined in your site-specific monitoring plan. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. You are required to complete monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(c) You may not use data recorded during periods of startup and shutdown, monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. You must record and make available upon request results of CMS performance audits and dates and duration of periods when the CMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan. You must use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing compliance and the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(d) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control

activities (including, as applicable, system accuracy audits, calibration checks, and required zero and span adjustments), failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements. In calculating monitoring results, do not use any data collected during periods of startup and shutdown, when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities. You must calculate monitoring results using all other monitoring data collected while the process is operating. You must report all periods when the monitoring system is out of control in your semi-annual report.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7179](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72812](#), Nov. 20, 2015]

§ 63.7540 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, fuel specifications and work practice standards?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limit in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 15 to this subpart, the work practice standards in Table 3 to this subpart, and the operating limits in Table 4 to this subpart that applies to you according to the methods specified in Table 8 to this subpart and [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(19\)](#) of this section.

(1) Following the date on which the initial compliance demonstration is completed or is required to be completed under [§§ 63.7](#) and [63.7510](#), whichever date comes first, operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits shall constitute a deviation of established operating limits listed in Table 4 of this subpart except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(2) As specified in [§ 63.7555\(d\)](#), you must keep records of the type and amount of all fuels burned in each boiler or process heater during the reporting period to demonstrate that all fuel types and mixtures of fuels burned would result in either of the following:

(i) Equal to or lower emissions of HCl, mercury, and TSM than the applicable emission limit for each pollutant, if you demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis.

(ii) Equal to or lower fuel input of chlorine, mercury, and TSM than the maximum values calculated during the last performance test, if you demonstrate compliance through performance testing.

(3) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through fuel analysis for a solid or liquid fuel and you plan to burn a new type of solid or liquid fuel, you must recalculate the HCl emission rate using Equation 16 of [§ 63.7530](#) according to [paragraphs \(a\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel

analyses for the fuels described in [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#). You may exclude the fuels described in [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) when recalculating the HCl emission rate.

(i) You must determine the chlorine concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to [§ 63.7521\(b\)](#).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of chlorine.

(iii) Recalculate the HCl emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 16 of [§ 63.7530](#). The recalculated HCl emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(4) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable HCl emission limit through performance testing and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of [§ 63.7530](#). If the results of recalculating the maximum chlorine input using Equation 7 of [§ 63.7530](#) are greater than the maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in [§ 63.7520](#) to demonstrate that the HCl emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in [§ 63.7530\(b\)](#). In recalculating the maximum chlorine input and establishing the new operating limits, you are not required to conduct fuel analyses for and include the fuels described in [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#).

(5) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through fuel analysis, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the mercury emission rate using Equation 17 of [§ 63.7530](#) according to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(5\)\(i\) through \(iii\)](#) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#). You may exclude the fuels described in [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(i) You must determine the mercury concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to [§ 63.7521\(b\)](#).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of mercury.

(iii) Recalculate the mercury emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 17 of [§ 63.7530](#). The recalculated mercury emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(6) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable mercury emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you

must recalculate the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of [§ 63.7530](#). If the results of recalculating the maximum mercury input using Equation 8 of [§ 63.7530](#) are higher than the maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in [§ 63.7520](#) to demonstrate that the mercury emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in [§ 63.7530\(b\)](#). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#). You may exclude the fuels described in [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) when recalculating the mercury emission rate.

(7) If your unit is controlled with a fabric filter, and you demonstrate continuous compliance using a bag leak detection system, you must initiate corrective action within 1 hour of a bag leak detection system alert and complete corrective actions as soon as practical, and operate and maintain the fabric filter system such that the periods which would cause an alert are no more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. You must also keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alert, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alert and the corrective action taken. You must also record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the conditions exist for an alert. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alert time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alert shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If you take longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alert time shall be counted as the actual amount of time taken to initiate corrective action.

(8) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission limit listed in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart, you must meet the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)\(8\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section.

(i) Continuously monitor CO according to [§§ 63.7525\(a\)](#) and [63.7535](#).

(ii) Maintain a CO emission level below or at your applicable alternative CO CEMS-based standard in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart at all times the affected unit is subject to numeric emission limits.

(iii) Keep records of CO levels according to [§ 63.7555\(b\)](#).

(iv) You must record and make available upon request results of CO CEMS performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the CO CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the CO CEMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(9) The owner or operator of a boiler or process heater using a PM CPMS or a PM CEMS to meet requirements of this subpart shall install, certify (PM CEMS only), operate, and maintain the PM CPMS or PM CEMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan as required in [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#).

(10) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater, you must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(10\)\(i\) through \(vi\)](#) of this section. You must conduct the tune-up while burning the type of fuel (or fuels in case of units that routinely burn a mixture) that provided the majority of the heat input to the boiler or process heater over the 12 months prior to the tune-up. This frequency does not apply to limited-use boilers and process heaters, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), or units with continuous oxygen trim systems that maintain an optimum air to fuel ratio.

(i) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (you may perform the burner inspection any time prior to the tune-up or delay the burner inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the burner inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. At units where entry into a piece of process equipment or into a storage vessel is required to complete the tune-up inspections, inspections are required only during planned entries into the storage vessel or process equipment;

(ii) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern. The adjustment should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available;

(iii) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (you may delay the inspection until the next scheduled unit shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection;

(iv) Optimize total emissions of CO. This optimization should be consistent with the manufacturer's specifications, if available, and with any NO_x requirement to which the unit is subject;

(v) Measure the concentrations in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million, by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after the adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer; and

(vi) Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, a report containing the information in [paragraphs \(a\)\(10\)\(vi\)\(A\) through \(C\)](#) of this section,

(A) The concentrations of CO in the effluent stream in parts per million by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the tune-up of the boiler or process heater;

(B) A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and

(C) The type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel used by each unit.

(11) If your boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour (except as specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(12\)](#) of this section), you must conduct a biennial tune-up of the boiler or process heater as specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(10\)\(i\)](#) through [\(vi\)](#) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance.

(12) If your boiler or process heater has a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, or a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour and the unit is in the units designed to burn gas 1; units designed to burn gas 2 (other); or units designed to burn light liquid subcategories, or meets the definition of limited-use boiler or process heater in [§ 63.7575](#), you must conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(10\)\(i\)](#) through [\(vi\)](#) of this section to demonstrate continuous compliance. You may delay the burner inspection specified in [paragraph \(a\)\(10\)\(i\)](#) of this section until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown, but you must inspect each burner at least once every 72 months. If an oxygen trim system is utilized on a unit without emission standards to reduce the tune-up frequency to once every 5 years, set the oxygen level no lower than the oxygen concentration measured during the most recent tune-up.

(13) If the unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 calendar days of startup.

(14) If you are using a CEMS measuring mercury emissions to meet requirements of this subpart you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the mercury CEMS as specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(14\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) Operate the mercury CEMS in accordance with performance specification 12A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#) or operate a sorbent trap based integrated monitor in accordance with performance specification 12B of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#). The duration of the performance test must be 30 operating days if you specified a 30 operating day basis in [§ 63.7545\(e\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) for mercury CEMS or it must be 720 hours if you specified a 720 hour basis in [§ 63.7545\(e\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) for mercury CEMS. For each day in which the unit operates, you must obtain hourly mercury concentration data, and stack gas volumetric flow rate data.

(ii) If you are using a mercury CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the mercury mass emissions rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements of performance specifications 6 and 12A of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), and quality assurance procedure 6 of [40 CFR part 60, appendix F](#).

(15) If you are using a CEMS to measure HCl emissions to meet requirements of this subpart, you must install, certify, operate, and maintain the HCl CEMS as specified in

[paragraphs \(a\)\(15\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section. This option for an affected unit takes effect on the date of approval of a site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) Operate the continuous emissions monitoring system in accordance with the applicable performance specification in [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#). The duration of the performance test must be 30 operating days if you specified a 30 operating day basis in [§ 63.7545\(e\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) for HCl CEMS or it must be 720 hours if you specified a 720 hour basis in [§ 63.7545\(e\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) for HCl CEMS. For each day in which the unit operates, you must obtain hourly HCl concentration data, and stack gas volumetric flow rate data.

(ii) If you are using a HCl CEMS, you must install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the HCl mass emissions rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements of the applicable performance specification of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#), and the quality assurance procedures of [40 CFR part 60, appendix F](#).

(16) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through performance testing, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel or a new mixture of fuels, you must recalculate the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of [§ 63.7530](#). If the results of recalculating the maximum TSM input using Equation 9 of [§ 63.7530](#) are higher than the maximum total selected input level established during the previous performance test, then you must conduct a new performance test within 60 days of burning the new fuel type or fuel mixture according to the procedures in [§ 63.7520](#) to demonstrate that the TSM emissions do not exceed the emission limit. You must also establish new operating limits based on this performance test according to the procedures in [§ 63.7530\(b\)](#). You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#). You may exclude the fuels described in [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(17) If you demonstrate compliance with an applicable TSM emission limit through fuel analysis for solid or liquid fuels, and you plan to burn a new type of fuel, you must recalculate the TSM emission rate using Equation 18 of [§ 63.7530](#) according to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section. You are not required to conduct fuel analyses for the fuels described in [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#). You may exclude the fuels described in [§ 63.7510\(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) when recalculating the TSM emission rate.

(i) You must determine the TSM concentration for any new fuel type in units of pounds per million Btu, based on supplier data or your own fuel analysis, according to the provisions in your site-specific fuel analysis plan developed according to [§ 63.7521\(b\)](#).

(ii) You must determine the new mixture of fuels that will have the highest content of TSM.

(iii) Recalculate the TSM emission rate from your boiler or process heater under these new conditions using Equation 18 of [§ 63.7530](#). The recalculated TSM emission rate must be less than the applicable emission limit.

(18) If you demonstrate continuous PM emissions compliance with a PM CPMS you will use a PM CPMS to establish a site-specific operating limit corresponding to the results of the performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM limit. You will conduct your performance test using the test method criteria in Table 5 of this subpart. You will use the PM CPMS to demonstrate continuous compliance with this operating limit. You must repeat the performance test annually and reassess and adjust the site-specific operating limit in accordance with the results of the performance test.

(i) To determine continuous compliance, you must record the PM CPMS output data for all periods when the process is operating and the PM CPMS is not out-of-control. You must demonstrate continuous compliance by using all quality-assured hourly average data collected by the PM CPMS for all operating hours to calculate the arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit (milliamps) on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(ii) For any deviation of the 30-day rolling PM CPMS average value from the established operating parameter limit, you must:

(A) Within 48 hours of the deviation, visually inspect the air pollution control device (APCD);

(B) If inspection of the APCD identifies the cause of the deviation, take corrective action as soon as possible and return the PM CPMS measurement to within the established value; and

(C) Within 30 days of the deviation or at the time of the annual compliance test, whichever comes first, conduct a PM emissions compliance test to determine compliance with the PM emissions limit and to verify or re-establish the CPMS operating limit. You are not required to conduct additional testing for any deviations that occur between the time of the original deviation and the PM emissions compliance test required under this paragraph.

(iii) PM CPMS deviations from the operating limit leading to more than four required performance tests in a 12-month operating period constitute a separate violation of this subpart.

(19) If you choose to comply with the PM filterable emissions limit by using PM CEMS you must install, certify, operate, and maintain a PM CEMS and record the output of the PM CEMS as specified in [paragraphs \(a\)\(19\)\(i\) through \(vii\)](#) of this section. The compliance limit will be expressed as a 30-day rolling average of the numerical emissions limit value applicable for your unit in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart.

(i) Install and certify your PM CEMS according to the procedures and requirements in Performance Specification 11—Specifications and Test Procedures for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources in Appendix B to [part 60 of this chapter](#), using test criteria outlined in Table V of this rule. The reportable measurement output from the PM CEMS must be expressed in units of the applicable emissions limit (e.g., lb/MMBtu, lb/MWh).

(ii) Operate and maintain your PM CEMS according to the procedures and requirements in Procedure 2— Quality Assurance Requirements for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources in Appendix F to [part 60 of this chapter](#).

(A) You must conduct the relative response audit (RRA) for your PM CEMS at least once annually.

(B) You must conduct the relative correlation audit (RCA) for your PM CEMS at least once every 3 years.

(iii) Collect PM CEMS hourly average output data for all boiler operating hours except as indicated in [paragraph \(v\)](#) of this section.

(iv) Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CEMS output data collected during all nonexempt boiler or process heater operating hours.

(v) You must collect data using the PM CEMS at all times the unit is operating and at the intervals specified in this [paragraph \(a\)](#), except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities.

(vi) You must use all the data collected during all boiler or process heater operating hours in assessing the compliance with your operating limit except:

(A) Any data collected during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities conducted during monitoring system malfunctions in calculations and report any such periods in your annual deviation report;

(B) Any data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities conducted during out of control periods in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels and report any such periods in your annual deviation report;

(C) Any data recorded during periods of startup or shutdown.

(vii) You must record and make available upon request results of PM CEMS system performance audits, dates and duration of periods when the PM CEMS is out of control to completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the PM CEMS to operation consistent with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limit and operating limit in Tables 1 through 4 or 11 through 15 to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission limits or operating limits, respectively, in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in [§ 63.7550](#).

(c) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, you must follow the sampling frequency specified in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section and conduct this sampling according to the procedures in [§ 63.7521\(f\)](#) through [\(i\)](#).

(1) If the initial mercury constituents in the gaseous fuels are measured to be equal to or less than half of the mercury specification as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), you do not need to conduct further sampling.

(2) If the initial mercury constituents are greater than half but equal to or less than 75 percent of the mercury specification as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), you will conduct semi-annual sampling. If 6 consecutive semi-annual fuel analyses demonstrate 50 percent or less of the mercury specification, you do not need to conduct further sampling. If any semi-annual sample exceeds 75 percent of the mercury specification, you must return to monthly sampling for that fuel, until 12 months of fuel analyses again are less than 75 percent of the compliance level.

(3) If the initial mercury constituents are greater than 75 percent of the mercury specification as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), you will conduct monthly sampling. If 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses demonstrate 75 percent or less of the mercury specification, you may decrease the fuel analysis frequency to semi-annual for that fuel.

(4) If the initial sample exceeds the mercury specification as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), each affected boiler or process heater combusting this fuel is not part of the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and must be in compliance with the emission and operating limits for the appropriate subcategory. You may elect to conduct additional monthly sampling while complying with these emissions and operating limits to demonstrate that the fuel qualifies as another gas 1 fuel. If 12 consecutive monthly fuel analyses samples are at or below the mercury specification as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), each affected boiler or process heater combusting the fuel can elect to switch back into the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory until the mercury specification is exceeded.

(d) For startup and shutdown, you must meet the work practice standards according to items 5 and 6 of Table 3 of this subpart.

[[78 FR 7179](#), Jan. 31, 2013, as amended at [80 FR 72813](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60846](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

§ 63.7541 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance under the emissions averaging provision?

(a) Following the compliance date, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with this subpart on a continuous basis by meeting the requirements of [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) For each calendar month, demonstrate compliance with the average weighted emissions limit for the existing units participating in the emissions averaging option as determined in [§ 63.7522\(f\)](#) and [\(g\)](#).

(2) You must maintain the applicable opacity limit according to [paragraphs \(a\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a dry control system and not vented to a common stack, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit.

(ii) For each group of units participating in the emissions averaging option where each unit in the group is equipped with a dry control system and vented to a common stack that does not receive emissions from non-affected units, maintain opacity at or below the applicable limit at the common stack.

(3) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that is equipped with a wet scrubber, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values at or above the operating limits established during the most recent performance test.

(4) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option that has an approved alternative operating parameter, maintain the 30-day rolling average parameter values consistent with the approved monitoring plan.

(5) For each existing unit participating in the emissions averaging option venting to a common stack configuration containing affected units from other subcategories, maintain the appropriate operating limit for each unit as specified in Table 4 to this subpart that applies.

(b) Any instance where the owner or operator fails to comply with the continuous monitoring requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section is a deviation.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7182](#), Jan. 31, 2013]

Notification, Reports, and Records

§ 63.7545 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit to the Administrator all of the notifications in [§§ 63.7\(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#), [63.8\(e\)](#), [\(f\)\(4\)](#) and [\(6\)](#), and [63.9\(b\)](#) through [\(h\)](#) that apply to you by the dates specified.

(b) As specified in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(2\)](#), if you startup your affected source before January 31, 2013, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after January 31, 2013, or no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later.

(c) As specified in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(4\)](#) and [\(5\)](#), if you startup your new or reconstructed affected source on or after January 31, 2013, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source. For a new or reconstructed affected source that has reclassified to major source status, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart.

(d) If you are required to conduct a performance test you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin.

(e) If you are required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in [§ 63.7530](#), you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to [§ 63.9\(h\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#). For the initial compliance demonstration for each boiler or process heater, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including all performance test results and fuel analyses, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of all performance test and/or other initial compliance demonstrations for all boiler or process heaters at the facility according to [§ 63.10\(d\)\(2\)](#). The Notification of Compliance Status report must contain all the information specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) through [\(8\)](#) of this section, as applicable. If you are not required to conduct an initial compliance demonstration as specified in [§ 63.7530\(a\)](#), the Notification of Compliance Status must only contain the information specified in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\)](#) and [\(8\)](#) of this section and must be submitted within 60 days of the compliance date specified at [§ 63.7495\(b\)](#).

(1) A description of the affected unit(s) including identification of which subcategories the unit is in, the design heat input capacity of the unit, a description of the add-on controls used on the unit to comply with this subpart, description of the fuel(s) burned, including whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material determined by you or the EPA through a petition process to be a non-waste under [§ 241.3 of this chapter](#), whether the fuel(s) were a secondary material processed from discarded non-hazardous secondary materials within the meaning of [§ 241.3 of this chapter](#), and justification for the selection of fuel(s) burned during the compliance demonstration.

(2) Summary of the results of all performance tests and fuel analyses, and calculations conducted to demonstrate initial compliance including all established operating limits, and including:

(i) Identification of whether you are complying with the PM emission limit or the alternative TSM emission limit.

(ii) Identification of whether you are complying with the output-based emission limits or the heat input-based (i.e., lb/MMBtu or ppm) emission limits,

(iii) Identification of whether you are complying the arithmetic mean of all valid hours of data from the previous 30 operating days or of the previous 720 hours. This identification shall be specified separately for each operating parameter.

(3) A summary of the maximum CO emission levels recorded during the performance test to show that you have met any applicable emission standard in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart, if you are not using a CO CEMS to demonstrate compliance.

(4) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance with each applicable emission limit through performance testing, a CEMS, or fuel analysis.

(5) Identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by emissions averaging and identification of whether you plan to demonstrate compliance by using efficiency credits through energy conservation:

(i) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, report the emission level that was being achieved or the control technology employed on January 31, 2013.

(ii) [Reserved]

(6) A signed certification that you have met all applicable emission limits and work practice standards.

(7) If you had a deviation from any emission limit, work practice standard, or operating limit, you must also submit a description of the deviation, the duration of the deviation, and the corrective action taken in the Notification of Compliance Status report.

(8) In addition to the information required in [§ 63.9\(h\)\(2\)](#), your notification of compliance status must include the following certification(s) of compliance, as applicable, and signed by a responsible official:

(i) “This facility completed the required initial tune-up for all of the boilers and process heaters covered by [40 CFR part 63 subpart DDDDD](#) at this site according to the procedures in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(10\)\(i\)](#) through [\(vi\)](#).”

(ii) “This facility has had an energy assessment performed according to [§ 63.7530\(e\)](#).”

(iii) Except for units that burn only natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuel, or units that qualify for a statutory exemption as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act,

include the following: “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit.”

(f) If you operate a unit designed to burn natural gas, refinery gas, or other gas 1 fuels that is subject to this subpart, and you intend to use a fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part, part 60, 61, or 65, or other gas 1 fuel to fire the affected unit during a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#), you must submit a notification of alternative fuel use within 48 hours of the declaration of each period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption, as defined in [§ 63.7575](#). The notification must include the information specified in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) through \(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Identification of the affected unit.

(3) Reason you are unable to use natural gas or equivalent fuel, including the date when the natural gas curtailment was declared or the natural gas supply interruption began.

(4) Type of alternative fuel that you intend to use.

(5) Dates when the alternative fuel use is expected to begin and end.

(g) If you intend to commence or recommence combustion of solid waste, you must provide 30 days prior notice of the date upon which you will commence or recommence combustion of solid waste. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in [§ 63.7490](#), the location of the source, the boiler(s) or process heater(s) that will commence burning solid waste, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategories under this subpart.

(3) The date on which you became subject to the currently applicable emission limits.

(4) The date upon which you will commence combusting solid waste.

(h) If you have switched fuels or made a physical change to the boiler or process heater and the fuel switch or physical change resulted in the applicability of a different subcategory, you must provide notice of the date upon which you switched fuels or made the physical change within 30 days of the switch/change. The notification must identify:

(1) The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, as defined in [§ 63.7490](#), the location of the source, the boiler(s) and process heater(s) that have switched fuels, were physically changed, and the date of the notice.

(2) The currently applicable subcategory under this subpart.

(3) The date upon which the fuel switch or physical change occurred.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7183](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72814](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [85 FR 73913](#), Nov. 19, 2020; [85 FR 84262](#), Dec. 28, 2020; [87 FR 60846](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

§ 63.7550 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 9 to this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the EPA Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under [§ 63.10\(a\)](#), you must submit each report, according to [paragraph \(h\)](#) of this section, by the date in Table 9 to this subpart and according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section. For units that are subject only to a requirement to conduct subsequent annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(10\)](#), [\(11\)](#), or [\(12\)](#), respectively, and not subject to emission limits or Table 4 operating limits, you may submit only an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, as applicable, as specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section, instead of a semi-annual compliance report.

(1) The first semi-annual compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in [§ 63.7495](#) and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your source in [§ 63.7495](#). If submitting an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, the first compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in [§ 63.7495](#) and ending on December 31 within 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, after the compliance date that is specified for your source in [§ 63.7495](#).

(2) The first semi-annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for each boiler or process heater in [§ 63.7495](#). The first annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(3) Each subsequent semi-annual compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must cover the applicable 1-, 2-, or 5-year periods from January 1 to December 31.

(4) Each subsequent semi-annual compliance report must be postmarked or submitted no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period. Annual, biennial, and 5-year compliance reports must be postmarked or submitted no later than January 31.

(5) For each affected source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to [part 70](#) or [part 71 of this chapter](#), and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established in the permit instead of according to the dates in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(c) A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule.

(1) If the facility is subject to the requirements of a tune up you must submit a compliance report with the information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iii\)](#) of this section, (xiv) and (xvii) of this section, and [paragraph \(c\)\(5\)\(iv\)](#) of this section for limited-use boiler or process heater.

(2) If you are complying with the fuel analysis you must submit a compliance report with the information in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (vi), (x), (xi), (xiii), (xv), (xvii), (xviii) and [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section.

(3) If you are complying with the applicable emissions limit with performance testing you must submit a compliance report with the information in (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (xi), (xiii), (xv), (xvii), (xviii) and [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section.

(4) If you are complying with an emissions limit using a CMS the compliance report must contain the information required in paragraphs (c)(5)(i) through (iii), (v), (vi), (xi) through (xiii), (xv) through (xviii), and [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section.

(5)

(i) Company and Facility name and address.

(ii) Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations.

(iii) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iv) The total operating time during the reporting period.

(v) If you use a CMS, including CEMS, COMS, or CPMS, you must include the monitoring equipment manufacturer(s) and model numbers and the date of the last CMS certification or audit.

(vi) The total fuel use by each individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit within the reporting period, including, but not limited to, a description of the fuel, whether the fuel has received a non-waste determination by the EPA or your basis for concluding that the fuel is not a waste, and the total fuel usage amount with units of measure.

(vii) If you are conducting performance tests once every 3 years consistent with [§ 63.7515\(b\)](#) or [\(c\)](#), the date of the last 2 performance tests and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions.

(viii) A statement indicating that you burned no new types of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit. Or, if you did burn a new type of fuel and are subject to a HCl emission limit, you must submit the calculation of chlorine input, using Equation 7 of [§ 63.7530](#), that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum chlorine input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing) or you must submit the calculation of HCl emission rate using Equation 16 of [§ 63.7530](#) that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for HCl emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a mercury emission limit, you must submit the calculation of mercury input, using Equation 8 of [§ 63.7530](#), that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum mercury input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of mercury emission rate using Equation 17 of [§ 63.7530](#) that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for mercury emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis). If you burned a new type of fuel and are subject to a TSM emission limit, you must submit the calculation of TSM input, using Equation 9 of [§ 63.7530](#), that demonstrates that your source is still within its maximum TSM input level established during the previous performance testing (for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing), or you must submit the calculation of TSM emission rate, using Equation 18 of [§ 63.7530](#), that demonstrates that your source is still meeting the emission limit for TSM emissions (for boilers or process heaters that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis).

(ix) If you wish to burn a new type of fuel in an individual boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit and you cannot demonstrate compliance with the maximum chlorine input operating limit using Equation 7 of [§ 63.7530](#) or the maximum mercury input operating limit using Equation 8 of [§ 63.7530](#), or the maximum TSM input operating limit using Equation 9 of [§ 63.7530](#) you must include in the compliance report a statement indicating the intent to conduct a new performance test within 60 days of starting to burn the new fuel.

(x) A summary of any monthly fuel analyses conducted to demonstrate compliance according to [§§ 63.7521](#) and [63.7530](#) for individual boilers or process heaters subject to emission limits, and any fuel specification analyses conducted according to [§§ 63.7521\(f\)](#) and [63.7530\(g\)](#).

(xi) If there are no deviations from any emission limits or operating limits in this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limits or operating limits during the reporting period.

(xii) If there were no deviations from the monitoring requirements including no periods during which the CMSs, including CEMS, COMS, and CPMS, were out of control as specified in [§ 63.8\(c\)\(7\)](#), a statement that there were no deviations and no periods during which the CMS were out of control during the reporting period.

(xiii) If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by you during a malfunction of a boiler, process heater, or associated air pollution control device or CMS to minimize emissions in accordance with [§ 63.7500\(a\)\(3\)](#), including actions taken to correct the malfunction.

(xiv) Include the date of the most recent tune-up for each unit subject to only the requirement to conduct an annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up according to [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(10\)](#), [\(11\)](#), or [\(12\)](#) respectively. Include the date of the most recent burner inspection if it was not done annually, biennially, or on a 5-year period and was delayed until the next scheduled or unscheduled unit shutdown.

(xv) If you plan to demonstrate compliance by emission averaging, certify the emission level achieved or the control technology employed is no less stringent than the level or control technology contained in the notification of compliance status in [§ 63.7545\(e\)\(5\)\(i\)](#).

(xvi) For each reporting period, the compliance reports must include all of the calculated 30 day rolling average values for CEMS (CO, HCl, SO₂, and mercury), 10 day rolling average values for CO CEMS when the limit is expressed as a 10 day instead of 30 day rolling average, and the PM CPMS data.

(xvii) Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the content of the report.

(xviii) For each instance of startup or shutdown include the information required to be monitored, collected, or recorded according to the requirements of [§ 63.7555\(d\)](#).

(d) For each deviation from an emission limit or operating limit in this subpart that occurs at an individual boiler or process heater where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, or from the work practice standards for periods of startup and shutdown, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) A description of the deviation and which emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard from which you deviated.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(3) If the deviation occurred during an annual performance test, provide the date the annual performance test was completed.

(e) For each deviation from an emission limit, operating limit, and monitoring requirement in this subpart occurring at an individual boiler or process heater where you are using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, the compliance report must additionally contain the information required in [paragraphs \(e\)\(1\) through \(9\)](#) of this section. This includes any deviations from your site-specific monitoring plan as required in [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#).

(1) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped and description of the nature of the deviation (i.e., what you deviated from).

(2) The date and time that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out of control, including the information in [§ 63.8\(c\)\(8\)](#).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A characterization of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS's downtime during the reporting period and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(8) A brief description of the source for which there was a deviation.

(9) A description of any changes in CMSs, processes, or controls since the last reporting period for the source for which there was a deviation.

(f)–(g) [Reserved]

(h) You must submit the reports according to the procedures specified in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in [§ 63.2](#)) required by this subpart, you must submit the results of the performance tests, including any fuel analyses, following the procedure specified in either [paragraph \(h\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html>), you must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI). (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>.) Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through use of the EPA's ERT or an electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. If you claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), you must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(ii) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the test, you must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in [§ 63.13](#).

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation (as defined in 63.2), you must submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either [paragraph \(h\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, you must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) Performance evaluation data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. If you claim that some of the performance evaluation information being transmitted is CBI, you must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph.

(ii) For any performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the ERT Web site at the

time of the evaluation, you must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in [§ 63.13](#).

(3) You must submit all reports required by Table 9 of this subpart electronically to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) You must use the appropriate electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart. Instead of using the electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart, you may submit an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the CEDRI Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/cedri/index.html>), once the XML schema is available. If the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, you must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in [§ 63.13](#). You must begin submitting reports via CEDRI no later than 90 days after the form becomes available in CEDRI.

[[78 FR 7183](#), Jan. 31, 2013, as amended at [80 FR 72814](#), Nov. 20, 2015]

§ 63.7555 What records must I keep?

(a) You must keep records according to [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that you submitted, according to the requirements in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(2\)\(xiv\)](#).

(2) Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(2\)\(viii\)](#).

(3) For units in the limited use subcategory, you must keep a copy of the federally enforceable permit that limits the annual capacity factor to less than or equal to 10 percent and fuel use records for the days the boiler or process heater was operating.

(b) For each CEMS, COMS, and continuous monitoring system you must keep records according to [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) Records described in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(2\)\(vii\)](#) through [\(xi\)](#).

(2) Monitoring data for continuous opacity monitoring system during a performance evaluation as required in [§ 63.6\(h\)\(7\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#).

(3) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in [§ 63.8\(d\)\(3\)](#).

(4) Request for alternatives to relative accuracy test for CEMS as required in [§ 63.8\(f\)\(6\)\(i\)](#).

(5) Records of the date and time that each deviation started and stopped.

(c) You must keep the records required in Table 8 to this subpart including records of all monitoring data and calculated averages for applicable operating limits, such as opacity, pressure drop, pH, and operating load, to show continuous compliance with each emission limit and operating limit that applies to you.

(d) For each boiler or process heater subject to an emission limit in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart, you must also keep the applicable records in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\) through \(11\)](#) of this section.

(1) You must keep records of monthly fuel use by each boiler or process heater, including the type(s) of fuel and amount(s) used.

(2) If you combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to [§ 241.3\(b\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\) of this chapter](#), you must keep a record that documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria under [§ 241.3\(d\)\(1\) of this chapter](#). If you combust a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non-hazardous secondary material pursuant to [§ 241.3\(b\)\(4\) of this chapter](#), you must keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfy the definition of processing in [§ 241.2 of this chapter](#). If the fuel received a non-waste determination pursuant to the petition process submitted under [§ 241.3\(c\) of this chapter](#), you must keep a record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition process. For operating units that combust non-hazardous secondary materials as fuel per [§ 241.4 of this chapter](#), you must keep records documenting that the material is listed as a non-waste under [§ 241.4\(a\) of this chapter](#). Units exempt from the incinerator standards under section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act because they are qualifying facilities burning a homogeneous waste stream do not need to maintain the records described in this [paragraph \(d\)\(2\)](#).

(3) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum chlorine fuel input, using Equation 7 of [§ 63.7530](#), that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the HCl emission limit, for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of HCl emission rates, using Equation 16 of [§ 63.7530](#), that were done to demonstrate compliance with the HCl emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum chlorine fuel input or HCl emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate chlorine fuel input, or HCl emission rate, for each boiler and process heater.

(4) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum mercury fuel input, using Equation 8 of [§ 63.7530](#), that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the mercury emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of mercury emission rates, using Equation 17 of [§ 63.7530](#), that were done to demonstrate compliance with the mercury emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the

estimates of maximum mercury fuel input or mercury emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate mercury fuel input, or mercury emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(5) If, consistent with [§ 63.7515\(b\)](#), you choose to stack test less frequently than annually, you must keep a record that documents that your emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit (or, in specific instances noted in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 15 to this subpart, less than the applicable emission limit), and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

(6) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler or process heater, or of the associated air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(7) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with the general duty to minimize emissions in [§ 63.7500\(a\)\(3\)](#), including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler or process heater, air pollution control, or monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(8) A copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of maximum TSM fuel input, using Equation 9 of [§ 63.7530](#), that were done to demonstrate continuous compliance with the TSM emission limit for sources that demonstrate compliance through performance testing. For sources that demonstrate compliance through fuel analysis, a copy of all calculations and supporting documentation of TSM emission rates, using Equation 18 of [§ 63.7530](#), that were done to demonstrate compliance with the TSM emission limit. Supporting documentation should include results of any fuel analyses and basis for the estimates of maximum TSM fuel input or TSM emission rates. You can use the results from one fuel analysis for multiple boilers and process heaters provided they are all burning the same fuel type. However, you must calculate TSM fuel input, or TSM emission rates, for each boiler and process heater.

(9) You must maintain records of the calendar date, time, occurrence and duration of each startup and shutdown.

(10) You must maintain records of the type(s) and amount(s) of fuels used during each startup and shutdown.

(11) For each startup period, for units selecting paragraph (2) of the definition of “startup” in [§ 63.7575](#) you must maintain records of the time that clean fuel combustion begins; the time when you start feeding fuels that are not clean fuels; the time when useful thermal energy is first supplied; and the time when the PM controls are engaged.

(12) If you choose to rely on paragraph (2) of the definition of “startup” in [§ 63.7575](#), for each startup period, you must maintain records of the hourly steam temperature, hourly steam

pressure, hourly steam flow, hourly flue gas temperature, and all hourly average CMS data (e.g., CEMS, PM CPMS, COMS, ESP total secondary electric power input, scrubber pressure drop, scrubber liquid flow rate) collected during each startup period to confirm that the control devices are engaged. In addition, if compliance with the PM emission limit is demonstrated using a PM control device, you must maintain records as specified in [paragraphs \(d\)\(12\)\(i\) through \(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) For a boiler or process heater with an electrostatic precipitator, record the number of fields in service, as well as each field's secondary voltage and secondary current during each hour of startup.

(ii) For a boiler or process heater with a fabric filter, record the number of compartments in service, as well as the differential pressure across the baghouse during each hour of startup.

(iii) For a boiler or process heater with a wet scrubber needed for filterable PM control, record the scrubber's liquid flow rate and the pressure drop during each hour of startup.

(13) If you choose to use paragraph (2) of the definition of “startup” in [§ 63.7575](#) and you find that you are unable to safely engage and operate your PM control(s) within 1 hour of first firing of non-clean fuels, you may choose to rely on paragraph (1) of definition of “startup” in [§ 63.7575](#) or you may submit to the delegated permitting authority a request for a variance with the PM controls requirement, as described below.

(i) The request shall provide evidence of a documented manufacturer-identified safety issue.

(ii) The request shall provide information to document that the PM control device is adequately designed and sized to meet the applicable PM emission limit.

(iii) In addition, the request shall contain documentation that:

(A) The unit is using clean fuels to the maximum extent possible to bring the unit and PM control device up to the temperature necessary to alleviate or prevent the identified safety issues prior to the combustion of primary fuel;

(B) The unit has explicitly followed the manufacturer's procedures to alleviate or prevent the identified safety issue; and

(C) Identifies with specificity the details of the manufacturer's statement of concern.

(iv) You must comply with all other work practice requirements, including but not limited to data collection, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

(e) If you elect to average emissions consistent with [§ 63.7522](#), you must additionally keep a copy of the emission averaging implementation plan required in [§ 63.7522\(g\)](#), all calculations

required under [§ 63.7522](#), including monthly records of heat input or steam generation, as applicable, and monitoring records consistent with [§ 63.7541](#).

(f) If you elect to use efficiency credits from energy conservation measures to demonstrate compliance according to [§ 63.7533](#), you must keep a copy of the Implementation Plan required in [§ 63.7533\(d\)](#) and copies of all data and calculations used to establish credits according to [§ 63.7533\(b\)](#), [\(c\)](#), and [\(f\)](#).

(g) If you elected to demonstrate that the unit meets the specification for mercury for the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory, you must maintain monthly records (or at the frequency required by [§ 63.7540\(c\)](#)) of the calculations and results of the fuel specification for mercury in Table 6.

(h) If you operate a unit in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory that is subject to this subpart, and you use an alternative fuel other than natural gas, refinery gas, gaseous fuel subject to another subpart under this part, other gas 1 fuel, or gaseous fuel subject to another subpart of this part or part 60, 61, or 65, you must keep records of the total hours per calendar year that alternative fuel is burned and the total hours per calendar year that the unit operated during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply emergencies.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7185](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72816](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60846](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

§ 63.7560 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to [§ 63.10\(b\)\(1\)](#).

(b) As specified in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(1\)](#), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record on site, or they must be accessible from on site (for example, through a computer network), for at least 2 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to [§ 63.10\(b\)\(1\)](#). You can keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years.

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.7565 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 10 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in [§§ 63.1](#) through [63.15](#) apply to you.

§ 63.7570 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the EPA, or an Administrator such as your state, local, or tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your state, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to your state, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a state, local, or tribal agency under [40 CFR part 63, subpart E](#), [the](#) authorities listed in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section are retained by the EPA Administrator and are not transferred to the state, local, or tribal agency, however, the EPA retains oversight of this subpart and can take enforcement actions, as appropriate.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the emission limits and work practice standards in [§ 63.7500\(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) under [§ 63.6\(g\)](#), except as specified in [§ 63.7555\(d\)\(13\)](#).

(2) Approval of major change to test methods in Table 5 to this subpart under [§ 63.7\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(f\)](#) and as defined in [§ 63.90](#), and alternative analytical methods requested under [§ 63.7521\(b\)\(2\)](#).

(3) Approval of major change to monitoring under [§ 63.8\(f\)](#) and as defined in [§ 63.90](#), and approval of alternative operating parameters under [§§ 63.7500\(a\)\(2\)](#) and [63.7522\(g\)\(2\)](#).

(4) Approval of major change to recordkeeping and reporting under [§ 63.10\(e\)](#) and as defined in [§ 63.90](#).

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7186](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72817](#), Nov. 20, 2015]

§ 63.7575 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in [§ 63.2](#) (the General Provisions), and in this section as follows:

10-day rolling average means the arithmetic mean of the previous 240 hours of valid operating data. Valid data excludes hours during startup and shutdown, data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities, and periods when this unit is not operating. The 240 hours should be consecutive, but not necessarily continuous if operations were intermittent.

12-month rolling average means the arithmetic mean of the previous 12 months of valid fuel analysis data. The 12 months should be consecutive, but not necessarily continuous if operations were intermittent.

30-day rolling average means the arithmetic mean of the previous 720 hours of valid CO CEMS data. The 720 hours should be consecutive, but not necessarily continuous if operations were intermittent. For parameters other than CO, 30-day rolling average means either the arithmetic mean of all valid hours of data from 30 successive operating days or the arithmetic mean of the previous 720 hours of valid operating data. Valid data excludes hours during startup and shutdown, data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, while conducting repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or while conducting required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities, and periods when this unit is not operating.

Annual capacity factor means the ratio between the actual heat input to a boiler or process heater from the fuels burned during a calendar year and the potential heat input to the boiler or process heater had it been operated for 8,760 hours during a year at the maximum steady state design heat input capacity.

Annual heat input means the heat input for the 12 months preceding the compliance demonstration.

Average annual heat input rate means total heat input divided by the hours of operation for the 12 months preceding the compliance demonstration.

Bag leak detection system means a group of instruments that are capable of monitoring particulate matter loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter (*i.e.*, baghouse) in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on electrodynamic, triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other principle to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Benchmark means the fuel heat input for a boiler or process heater for the one-year period before the date that an energy demand reduction occurs, unless it can be demonstrated that a different time period is more representative of historical operations.

Biodiesel means a mono-alkyl ester derived from biomass and conforming to ASTM D6751–11b, Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)).

Biomass or bio-based solid fuel means any biomass-based solid fuel that is not a solid waste. This includes, but is not limited to, wood residue; wood products (*e.g.*, trees, tree stumps, tree limbs, bark, lumber, sawdust, sander dust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings); animal manure, including litter and other bedding materials; vegetative agricultural and silvicultural materials, such as logging residues (slash), nut and grain hulls and chaff (*e.g.*, almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls and grounds.

This definition of biomass is not intended to suggest that these materials are or are not solid waste.

Blast furnace gas fuel-fired boiler or process heater means an industrial/commercial/institutional boiler or process heater that receives 90 percent or more of its total annual gas volume from blast furnace gas.

Boiler means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the primary purpose of recovering thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water. Controlled flame combustion refers to a steady-state, or near steady-state, process wherein fuel and/or oxidizer feed rates are controlled. A device combusting solid waste, as defined in [§ 241.3 of this chapter](#), is not a boiler unless the device is exempt from the definition of a solid waste incineration unit as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act. Waste heat boilers are excluded from this definition.

Boiler system means the boiler and associated components, such as, the feed water system, the combustion air system, the fuel system (including burners), blowdown system, combustion control systems, steam systems, and condensate return systems.

Calendar year means the period between January 1 and December 31, inclusive, for a given year.

Clean dry biomass means any biomass-based solid fuel that have not been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure treated, does not contain contaminants at concentrations not normally associated with virgin biomass materials and has a moisture content of less than 20 percent and is not a solid waste.

Coal means all solid fuels classifiable as anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite by ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)), coal refuse, and petroleum coke. For the purposes of this subpart, this definition of “coal” includes synthetic fuels derived from coal, including but not limited to, solvent-refined coal, coal-oil mixtures, and coal-water mixtures. Coal derived gases are excluded from this definition.

Coal refuse means any by-product of coal mining or coal cleaning operations with an ash content greater than 50 percent (by weight) and a heating value less than 13,900 kilojoules per kilogram (6,000 Btu per pound) on a dry basis.

Commercial/institutional boiler means a boiler used in commercial establishments or institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, governmental buildings, hotels, restaurants, and laundries to provide electricity, steam, and/or hot water.

Common stack means the exhaust of emissions from two or more affected units through a single flue. Affected units with a common stack may each have separate air pollution control

systems located before the common stack, or may have a single air pollution control system located after the exhausts come together in a single flue.

Cost-effective energy conservation measure means a measure that is implemented to improve the energy efficiency of the boiler or facility that has a payback (return of investment) period of 2 years or less.

Daily block average means the arithmetic mean of all valid emission concentrations or parameter levels recorded when a unit is operating measured over the 24-hour period from 12 a.m. (midnight) to 12 a.m. (midnight), except for periods of startup and shutdown or downtime.

Deviation.

(1) **Deviation** means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(i) Fails to meet any applicable requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limit, operating limit, or work practice standard; or

(ii) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit.

(2) A deviation is not always a violation.

Dioxins/furans means tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

Distillate oil means fuel oils that contain 0.05 weight percent nitrogen or less and comply with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D396 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)) or diesel fuel oil numbers 1 and 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D975 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)), kerosene, and biodiesel as defined by the American Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D6751–11b (incorporated by reference, see [§ 60.14](#)).

Dry scrubber means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gas in the exhaust stream forming a dry powder material. Sorbent injection systems used as control devices in fluidized bed boilers and process heaters are included in this definition. A dry scrubber is a dry control system.

Dutch oven means a unit having a refractory-walled cell connected to a conventional boiler setting. Fuel materials are introduced through an opening in the roof of the dutch oven and burn in a pile on its floor. Fluidized bed boilers are not part of the dutch oven design category.

Efficiency credit means emission reductions above those required by this subpart. Efficiency credits generated may be used to comply with the emissions limits. Credits may come from pollution prevention projects that result in reduced fuel use by affected units. Boilers that are shut down cannot be used to generate credits unless the facility provides documentation linking the permanent shutdown to implementation of the energy conservation measures identified in the energy assessment.

Electric utility steam generating unit (EGU) means a fossil fuel-fired combustion unit of more than 25 megawatts electric (MWe) that serves a generator that produces electricity for sale. A fossil fuel-fired unit that cogenerates steam and electricity and supplies more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MWe output to any utility power distribution system for sale is considered an electric utility steam generating unit. To be “capable of combusting” fossil fuels, an EGU would need to have these fuels allowed in their operating permits and have the appropriate fuel handling facilities on-site or otherwise available (e.g., coal handling equipment, including coal storage area, belts and conveyers, pulverizers, etc.; oil storage facilities). In addition, fossil fuel-fired EGU means any EGU that fired fossil fuel for more than 10.0 percent of the average annual heat input in any 3 consecutive calendar years or for more than 15.0 percent of the annual heat input during any one calendar year after April 16, 2012.

Electrostatic precipitator (ESP) means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by charging the particles using an electrostatic field, collecting the particles using a grounded collecting surface, and transporting the particles into a hopper. An electrostatic precipitator is usually a dry control system.

Energy assessment means the following for the emission units covered by this subpart:

- (1) The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters with a combined heat input capacity of less than 0.3 trillion Btu (TBtu) per year will be 8 on-site technical labor hours in length maximum, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s), process heater(s), and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 50 percent of the affected boiler(s) energy (e.g., steam, hot water, process heat, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing an 8-hour on-site energy assessment.
- (2) The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters with a combined heat input capacity of 0.3 to 1.0 TBtu/year will be 24 on-site technical labor hours in length maximum, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s), process heater(s), and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 33 percent of the energy (e.g., steam, hot water, process heat, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities, within the limit of performing a 24-hour on-site energy assessment.
- (3) The energy assessment for facilities with affected boilers and process heaters with a combined heat input capacity greater than 1.0 TBtu/year will be up to 24 on-site technical

labor hours in length for the first TBtu/yr plus 8 on-site technical labor hours for every additional 1.0 TBtu/yr not to exceed 160 on-site technical hours, but may be longer at the discretion of the owner or operator of the affected source. The boiler system(s), process heater(s), and any on-site energy use system(s) accounting for at least 20 percent of the energy (e.g., steam, process heat, hot water, or electricity) production, as applicable, will be evaluated to identify energy savings opportunities.

(4) The on-site energy use systems serving as the basis for the percent of affected boiler(s) and process heater(s) energy production in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this definition may be segmented by production area or energy use area as most logical and applicable to the specific facility being assessed (e.g., product X manufacturing area; product Y drying area; Building Z).

Energy management practices means the set of practices and procedures designed to manage energy use that are demonstrated by the facility's energy policies, a facility energy manager and other staffing responsibilities, energy performance measurement and tracking methods, an energy saving goal, action plans, operating procedures, internal reporting requirements, and periodic review intervals used at the facility.

Energy management program means a program that includes a set of practices and procedures designed to manage energy use that are demonstrated by the facility's energy policies, a facility energy manager and other staffing responsibilities, energy performance measurement and tracking methods, an energy saving goal, action plans, operating procedures, internal reporting requirements, and periodic review intervals used at the facility. Facilities may establish their program through energy management systems compatible with ISO 50001.

Energy use system includes the following systems located on-site that use energy (steam, hot water, or electricity) provided by the affected boiler or process heater: process heating; compressed air systems; machine drive (motors, pumps, fans); process cooling; facility heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems; hot water systems; building envelop; and lighting; or other systems that use steam, hot water, process heat, or electricity provided by the affected boiler or process heater. Energy use systems are only those systems using energy clearly produced by affected boilers and process heaters.

Equivalent means the following only as this term is used in Table 6 to this subpart:

(1) An equivalent sample collection procedure means a published voluntary consensus standard or practice (VCS) or EPA method that includes collection of a minimum of three composite fuel samples, with each composite consisting of a minimum of three increments collected at approximately equal intervals over the test period.

(2) An equivalent sample compositing procedure means a published VCS or EPA method to systematically mix and obtain a representative subsample (part) of the composite sample.

(3) An equivalent sample preparation procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that: Clearly states that the standard, practice or method is appropriate for the pollutant and

the fuel matrix; or is cited as an appropriate sample preparation standard, practice or method for the pollutant in the chosen VCS or EPA determinative or analytical method.

(4) An equivalent procedure for determining heat content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain gross calorific (or higher heating) value.

(5) An equivalent procedure for determining fuel moisture content means a published VCS or EPA method to obtain moisture content. If the sample analysis plan calls for determining metals (especially the mercury, selenium, or arsenic) using an aliquot of the dried sample, then the drying temperature must be modified to prevent vaporizing these metals. On the other hand, if metals analysis is done on an “as received” basis, a separate aliquot can be dried to determine moisture content and the metals concentration mathematically adjusted to a dry basis.

(6) An equivalent pollutant (mercury, HCl) determinative or analytical procedure means a published VCS or EPA method that clearly states that the standard, practice, or method is appropriate for the pollutant and the fuel matrix and has a published detection limit equal or lower than the methods listed in Table 6 to this subpart for the same purpose.

Fabric filter means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by filtering gas streams through filter media, also known as a baghouse. A fabric filter is a dry control system.

Federally enforceable means all limitations and conditions that are enforceable by the EPA Administrator, including, but not limited to, the requirements of [40 CFR parts 60, 61, 63, and 65](#), requirements within any applicable state implementation plan, and any permit requirements established under [40 CFR 52.21](#) or under [40 CFR 51.18](#) and [40 CFR 51.24](#).

Fluidized bed boiler means a boiler utilizing a fluidized bed combustion process that is not a pulverized coal boiler.

Fluidized bed boiler with an integrated fluidized bed heat exchanger means a boiler utilizing a fluidized bed combustion where the entire tube surface area is located outside of the furnace section at the exit of the cyclone section and exposed to the flue gas stream for conductive heat transfer. This design applies only to boilers in the unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory that fire coal refuse.

Fluidized bed combustion means a process where a fuel is burned in a bed of granulated particles, which are maintained in a mobile suspension by the forward flow of air and combustion products.

Fossil fuel means natural gas, oil, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.

Fuel cell means a boiler type in which the fuel is dropped onto suspended fixed grates and is fired in a pile. The refractory-lined fuel cell uses combustion air preheating and positioning of

secondary and tertiary air injection ports to improve boiler efficiency. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, hybrid suspension grate, and suspension burners are not part of the fuel cell subcategory.

Fuel type means each category of fuels that share a common name or classification. Examples include, but are not limited to, bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, distillate oil, residual oil. Individual fuel types received from different suppliers are not considered new fuel types.

Gaseous fuel includes, but is not limited to, natural gas, process gas, landfill gas, coal derived gas, refinery gas, and biogas. Blast furnace gas and process gases that are regulated under another subpart of this [part](#), or [part 60](#), [part 61](#), or [part 65 of this chapter](#), are exempted from this definition.

Heat input means heat derived from combustion of fuel in a boiler or process heater and does not include the heat input from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, returned condensate, or exhaust gases from other sources such as gas turbines, internal combustion engines, kilns, etc.

Heavy liquid includes residual oil and any other liquid fuel not classified as a light liquid.

Hourly average means the arithmetic average of at least four CMS data values representing the four 15-minute periods in an hour, or at least two 15-minute data values during an hour when CMS calibration, quality assurance, or maintenance activities are being performed.

Hot water heater means a closed vessel with a capacity of no more than 120 U.S. gallons in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous, liquid, or biomass/bio-based solid fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel. Hot water boilers (i.e., not generating steam) combusting gaseous, liquid, or biomass fuel with a heat input capacity of less than 1.6 million Btu per hour are included in this definition. The 120 U.S. gallon capacity threshold to be considered a hot water heater is independent of the 1.6 MMBtu/hr heat input capacity threshold for hot water boilers. Hot water heater also means a tankless unit that provides on demand hot water.

Hybrid suspension grate boiler means a boiler designed with air distributors to spread the fuel material over the entire width and depth of the boiler combustion zone. The biomass fuel combusted in these units exceeds a moisture content of 40 percent on an as-fired annual heat input basis as demonstrated by monthly fuel analysis. The drying and much of the combustion of the fuel takes place in suspension, and the combustion is completed on the grate or floor of the boiler. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, and pile burner designs are not part of the hybrid suspension grate boiler design category.

Industrial boiler means a boiler used in manufacturing, processing, mining, and refining or any other industry to provide steam, hot water, and/or electricity.

Light liquid includes distillate oil, biodiesel, or vegetable oil.

Limited-use boiler or process heater means any boiler or process heater that burns any amount of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuels and has a federally enforceable annual capacity factor of no more than 10 percent.

Liquid fuel includes, but is not limited to, light liquid, heavy liquid, any form of liquid fuel derived from petroleum, used oil, liquid biofuels, biodiesel, and vegetable oil.

Load fraction means the actual heat input of a boiler or process heater divided by heat input during the performance test that established the minimum sorbent injection rate or minimum activated carbon injection rate, expressed as a fraction (*e.g.*, for 50 percent load the load fraction is 0.5). For boilers and process heaters that co-fire natural gas or refinery gas with a solid or liquid fuel, the load fraction is determined by the actual heat input of the solid or liquid fuel divided by heat input of the solid or liquid fuel fired during the performance test (*e.g.*, if the performance test was conducted at 100 percent solid fuel firing, for 100 percent load firing 50 percent solid fuel and 50 percent natural gas the load fraction is 0.5).

Major source for oil and natural gas production facilities, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in [§ 63.2](#), except that:

- (1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment, as defined in this section), and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;
- (2) Emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same facility, as defined in this section, shall not be aggregated; and
- (3) For facilities that are production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units and storage vessels with the potential for flash emissions shall be aggregated for a major source determination. For facilities that are not production field facilities, HAP emissions from all HAP emission units shall be aggregated for a major source determination.

Metal process furnaces are a subcategory of process heaters, as defined in this subpart, which include natural gas-fired annealing furnaces, preheat furnaces, reheat furnaces, aging furnaces, heat treat furnaces, and homogenizing furnaces.

Million Btu (MMBtu) means one million British thermal units.

Minimum activated carbon injection rate means load fraction multiplied by the lowest hourly average activated carbon injection rate measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum oxygen level means the lowest hourly average oxygen level measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum pressure drop means the lowest hourly average pressure drop measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum scrubber effluent pH means the lowest hourly average sorbent liquid pH measured at the inlet to the wet scrubber according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable hydrogen chloride emission limit.

Minimum scrubber liquid flow rate means the lowest hourly average liquid flow rate (e.g., to the PM scrubber or to the acid gas scrubber) measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance stack test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum scrubber pressure drop means the lowest hourly average scrubber pressure drop measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limit.

Minimum sorbent injection rate means:

- (1) The load fraction multiplied by the lowest hourly average sorbent injection rate for each sorbent measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits; or
- (2) For fluidized bed combustion not using an acid gas wet scrubber or dry sorbent injection control technology to comply with the HCl emission limit, the lowest average ratio of sorbent to sulfur measured during the most recent performance test.

Minimum total secondary electric power means the lowest hourly average total secondary electric power determined from the values of secondary voltage and secondary current to the electrostatic precipitator measured according to Table 7 to this subpart during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

Natural gas means:

- (1) A naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane; or
- (2) Liquefied petroleum gas, as defined in ASTM D1835 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)); or

(3) A mixture of hydrocarbons that maintains a gaseous state at ISO conditions. Additionally, natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 35 and 41 megajoules (MJ) per dry standard cubic meter (950 and 1,100 Btu per dry standard cubic foot); or

(4) Propane or propane derived synthetic natural gas. Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C_3H_8 .

Opacity means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

Operating day means a 24-hour period between 12 midnight and the following midnight during which any fuel is combusted at any time in the boiler or process heater unit. It is not necessary for fuel to be combusted for the entire 24-hour period. For calculating rolling average emissions, an operating day does not include the hours of operation during startup or shutdown.

Other combustor means a unit designed to burn solid fuel that is not classified as a dutch oven, fluidized bed, fuel cell, hybrid suspension grate boiler, pulverized coal boiler, stoker, sloped grate, or suspension boiler as defined in this subpart.

Other gas 1 fuel means a gaseous fuel that is not natural gas or refinery gas and does not exceed a maximum mercury concentration of 40 micrograms/cubic meters of gas.

Oxygen analyzer system means all equipment required to determine the oxygen content of a gas stream and used to monitor oxygen in the boiler or process heater flue gas, boiler or process heater, firebox, or other appropriate location. This definition includes oxygen trim systems. The source owner or operator must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the oxygen analyzer system in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Oxygen trim system means a system of monitors that is used to maintain excess air at the desired level in a combustion device over its operating load range. A typical system consists of a flue gas oxygen and/or CO monitor that automatically provides a feedback signal to the combustion air controller or draft controller.

Particulate matter (PM) means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by the test methods specified under this subpart, or an approved alternative method.

Period of gas curtailment or supply interruption means a period of time during which the supply of gaseous fuel to an affected boiler or process heater is restricted or halted for reasons beyond the control of the facility. The act of entering into a contractual agreement with a supplier of natural gas established for curtailment purposes does not constitute a reason that is under the control of a facility for the purposes of this definition. An increase in the cost or unit price of natural gas due to normal market fluctuations not during periods of supplier delivery restriction does not constitute a period of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption. On-site

gaseous fuel system emergencies or equipment failures qualify as periods of supply interruption when the emergency or failure is beyond the control of the facility.

Pile burner means a boiler design incorporating a design where the anticipated biomass fuel has a high relative moisture content. Grates serve to support the fuel, and underfire air flowing up through the grates provides oxygen for combustion, cools the grates, promotes turbulence in the fuel bed, and fires the fuel. The most common form of pile burning is the dutch oven.

Process heater means an enclosed device using controlled flame, and the unit's primary purpose is to transfer heat indirectly to a process material (liquid, gas, or solid) or to a heat transfer material (e.g., glycol or a mixture of glycol and water) for use in a process unit, instead of generating steam. Process heaters are devices in which the combustion gases do not come into direct contact with process materials. A device combusting solid waste, as defined in [§ 241.3 of this chapter](#), is not a process heater unless the device is exempt from the definition of a solid waste incineration unit as provided in section 129(g)(1) of the Clean Air Act. Process heaters do not include units used for comfort heat or space heat, food preparation for on-site consumption, or autoclaves. Waste heat process heaters are excluded from this definition.

Pulverized coal boiler means a boiler in which pulverized coal or other solid fossil fuel is introduced into an air stream that carries the coal to the combustion chamber of the boiler where it is fired in suspension.

Qualified energy assessor means:

(1) Someone who has demonstrated capabilities to evaluate energy savings opportunities for steam generation and major energy using systems, including, but not limited to:

- (i) Boiler combustion management.
- (ii) Boiler thermal energy recovery, including
 - (A) Conventional feed water economizer,
 - (B) Conventional combustion air preheater, and
 - (C) Condensing economizer.
- (iii) Boiler blowdown thermal energy recovery.
- (iv) Primary energy resource selection, including
 - (A) Fuel (primary energy source) switching, and
 - (B) Applied steam energy versus direct-fired energy versus electricity.
- (v) Insulation issues.

(vi) Steam trap and steam leak management.

(vi) Condensate recovery.

(viii) Steam end-use management.

(2) Capabilities and knowledge includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Background, experience, and recognized abilities to perform the assessment activities, data analysis, and report preparation.

(ii) Familiarity with operating and maintenance practices for steam or process heating systems.

(iii) Additional potential steam system improvement opportunities including improving steam turbine operations and reducing steam demand.

(iv) Additional process heating system opportunities including effective utilization of waste heat and use of proper process heating methods.

(v) Boiler-steam turbine cogeneration systems.

(vi) Industry specific steam end-use systems.

Refinery gas means any gas that is generated at a petroleum refinery and is combusted. Refinery gas includes natural gas when the natural gas is combined and combusted in any proportion with a gas generated at a refinery. Refinery gas includes gases generated from other facilities when that gas is combined and combusted in any proportion with gas generated at a refinery.

Regulated gas stream means an offgas stream that is routed to a boiler or process heater for the purpose of achieving compliance with a standard under another subpart of this [part or part 60](#), [part 61](#), or [part 65 of this chapter](#).

Residential boiler means a boiler used to provide heat and/or hot water and/or as part of a residential combined heat and power system. This definition includes boilers located at an institutional facility (e.g., university campus, military base, church grounds) or commercial/industrial facility (e.g., farm) used primarily to provide heat and/or hot water for:

(1) A dwelling containing four or fewer families; or

(2) A single unit residence dwelling that has since been converted or subdivided into condominiums or apartments.

Residual oil means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil, and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the American

Society of Testing and Materials in ASTM D396–10 (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14\(b\)](#)).

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in [§ 70.2](#).

Rolling average means the average of all data collected during the applicable averaging period. For demonstration of compliance with a CO CEMS-based emission limit based on CO concentration a 30-day (10-day) rolling average is comprised of the average of all the hourly average concentrations over the previous 720 (240) operating hours calculated each operating day. To demonstrate compliance on a 30-day rolling average basis for parameters other than CO, you must indicate the basis of the 30-day rolling average period you are using for compliance, as discussed in [§ 63.7545\(e\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#). If you indicate the 30 operating day basis, you must calculate a new average value each operating day and shall include the measured hourly values for the preceding 30 operating days. If you select the 720 operating hours basis, you must average of all the hourly average concentrations over the previous 720 operating hours calculated each operating day.

Secondary material means the material as defined in [§ 241.2 of this chapter](#).

Shutdown means the period in which cessation of operation of a boiler or process heater is initiated for any purpose. Shutdown begins when the boiler or process heater no longer supplies useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) for heating, cooling, or process purposes and/or generates electricity or when no fuel is being fed to the boiler or process heater, whichever is earlier. Shutdown ends when the boiler or process heater no longer supplies useful thermal energy (such as steam or heat) for heating, cooling, or process purposes and/or generates electricity, and no fuel is being combusted in the boiler or process heater.

Sloped grate means a unit where the solid fuel is fed to the top of the grate from where it slides downwards; while sliding the fuel first dries and then ignites and burns. The ash is deposited at the bottom of the grate. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, hybrid suspension grate, suspension burners, and fuel cells are not considered to be a sloped grate design.

Solid fossil fuel includes, but is not limited to, coal, coke, petroleum coke, and tire derived fuel.

Solid fuel means any solid fossil fuel or biomass or bio-based solid fuel.

Startup means:

- (1) Either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for the purpose of supplying useful thermal energy for heating and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or the firing of fuel in a boiler after a shutdown event for any purpose. Startup ends when any of the useful thermal energy from the boiler or process heater is supplied for heating, and/or producing electricity, or for any other purpose, or
- (2) The period in which operation of a boiler or process heater is initiated for any purpose. Startup begins with either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for the

purpose of supplying useful thermal energy (such as steam or heat) for heating, cooling or process purposes, or producing electricity, or the firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for any purpose after a shutdown event. Startup ends four hours after when the boiler or process heater supplies useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) for heating, cooling, or process purposes, or generates electricity, whichever is earlier.

Steam output means:

- (1) For a boiler that produces steam for process or heating only (no power generation), the energy content in terms of MMBtu of the boiler steam output,
- (2) For a boiler that cogenerates process steam and electricity (also known as combined heat and power), the total energy output, which is the sum of the energy content of the steam exiting the turbine and sent to process in MMBtu and the energy of the electricity generated converted to MMBtu at a rate of 10,000 Btu per kilowatt-hour generated (10 MMBtu per megawatt-hour), and
- (3) For a boiler that generates only electricity, the alternate output-based emission limits would be the appropriate emission limit from Table 1, 2, 14, or 15 to this subpart in units of pounds per million Btu heat input (lb per MWh).
- (4) For a boiler that performs multiple functions and produces steam to be used for any combination of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this definition that includes electricity generation of paragraph (3) of this definition, the total energy output, in terms of MMBtu of steam output, is the sum of the energy content of steam sent directly to the process and/or used for heating (S_1), the energy content of turbine steam sent to process plus energy in electricity according to paragraph (2) of this definition (S_2), and the energy content of electricity generated by a electricity only turbine as paragraph (3) of this definition ($MW_{(3)}$) and would be calculated using Equation 1 to this definition. In the case of boilers supplying steam to one or more common headers, S_1 , S_2 , and $MW_{(3)}$ for each boiler would be calculated based on its (steam energy) contribution (fraction of total steam energy) to the common header.

Equation 1 to the definition *Steam Output*

$$SO_M = S_1 + S_2 + (MW_{(3)} \times CF_n) \quad (1)$$

Where:

SO_M = Total steam output for multi-function boiler, MMBtu.

S_1 = Energy content of steam sent directly to the process and/or used for heating, MMBtu.

S₂ = Energy content of turbine steam sent to the process plus energy in electricity according to paragraph (2) of this definition, MMBtu.

MW₍₃₎ = Electricity generated according to paragraph (3) of this definition, MWh.

CFn = Conversion factor for the appropriate subcategory for converting electricity generated according to paragraph (3) of this definition to equivalent steam energy, MMBtu/MWh.

CFn for emission limits for boilers in the unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategory = 10.8.

CFn PM and CO emission limits for boilers in one of the subcategories of units designed to burn coal = 11.7.

CFn PM and CO emission limits for boilers in one of the subcategories of units designed to burn biomass = 12.1.

CFn for emission limits for boilers in one of the subcategories of units designed to burn liquid fuel = 11.2.

CFn for emission limits for boilers in the unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategory = 6.2.

Stoker means a unit consisting of a mechanically operated fuel feeding mechanism, a stationary or moving grate to support the burning of fuel and admit under-grate air to the fuel, an overfire air system to complete combustion, and an ash discharge system. This definition of stoker includes air swept stokers. There are two general types of stokers: Underfeed and overfeed. Overfeed stokers include mass feed and spreader stokers. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, hybrid suspension grate, suspension burners, and fuel cells are not considered to be a stoker design.

Stoker/sloped grate/other unit designed to burn kiln dried biomass means the unit is in the units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid subcategory that is either a stoker, sloped grate, or other combustor design and is not in the stoker/sloped grate/other units designed to burn wet biomass subcategory.

Stoker/sloped grate/other unit designed to burn wet biomass means the unit is in the units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid subcategory that is either a stoker, sloped grate, or other combustor design and any of the biomass/bio-based solid fuel combusted in the unit exceeds 20 percent moisture on an annual heat input basis.

Suspension burner means a unit designed to fire dry biomass/biobased solid particles in suspension that are conveyed in an airstream to the furnace like pulverized coal. The combustion of the fuel material is completed on a grate or floor below. The biomass/biobased fuel combusted in the unit shall not exceed 20 percent moisture on an annual heat input basis. Fluidized bed, dutch oven, pile burner, and hybrid suspension grate units are not part of the suspension burner subcategory.

Temporary boiler means any gaseous or liquid fuel boiler or process heater that is designed to, and is capable of, being carried or moved from one location to another by means of, for example, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dollies, trailers, or platforms. A boiler or process heater is not a temporary boiler or process heater if any one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The equipment is attached to a foundation.

(2) The boiler or process heater or a replacement remains at a location within the facility and performs the same or similar function for more than 12 consecutive months, unless the regulatory agency approves an extension. An extension may be granted by the regulating agency upon petition by the owner or operator of a unit specifying the basis for such a request. Any temporary boiler or process heater that replaces a temporary boiler or process heater at a location and performs the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

(3) The equipment is located at a seasonal facility and operates during the full annual operating period of the seasonal facility, remains at the facility for at least 2 years, and operates at that facility for at least 3 months each year.

(4) The equipment is moved from one location to another within the facility but continues to perform the same or similar function and serve the same electricity, process heat, steam, and/or hot water system in an attempt to circumvent the residence time requirements of this definition.

Total selected metals (TSM) means the sum of the following metallic hazardous air pollutants: arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and selenium.

Traditional fuel means the fuel as defined in [§ 241.2 of this chapter](#).

Tune-up means adjustments made to a boiler or process heater in accordance with the procedures outlined in [§ 63.7540\(a\)\(10\)](#).

Ultra low sulfur liquid fuel means a distillate oil that has less than or equal to 15 ppm sulfur.

Unit designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns at least 10 percent biomass or bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis in combination with solid fossil fuels, liquid fuels, or gaseous fuels.

Unit designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns any coal or other solid fossil fuel alone or at least 10 percent coal or other solid fossil fuel on an annual heat input basis in combination with liquid fuels, gaseous fuels, or less than 10 percent biomass and bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis.

Unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns only natural gas, refinery gas, and/or other gas 1 fuels. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel for periodic testing of liquid fuel, maintenance, or operator training, not to

exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year, are included in this definition. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply interruptions of any duration are also included in this definition.

Unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that is not in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and burns any gaseous fuels either alone or in combination with less than 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuel, and less than 10 percent biomass/bio-based solid fuel on an annual heat input basis, and no liquid fuels. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that are not in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and that burn liquid fuel for periodic testing of liquid fuel, maintenance, or operator training, not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year, are included in this definition. Gaseous fuel boilers and process heaters that are not in the unit designed to burn gas 1 subcategory and that burn liquid fuel during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply interruption of any duration are also included in this definition.

Unit designed to burn heavy liquid subcategory means a unit in the unit designed to burn liquid subcategory where at least 10 percent of the heat input from liquid fuels on an annual heat input basis comes from heavy liquids.

Unit designed to burn light liquid subcategory means a unit in the unit designed to burn liquid subcategory that is not part of the unit designed to burn heavy liquid subcategory.

Unit designed to burn liquid subcategory includes any boiler or process heater that burns any liquid fuel, but less than 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuel and less than 10 percent biomass/bio-based solid fuel on an annual heat input basis, either alone or in combination with gaseous fuels. Units in the unit design to burn gas 1 or unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories that burn liquid fuel for periodic testing of liquid fuel, maintenance, or operator training, not to exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year are not included in this definition. Units in the unit design to burn gas 1 or unit designed to burn gas 2 (other) subcategories during periods of gas curtailment or gas supply interruption of any duration are also not included in this definition.

Unit designed to burn liquid fuel that is a non-continental unit means an industrial, commercial, or institutional boiler or process heater meeting the definition of the unit designed to burn liquid subcategory located in the State of Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

Unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategory means any boiler or process heater that burns only solid fuels or at least 10 percent solid fuel on an annual heat input basis in combination with liquid fuels or gaseous fuels.

Useful thermal energy means energy (i.e., steam, hot water, or process heat) that meets the minimum operating temperature, flow, and/or pressure required by any energy use system that uses energy provided by the affected boiler or process heater.

Vegetable oil means oils extracted from vegetation.

Voluntary Consensus Standards or VCS mean technical standards (e.g., materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, business practices) developed or adopted by one or more voluntary consensus bodies. EPA/Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, by precedent, has only used VCS that are written in English. Examples of VCS bodies are: American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box CB700, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428–B2959, (800) 262–1373, <http://www.astm.org>), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME ASME, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016–5990, (800) 843–2763, <http://www.asme.org>), International Standards Organization (ISO 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH–1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, + 41 22 749 01 11, <http://www.iso.org/iso/home.htm>), Standards Australia (AS Level 10, The Exchange Centre, 20 Bridge Street, Sydney, GPO Box 476, Sydney NSW 2001, + 61 2 9237 6171 <http://www.stadards.org.au>), British Standards Institution (BSI, 389 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 4AL, United Kingdom, + 44 (0)20 8996 9001, <http://www.bsigroup.com>), Canadian Standards Association (CSA 5060 Spectrum Way, Suite 100, Mississauga, Ontario L4W 5N6, Canada, 800–463–6727, <http://www.csa.ca>), European Committee for Standardization (CEN CENELEC Management Centre Avenue Marnix 17 B–1000 Brussels, Belgium + 32 2 550 08 11, <http://www.cen.eu/cen>), and German Engineering Standards (VDI VDI Guidelines Department, P.O. Box 10 11 39 40002, Duesseldorf, Germany, + 49 211 6214–230, <http://www.vdi.eu>). The types of standards that are not considered VCS are standards developed by: The United States, e.g., California (CARB) and Texas (TCEQ); industry groups, such as American Petroleum Institute (API), Gas Processors Association (GPA), and Gas Research Institute (GRI); and other branches of the U.S. government, e.g., Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Transportation (DOT). This does not preclude EPA from using standards developed by groups that are not VCS bodies within their rule. When this occurs, EPA has done searches and reviews for VCS equivalent to these non-EPA methods.

Waste heat boiler means a device that recovers normally unused energy (i.e., hot exhaust gas) and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat boilers are also referred to as heat recovery steam generators. Waste heat boilers are heat exchangers generating steam from incoming hot exhaust gas from an industrial (e.g., thermal oxidizer, kiln, furnace) or power (e.g., combustion turbine, engine) equipment. Duct burners are sometimes used to increase the temperature of the incoming hot exhaust gas.

Waste heat process heater means an enclosed device that recovers normally unused energy (i.e., hot exhaust gas) and converts it to usable heat. Waste heat process heaters are also referred to as recuperative process heaters. This definition includes both fired and unfired waste heat process heaters.

Wet scrubber means any add-on air pollution control device that mixes an aqueous stream or slurry with the exhaust gases from a boiler or process heater to control emissions of particulate matter or to absorb and neutralize acid gases, such as hydrogen chloride. A wet scrubber creates an aqueous stream or slurry as a byproduct of the emissions control process.

Work practice standard means any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, that is promulgated pursuant to section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act.

[[78 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7163](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72817](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60846](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters ^c

As stated in [§ 63.7500](#), you must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters ^c

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel	a. HCl	2.1E–04 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.9E–04 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.7E–03 ^a lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26 collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	8.0E–07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	8.7E–07 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E–05 ^a lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
2. Units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E–03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E–05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.1E–03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4E–02 lb per MWh; or (2.7E–05 lb per MMBtu of steam	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling
			output or 2.9E-04 lb per MWh)	
3. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Carbon monoxide (CO) (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 30-day rolling average)	0.11 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
4. Stokers/others designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen ^d , 30-day rolling average)	0.12 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
5. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 30-day rolling average)	0.11 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
6. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed	a. CO (or CEMS)	140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-	1.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.5 lb per	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory ...	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	Using this specified sampling
to burn coal/solid fossil fuel		run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 30-day rolling average) 590 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (390 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 30-day rolling average)	MWh; 3-run average	
7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	1.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	6.1E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.5 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	1.4E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.9E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.7E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.7E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
8. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel	a. CO	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (5.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	4.3E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.1 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (5.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam		Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling
9. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 30-day rolling average)	output or 7.0E-02 lb per MWh) 1.3E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.5 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	4.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.4E-06 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input)	5.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.8E-02 lb per MWh; or (1.1E-05 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.2E-04 ^a lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
10. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	220 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 10-day rolling average)	0.18 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.5 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (8.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling
			output or 1.2E-01 lb per MWh)	
11. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	330 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 10-day rolling average)	3.5E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.6 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (3.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.4E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.5E-02 lb per MWh; or (5.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.5E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO	910 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	1.1 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.0E+01 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6E-01 lb per MWh; or (5.1E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.1E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
13. Hybrid suspension grate boiler designed to	a. CO (or CEMS)	180 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-	0.22 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.0 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling
burn biomass/bio-based solids		run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen ^d , 30-day rolling average)		
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.7E-01 lb per MWh; or (5.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.2E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. HCl	1.5E-04 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	1.7E-04 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.1E-03 ^a lb per MWh	For M26A: Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	4.8E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	5.3E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.7E-06 ^a lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.1E-06 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input)	2.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.7E-02 lb per MWh; or (6.7E-6 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.5E-5 ^a lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.2E-03 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6E-02 ^a lb per MWh; or (3.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.0E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
17. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	2.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (9.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.2E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling
18. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	0.16 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.0 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. HCl	1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.8E-02 lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run. For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
	c. Mercury	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	1.4E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.3E-05 lb per MWh	
	d. Filterable PM (or TSM)	7.3E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.6E-02 lb per MWh; or (3.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.2E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

^a If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to [§ 63.7515](#) if all of the other provisions of [§ 63.7515](#) are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote “a”, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

^b Incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#).

^c If your affected source is a new or reconstructed affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and before April 1, 2013, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 11, 12, or 13 to this subpart until January 31, 2016. On and after January 31, 2016, but before October 6, 2025 you may comply with the emission limits in Table 14 to this subpart. On and after October 6, 2025 you must comply with the emission limits in this Table 1.

^d An owner or operator may determine compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit using CO₂ as a diluent correction in place of oxygen as described in [§ 63.7525\(a\)\(1\)](#). EPA Method 19 F-factors in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), and EPA Method 19 equations in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), must be used to generate the appropriate CO₂ correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit and must also take into account that the 3-percent oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The methodology must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc. This methodology must be detailed in the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#).

[[87 FR 60847](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for Existing Boilers and Process Heaters ^d

As stated in [§ 63.7500](#), you must comply with the following applicable emission limits:

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel	a. HCl	2.0E–02 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.3E–02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.26 lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	5.4E–06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	6.2E–06 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.9E–05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory ...	For the following pollutants ...	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration ...
				method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
2. Units design to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.9E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (5.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	4.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (5.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.5E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
3. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	0.11 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
4. Stokers/others designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	0.14 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
5. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230	0.12 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
6. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average) 140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1.3E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.5 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (720 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1.1 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 13 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.4E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	4.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
8. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn	a. CO	460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	4.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.1 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .

kiln-dried biomass fuel

	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (5.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.7E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.5 lb per MWh; or (5.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.0E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
9. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO (or CEMS)	210 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	2.1E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.3 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	7.4E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.4E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	9.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.11 lb per MWh; or (8.0E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 9.0E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
10. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO (or CEMS)	2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-	1.9 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 27 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
		percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)		
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	4.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	4.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (8.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.12 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
11. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO (or CEMS)	770 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	8.4E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.8E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	2.5E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.6 lb per MWh; or (2.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO	1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	2.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 12 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (5.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	5.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (1.6E-02 lb per	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory ...	For the following pollutants ...	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration ...
13. Hybrid suspension grate units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO (or CEMS)	3,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	MMBtu of steam output or 8.1E-02 lb per MWh) 3.5 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 39 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	4.4E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	5.5E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.2 lb per MWh; or (5.7E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.3E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. HCl	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	1.4E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6E-02 lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	7.3E-07 lb per MMBtu of heat input	8.8E-07 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B collect a minimum sample as specified in the method, for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 2 dscm.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory ...	For the following pollutants ...	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration ...
15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	5.9E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	7.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	7.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	9.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-01 lb per MWh; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
17. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	2.7E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.1 lb per MWh; or (1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
18. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	1.2E-02 lb per MWh) 0.16 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.0 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. HCl	1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.8E-02 lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	c. Mercury	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	1.4E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.3E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	d. Filterable PM (or TSM)	7.3E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input or (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.6E-02 lb per MWh; or (3.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.2E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

^a If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to [§ 63.7515](#) if all of the other provisions of [§ 63.7515](#) are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote a, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

^b Incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#).

^c An owner or operator may determine compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit be determined using CO₂ as a diluent correction in place of oxygen as described in [§ 63.7525\(a\)\(1\)](#). EPA Method 19 F-factors in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), and EPA Method 19 equations in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), must be used to generate the appropriate CO₂ correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit and must also take into account that the 3-percent oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The methodology must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc. This methodology must be detailed in the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#).

^d Before October 6, 2025 you may comply with the emission limits in Table 15 to this subpart. On and after October 6, 2025], you must comply with the emission limits in this Table 2.

[[87 FR 60849](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Table 3 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

As stated in [§ 63.7500](#), you must comply with the following applicable work practice standards:

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
1. A new or existing boiler or process heater with a continuous oxygen trim system that maintains an optimum air to fuel ratio, or a heat input capacity of less than or equal to 5 million Btu per hour in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1; unit designed to burn gas 2 (other); or unit designed to burn light liquid, or a limited use boiler or process heater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater every 5 years as specified in § 63.7540 .
2. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour in the unit designed to burn heavy liquid or unit designed to burn solid fuel subcategories; or a new or existing boiler or process heater with heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, but greater than 5 million Btu per hour, in any of the following subcategories: unit designed to burn gas 1; unit designed to burn gas 2 (other); or unit designed to burn light liquid	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater biennially as specified in § 63.7540 .

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
3. A new or existing boiler or process heater without a continuous oxygen trim system and with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater	Conduct a tune-up of the boiler or process heater annually as specified in § 63.7540. Units in either the Gas 1 or Metal Process Furnace subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for all regulated emissions under this subpart. Units in all other subcategories will conduct this tune-up as a work practice for dioxins/furans.
4. An existing boiler or process heater located at a major source facility, not including limited use units	Must have a one-time energy assessment performed by a qualified energy assessor. An energy assessment completed on or after January 1, 2008, that meets or is amended to meet the energy assessment requirements in this table, satisfies the energy assessment requirement. A facility that operated under an energy management program developed according to the ENERGY STAR guidelines for energy management or compatible with ISO 50001 for at least one year between January 1, 2008 and the compliance date specified in § 63.7495 that includes the affected units also satisfies the energy assessment requirement. The energy assessment must include the following with extent of the evaluation for items a. to e. appropriate for the on-site technical hours listed in § 63.7575:
	a. A visual inspection of the boiler or process heater system. b. An evaluation of operating characteristics of the boiler or process heater systems, specifications of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints. c. An inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boilers and process heaters and which are under the control of the boiler/process heater owner/operator. d. A review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage. e. A review of the facility's energy management program and provide recommendations for

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
5. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or 11 through 15 to this subpart during startup	improvements consistent with the definition of energy management program, if identified. f. A list of cost-effective energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control. g. A list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified. h. A comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments. a. You must operate all CMS during startup. b. For startup of a boiler or process heater, you must use one or a combination of the following clean fuels: natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, other Gas 1 fuels, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, fuel oil-soaked rags, kerosene, hydrogen, paper, cardboard, refinery gas, liquefied petroleum gas, clean dry biomass, and any fuels meeting the appropriate HCl, mercury and TSM emission standards by fuel analysis. c. You have the option of complying using either of the following work practice standards. (1) If you choose to comply using paragraph (1) of the definition of “startup” in § 63.7575, once you start firing fuels that are not clean fuels you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices except limestone injection in fluidized bed combustion (FBC) boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and selective catalytic reduction (SCR). You must start your limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and SCR systems as expeditiously as possible. Startup ends when steam or heat is supplied for any purpose, OR (2) If you choose to comply using paragraph (2) of the definition of “startup” in § 63.7575, once you start to feed fuels that are not clean fuels, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and engage all of the applicable control devices so as to comply with the emission limits within 4 hours of start of supplying useful thermal energy. You must engage and operate PM control within

If your unit is . . .	You must meet the following . . .
6. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or Tables 11 through 15 to this subpart during shutdown	one hour of first feeding fuels that are not clean fuels^a. You must start all applicable control devices as expeditiously as possible, but, in any case, when necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source by a permit limit or a rule other than this subpart that require operation of the control devices. You must develop and implement a written startup and shutdown plan, as specified in § 63.7505(e). d. You must comply with all applicable emission limits at all times except during startup and shutdown periods at which time you must meet this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of startup, as specified in § 63.7535(b). You must keep records during periods of startup. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of startup, as specified in § 63.7555. You must operate all CMS during shutdown. While firing fuels that are not clean fuels during shutdown, you must vent emissions to the main stack(s) and operate all applicable control devices, except limestone injection in FBC boilers, dry scrubber, fabric filter, and SCR but, in any case, when necessary to comply with other standards applicable to the source that require operation of the control device. If, in addition to the fuel used prior to initiation of shutdown, another fuel must be used to support the shutdown process, that additional fuel must be one or a combination of the following clean fuels: Natural gas, synthetic natural gas, propane, other Gas 1 fuels, distillate oil, syngas, ultra-low sulfur diesel, refinery gas, and liquefied petroleum gas. You must comply with all applicable emissions limits at all times except for startup or shutdown periods conforming with this work practice. You must collect monitoring data during periods of shutdown, as specified in § 63.7535(b). You must keep records during periods of shutdown. You must provide reports concerning activities and periods of shutdown, as specified in § 63.7555.

^a As specified in [§ 63.7555\(d\)\(13\)](#), the source may request an alternative timeframe with the PM controls requirement to the permitting authority (state, local, or tribal agency) that has been delegated authority for this subpart by EPA. The source must provide evidence that (1) it is unable to safely engage and operate the PM control(s) to meet the “fuel firing + 1 hour” requirement and (2) the PM control device is appropriately designed and sized to meet the filterable PM emission limit. It is acknowledged that there may be another control device that has been installed other than ESP that provides additional PM control (e.g., scrubber).

[[87 FR 60852](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

As stated in [§ 63.7500](#), you must comply with the applicable operating limits:

Table 4 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Operating Limits for Boilers and Process Heaters

When complying with a numerical emission limit under Table 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 of this subpart using . . .	You must meet these operating limits. . .
1. Wet PM scrubber control on a boiler or process heater not using a PM CPMS	Maintain the 30-day rolling average pressure drop and the 30-day rolling average liquid flow rate at or above the lowest one-hour average pressure drop and the lowest one-hour average liquid flow rate, respectively, measured during the performance test demonstrating compliance with the PM emission limitation according to § 63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart.
2. Wet acid gas (HCl) scrubber ^a control on a boiler or process heater not using a HCl CEMS	Maintain the 30-day rolling average effluent pH at or above the lowest one-hour average pH and the 30-day rolling average liquid flow rate at or above the lowest one-hour average liquid flow rate measured during the performance test demonstrating compliance with the HCl emission limitation according to § 63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart.
3. Fabric filter control on a boiler or process heater not using a PM CPMS	a. Maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation (daily block average); or b. Install and operate a bag leak detection system according to § 63.7525 and operate the fabric filter such that the bag leak detection system alert is not activated more than 5 percent of the operating time during each 6-month period.

When complying with a numerical emission limit under Table 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 of this subpart using . . .	You must meet these operating limits. . .
4. Electrostatic precipitator control on a boiler or process heater not using a PM CPMS	a. This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems (<i>i.e.</i>, an ESP without a wet scrubber). Existing and new boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation (daily block average). b. This option is only for boilers and process heaters not subject to PM CPMS or continuous compliance with an opacity limit (<i>i.e.</i>, dry ESP). Maintain the 30-day rolling average total secondary electric power input of the electrostatic precipitator at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b) and Table 7 to this subpart.
5. Dry scrubber or carbon injection control on a boiler or process heater not using a mercury CEMS	Maintain the minimum sorbent or carbon injection rate as defined in § 63.7575 of this subpart.
6. Any other add-on air pollution control type on a boiler or process heater not using a PM CPMS	This option is for boilers and process heaters that operate dry control systems. Existing and new boilers and process heaters must maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation (daily block average).
7. Performance testing	For boilers and process heaters that demonstrate compliance with a performance test, maintain the 30-day rolling average operating load of each unit such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the performance test.
8. Oxygen analyzer system	For boilers and process heaters subject to a CO emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an O₂ analyzer system as specified in § 63.7525(a), maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the CO performance test, as specified in Table 8. This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in § 63.7525(a).
9. SO ₂ CEMS	For boilers or process heaters subject to an HCl emission limit that demonstrate compliance with an SO₂ CEMS, maintain the 30-day rolling average SO₂ emission rate at or below the highest

When complying with a numerical emission limit under Table 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 15 of this subpart using . . .	You must meet these operating limits. . .
	hourly average SO ₂ concentration measured during the HCl performance test, as specified in Table 8.

^a A wet acid gas scrubber is a control device that removes acid gases by contacting the combustion gas with an alkaline slurry or solution. Alkaline reagents include, but not limited to, lime, limestone and sodium.

[[80 FR 72874](#), Nov. 20, 2015, as amended at [87 FR 60853](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Table 5 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Performance Testing Requirements

As stated in [§ 63.7520](#), you must comply with the following requirements for performance testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources:

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must. . .	Using, as appropriate . . .
1. Filterable PM	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas e. Measure the PM emission concentration f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1 of this chapter. Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1 or A–2 to part 60 of this chapter. Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–2 to part 60 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981.^a Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3 of this chapter. Method 5 or 17 (positive pressure fabric filters must use Method 5D) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3 or A–6 of this chapter. Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7 of this chapter.

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must. . .	Using, as appropriate . . .
2. TSM	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas e. Measure the TSM emission concentration f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1 of this chapter. Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1 or A–2 of this chapter. Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981.^a Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3 of this chapter. Method 29 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–8 of this chapter Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7 of this chapter.
3. Hydrogen chloride	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas e. Measure the hydrogen chloride emission concentration f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1 of this chapter. Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–2 of this chapter. Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–2 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981.^a Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3 of this chapter. Method 26 or 26A (M26 or M26A) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–8 of this chapter. Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7 of this chapter.
4. Mercury	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1 of this chapter.

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	You must. . .	Using, as appropriate . . .
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1 or A–2 of this chapter.
	c. Determine oxygen or carbon dioxide concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1 of this chapter, or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981. ^a
	d. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3 of this chapter.
	e. Measure the mercury emission concentration	Method 29, 30A, or 30B (M29, M30A, or M30B) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–8 of this chapter or Method 101A at 40 CFR part 61, appendix B of this chapter, or ASTM Method D6784. ^a
	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb per MMBtu emission rates	Method 19 F-factor methodology at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7 of this chapter.
5. CO	a. Select the sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine oxygen concentration of the stack gas	Method 3A or 3B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3 of this chapter, or ASTM D6522–00 (Reapproved 2005), or ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981. ^a
	c. Measure the moisture content of the stack gas	Method 4 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–3 of this chapter.
	d. Measure the CO emission concentration	Method 10 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–4 of this chapter. Use a measurement span value of 2 times the concentration of the applicable emission limit.

^a Incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#).

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7200](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72825](#), Nov. 20, 2015]

Table 6 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Fuel Analysis Requirements

As stated in [§ 63.7521](#), you must comply with the following requirements for fuel analysis testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources. However, equivalent methods (as defined in [§ 63.7575](#)) may be used in lieu of the prescribed methods at the discretion of the source owner or operator:

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
1. Mercury	a. Collect fuel samples	Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D5192 ^a , or ASTM D7430 ^a , or ASTM D6883 ^a , or ASTM D2234/D2234M ^a (for coal) or EPA 1631 or EPA 1631E or ASTM D6323 ^a (for solid), or EPA 821–R–01–013 (for liquid or solid), or ASTM D4177 ^a (for liquid), or ASTM D4057 ^a (for liquid), or equivalent.
	b. Composite fuel samples	Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent.
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples	EPA SW–846–3050B ^a (for solid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M ^a (for coal), ASTM D5198 ^a (for biomass), or EPA 3050 ^a (for solid fuel), or EPA 821–R–01–013 ^a (for liquid or solid), or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type	ASTM D5865 ^a (for coal) or ASTM E711 ^a (for biomass), or ASTM D5864 ^a for liquids and other solids, or ASTM D240 ^a or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type	ASTM D3173 ^a , ASTM E871 ^a , or ASTM D5864 ^a , or ASTM D240 ^a , or ASTM D95 ^a (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4006 ^a (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.
	f. Measure mercury concentration in fuel sample	ASTM D6722 ^a (for coal), EPA SW–846–7471B ^a or EPA 1631 or EPA 1631E ^a (for solid samples), or EPA SW–846–7470A ^a or EPA SW–846–7471B ^a (for liquid samples), or EPA 821–R–01–013 ^a (for liquid or solid), or equivalent.
	g. Convert concentration into units of pounds of mercury per MMBtu of heat content	For fuel mixtures use Equation 8 in § 63.7530 .
2. HCl	a. Collect fuel samples	Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D5192 ^a , or ASTM D7430 ^a , or ASTM D6883 ^a , or ASTM D2234/D2234M ^a (for coal) or ASTM D6323 ^a (for coal or biomass), ASTM D4177 ^a (for liquid fuels) or ASTM D4057 ^a (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
	b. Composite fuel samples c. Prepare composited fuel samples d. Determine heat content of the fuel type e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type f. Measure chlorine concentration in fuel sample g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of HCl per MMBtu of heat content	Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent. EPA SW-846-3050B^a (for solid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M^a (for coal), or ASTM D5198^a (for biomass), or EPA 3050^a or equivalent. ASTM D5865^a (for coal) or ASTM E711^a (for biomass), ASTM D5864^a, ASTM D240^a or equivalent. ASTM D3173^a or ASTM E871^a, or D5864^a, or ASTM D240^a, or ASTM D95^a (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4006^a (for liquid fuels), or equivalent. EPA SW-846-9250^a, ASTM D6721^a, ASTM D4208^a (for coal), or EPA SW-846-5050^a or ASTM E776^a (for solid fuel), or EPA SW-846-9056^a or SW-846-9076^a (for solids or liquids) or equivalent. For fuel mixtures use Equation 7 in § 63.7530 and convert from chlorine to HCl by multiplying by 1.028.
3. Mercury Fuel Specification for other gas 1 fuels	a. Measure mercury concentration in the fuel sample and convert to units of micrograms per cubic meter, or b. Measure mercury concentration in the exhaust gas when firing only the other gas 1 fuel is fired in the boiler or process heater	Method 30B (M30B) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–8 of this chapter or ASTM D5954^a, ASTM D6350^a, ISO 6978-1:2003(E)^a, or ISO 6978-2:2003(E)^a, or EPA-1631^a or equivalent. Method 29, 30A, or 30B (M29, M30A, or M30B) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A–8 of this chapter or Method 101A or Method 102 at 40 CFR part 61, appendix B of this chapter, or ASTM Method D6784^a or equivalent.
4. TSM	a. Collect fuel samples b. Composite fuel samples	Procedure in § 63.7521(c) or ASTM D5192^a, or ASTM D7430^a, or ASTM D6883^a, or ASTM D2234/D2234M^a (for coal) or ASTM D6323^a (for coal or biomass), or ASTM D4177^a, (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4057^a (for liquid fuels), or equivalent. Procedure in § 63.7521(d) or equivalent.

To conduct a fuel analysis for the following pollutant . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .
	c. Prepare composited fuel samples	EPA SW-846-3050B ^a (for solid samples), ASTM D2013/D2013M ^a (for coal), ASTM D5198 ^a or TAPPI T266 ^a (for biomass), or EPA 3050 ^a or equivalent.
	d. Determine heat content of the fuel type	ASTM D5865 ^a (for coal) or ASTM E711 ^a (for biomass), or ASTM D5864 ^a for liquids and other solids, or ASTM D240 ^a or equivalent.
	e. Determine moisture content of the fuel type	ASTM D3173 ^a or ASTM E871 ^a , or D5864 ^a , or ASTM D240 ^a , or ASTM D95 ^a (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4006 ^a (for liquid fuels), or ASTM D4177 ^a (for liquid fuels) or ASTM D4057 ^a (for liquid fuels), or equivalent.
	f. Measure TSM concentration in fuel sample	ASTM D3683 ^a , or ASTM D4606 ^a , or ASTM D6357 ^a or EPA 200.8 ^a or EPA SW-846-6020 ^a , or EPA SW-846-6020A ^a , or EPA SW-846-6010C ^a , EPA 7060 ^a or EPA 7060A ^a (for arsenic only), or EPA SW-846-7740 ^a (for selenium only).
	g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of TSM per MMBtu of heat content	For fuel mixtures use Equation 9 in § 63.7530 .

^a Incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#).

[[83 FR 56725](#), Nov. 14, 2018]

Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Establishing Operating Limits ^{ab}

As stated in [§ 63.7520](#), you must comply with the following requirements for establishing operating limits:

Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Establishing Operating Limits ^{ab}

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
1. PM, TSM, or mercury	a. Wet scrubber operating parameters	i. Establish a site-specific minimum scrubber pressure drop and minimum flow rate operating limit according to § 63.7530(b)	(1) Data from the scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitors and the PM, TSM, or mercury performance test	(a) You must collect scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the lowest hourly average scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow rate by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
	b. Electrostatic precipitator operating parameters (option only for units that operate wet scrubbers)	i. Establish a site-specific minimum total secondary electric power input according to § 63.7530(b)	(1) Data from the voltage and secondary amperage monitors during the PM or mercury performance test	(a) You must collect secondary voltage and secondary amperage for each ESP cell and calculate total secondary electric power input data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the average total secondary electric power input by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
	c. Opacity	i. Establish a site-specific maximum opacity level	(1) Data from the opacity monitoring	(a) You must collect opacity readings every 15 minutes during the

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
			system during the PM performance test	entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the average hourly opacity reading by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation.
2. HCl	a. Wet scrubber operating parameters b. Dry scrubber operating parameters	i. Establish site-specific minimum effluent pH and flow rate operating limits according to § 63.7530(b) i. Establish a site-specific minimum sorbent injection rate operating limit according to §	(1) Data from the pH and liquid flow-rate monitors and the HCl performance test (1) Data from the sorbent injection rate monitors and HCl or mercury	(a) You must collect pH and liquid flow-rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the hourly average pH and liquid flow rate by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (a) You must collect sorbent injection rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
		63.7530(b). If different acid gas sorbents are used during the HCl performance test, the average value for each sorbent becomes the site-specific operating limit for that sorbent	performance test	of the performance tests. (b) Determine the hourly average sorbent injection rate by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the lowest hourly average of the three test run averages established during the performance test as your operating limit. When your unit operates at lower loads, multiply your sorbent injection rate by the load fraction, as defined in § 63.7575, to determine the required injection rate. (a) You must collect the SO₂ emissions data according to § 63.7525(m) during the most recent HCl performance tests. (b) The maximum SO₂ emission rate is equal to
	c. Alternative Maximum SO₂ emission rate	i. Establish a site-specific maximum SO₂ emission rate operating limit according to § 63.7530(b)	(1) Data from SO₂ CEMS and the HCl performance test	

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements
3. Mercury	a. Activated carbon injection	i. Establish a site-specific minimum activated carbon injection rate operating limit according to § 63.7530(b)	(1) Data from the activated carbon rate monitors and mercury performance test	the highest hourly average SO₂ emission rate measured during the most recent HCl performance tests. (a) You must collect activated carbon injection rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the hourly average activated carbon injection rate by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test. (c) Determine the lowest hourly average established during the performance test as your operating limit. When your unit operates at lower loads, multiply your activated carbon injection rate by the load fraction, as defined in § 63.7575, to determine the required injection rate.
4. Carbon monoxide for which compliance is demonstrated by a	a. Oxygen	i. Establish a unit-specific limit for minimum oxygen level according to § 63.7530(b)	(1) Data from the oxygen analyzer system specified in § 63.7525(a)	(a) You must collect oxygen data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests.

If you have an applicable emission limit for . . .	And your operating limits are based on . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements

performance
test

- (b) Determine the hourly average oxygen concentration by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
- (c) Determine the lowest hourly average established during the performance test as your minimum operating limit.

5. Any pollutant for which compliance is demonstrated by a performance test

a. Boiler or process heater operating load

i. Establish a unit specific limit for maximum operating load according to [§ 63.7520\(c\)](#)

(1) Data from the operating load monitors or from steam generation monitors

(a) You must collect operating load or steam generation data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance test.

- (b) Determine the average operating load by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test.
- (c) Determine the highest hourly average of the three test run averages during the performance test, and multiply this by 1.1 (110 percent) as your operating limit.

^a Operating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

^b If you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum liquid flow rate and pressure drop operating limits at the higher of the minimum values established during the performance tests. For a minimum oxygen level, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the minimum oxygen level at the lower of the minimum values established during the performance tests. For maximum operating load, if you conduct multiple performance tests, you must set the maximum operating load at the lower of the maximum values established during the performance tests.

[[87 FR 60853](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Table 8 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

As stated in [§ 63.7540](#), you must show continuous compliance with the emission limitations for each boiler or process heater according to the following:

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. Opacity	a. Collecting the opacity monitoring system data according to § 63.7525(c) and § 63.7535; and b. Reducing the opacity monitoring data to 6-minute averages; and c. Maintaining daily block average opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent or the highest hourly average opacity reading measured during the performance test run demonstrating compliance with the PM (or TSM) emission limitation.
2. PM CPMS	a. Collecting the PM CPMS output data according to § 63.7525; b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average PM CPMS output data to less than the operating limit established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b)(4).
3. Fabric Filter Bag Leak Detection Operation	Installing and operating a bag leak detection system according to § 63.7525 and operating the fabric filter such that the requirements in § 63.7540(a)(7) are met.
4. Wet Scrubber Pressure Drop and Liquid Flow-rate	a. Collecting the pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitoring system data according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average pressure drop and liquid flow-rate at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b).

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
5. Wet Scrubber pH	a. Collecting the pH monitoring system data according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average pH at or above the operating limit established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b).
6. Dry Scrubber Sorbent or Carbon Injection Rate	a. Collecting the sorbent or carbon injection rate monitoring system data for the dry scrubber according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average sorbent or carbon injection rate at or above the minimum sorbent or carbon injection rate as defined in § 63.7575.
7. Electrostatic Precipitator Total Secondary Electric Power Input	a. Collecting the total secondary electric power input monitoring system data for the electrostatic precipitator according to §§ 63.7525 and 63.7535; and b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average total secondary electric power input at or above the operating limits established during the performance test according to § 63.7530(b).
8. Emission limits using fuel analysis	a. Conduct monthly fuel analysis for HCl or mercury or TSM according to Table 6 to this subpart; and b. Reduce the data to 12-month rolling averages; and c. Maintain the 12-month rolling average at or below the applicable emission limit for HCl or mercury or TSM in Tables 1 and 2 or 11 through 15 to this subpart. d. Calculate the HCl, mercury, and/or TSM emission rate from the boiler or process heater in units of lb/MMBtu using Equation 15 and Equations 16, 17, and/or 18 in § 63.7530.
9. Oxygen content	a. Continuously monitor the oxygen content using an oxygen analyzer system according to § 63.7525(a). This requirement does not apply to units that install an oxygen trim system since these units will set the trim system to the level specified in § 63.7525(a)(7). b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and c. Maintain the 30-day rolling average oxygen content at or above the lowest hourly average oxygen level measured during the CO performance test.

If you must meet the following operating limits or work practice standards . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
10. Boiler or process heater operating load	a. Collecting operating load data or steam generation data every 15 minutes. b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average operating load such that it does not exceed 110 percent of the highest hourly average operating load recorded during the performance test according to § 63.7520(c) .
11. SO ₂ emissions using SO ₂ CEMS	a. Collecting the SO ₂ CEMS output data according to § 63.7525 ; b. Reducing the data to 30-day rolling averages; and c. Maintaining the 30-day rolling average SO ₂ CEMS emission rate to a level at or below the highest hourly SO ₂ rate measured during the HCl performance test according to § 63.7530 .

[[78 FR 7204](#), Jan. 31, 2013, as amended at [80 FR 72829](#), Nov. 20, 2015; [87 FR 60855](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Table 9 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Reporting Requirements

As stated in [§ 63.7550](#), you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Compliance report	a. Information required in § 63.7550(c)(1) through (5) ; and b. If there are no deviations from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) that applies to you and there are no deviations from the requirements for work practice standards for periods of startup and shutdown in Table 3 to this subpart that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations and work practice standards during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity	Semiannually, annually, biennially, or every 5 years according to the requirements in § 63.7550(b) .

You must submit a(n)	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
	monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMSs were out-of-control during the reporting period; and c. If you have a deviation from any emission limitation (emission limit and operating limit) where you are not using a CMS to comply with that emission limit or operating limit, or a deviation from a work practice standard for periods of startup and shutdown, during the reporting period, the report must contain the information in § 63.7550(d); and d. If there were periods during which the CMSs, including continuous emissions monitoring system, continuous opacity monitoring system, and operating parameter monitoring systems, were out-of-control as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), or otherwise not operating, the report must contain the information in § 63.7550(e)	

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7205](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72830](#), Nov. 20, 2015]

Table 10 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart DDDDD

As stated in [§ 63.7565](#), you must comply with the applicable General Provisions according to the following:

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
§ 63.1	Applicability	Yes.
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes. Additional terms defined in § 63.7575
§ 63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Yes.
§ 63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Yes.
§ 63.5	Preconstruction Review and Notification Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.6(a), (b)(1)–(b)(5), (b)(7), (c)	Compliance with Standards and	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
	Maintenance Requirements	
§ 63.6(e)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions.	No. See § 63.7500(a)(3) for the general duty requirement.
§ 63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Requirement to correct malfunctions as soon as practicable.	No.
§ 63.6(e)(3)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan requirements.	No.
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction exemptions for compliance with non-opacity emission standards.	No.
§ 63.6(f)(2) and (3)	Compliance with non-opacity emission standards.	Yes.
§ 63.6(g)	Use of alternative standards	Yes, except § 63.7555(d)(13) specifies the procedure for application and approval of an alternative timeframe with the PM controls requirement in the startup work practice (2).
§ 63.6(h)(1)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction exemptions to opacity standards.	No. See § 63.7500(a) .
§ 63.6(h)(2) to (h)(9)	Determining compliance with opacity emission standards	No. Subpart DDDDD specifies opacity as an operating limit not an emission standard.
§ 63.6(i)	Extension of compliance	Yes. Note: Facilities may also request extensions of compliance for the installation of combined heat and power, waste heat recovery, or gas pipeline or fuel feeding infrastructure as a means of complying with this subpart.
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential exemption.	Yes.
§ 63.7(a), (b), (c), and (d)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
§ 63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No. Subpart DDDDD specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at § 63.7520(a) to (c).
§ 63.7(e)(2)–(e)(9), (f), (g), and (h)	Performance Testing Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.8(a) and (b)	Applicability and Conduct of Monitoring	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions and CMS operation	No. See § 63.7500(a)(3) .
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes.
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans for CMS	No.
§ 63.8(c)(2) to (c)(9)	Operation and maintenance of CMS	Yes.
§ 63.8(d)(1) and (2)	Monitoring Requirements, Quality Control Program	Yes.
§ 63.8(d)(3)	Written procedures for CMS	Yes, except for the last sentence, which refers to a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan. Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plans are not required.
§ 63.8(e)	Performance evaluation of a CMS	Yes.
§ 63.8(f)	Use of an alternative monitoring method.	Yes.
§ 63.8(g)	Reduction of monitoring data	Yes.
§ 63.9	Notification Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.10(a), (b)(1)	Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)	Recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of startups or shutdowns	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
§ 63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Recordkeeping of malfunctions	No. See § 63.7555(d)(7) for recordkeeping of occurrence and duration and § 63.7555(d)(8) for actions taken during malfunctions.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(iv) and (v)	Actions taken to minimize emissions during startup, shutdown, or malfunction	No.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)	Recordkeeping for CMS malfunctions	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vii) to (xiv)	Other CMS requirements	Yes.
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Recordkeeping requirements for applicability determinations	No.
§ 63.10(c)(1) to (9)	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(10) and (11)	Recording nature and cause of malfunctions, and corrective actions	No. See § 63.7555(d)(7) for recordkeeping of occurrence and duration and § 63.7555(d)(8) for actions taken during malfunctions.
§ 63.10(c)(12) and (13)	Recordkeeping for sources with CMS	Yes.
§ 63.10(c)(15)	Use of startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan	No.
§ 63.10(d)(1) and (2)	General reporting requirements	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or visible emission observation results	No.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports under an extension of compliance	Yes.
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No. See § 63.7550(c)(11) for malfunction reporting requirements.
§ 63.10(e)	Additional reporting requirements for sources with CMS	Yes.

Citation	Subject	Applies to subpart DDDDD
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver of recordkeeping or reporting requirements	Yes.
§ 63.11	Control Device Requirements	No.
§ 63.12	State Authority and Delegation	Yes.
§ 63.13–63.16	Addresses, Incorporation by Reference, Availability of Information, Performance Track Provisions	Yes.
§ 63.1(a)(5),(a)(7)–(a)(9), (b)(2), (c)(3)–(4), (d), 63.6(b)(6), (c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(2), (e)(3)(ii), (h)(3), (h)(5)(iv), 63.8(a)(3), 63.9(b)(3), (h)(4), 63.10(c)(2)–(4), (c)(9).	Reserved	No.

[[76 FR 15664](#), Mar. 21, 2011, as amended at [78 FR 7205](#), Jan. 31, 2013; [80 FR 72830](#), Nov. 20, 2015]

Table 11 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Alternative Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction After June 4, 2010, and Before May 20, 2011

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel	a. HCl	0.022 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26 collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.
2. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel that	a. Mercury	8.0E–07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
combust at least 10 percent biomass/bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis and less than 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuels on an annual heat input basis			per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
3. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel that combust at least 10 percent coal/solid fossil fuels on an annual heat input basis and less than 10 percent biomass/bio-based solids on an annual heat input basis	a. Mercury	2.0E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
4. Units design to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
5. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Carbon monoxide (CO) (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
6. Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS).	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
7. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
		average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	
8. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
9. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	620 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (390 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
10. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel	a. CO	560 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run
11. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
12. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average) 9.8E–03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.3E–05 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run
	a. CO (or CEMS)	2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen ^c 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E–02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.5E–03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
	a. CO (or CEMS)	1,010 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen ^c 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
13. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	8.0E–03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (3.9E–05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
14. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO	910 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E–02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E–05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
15. Hybrid suspension grate boiler designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run
16. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. HCl	4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A: Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
	b. Mercury.	4.8E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	
17. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
18. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
19. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E-03 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run
	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test	1 hr minimum sampling time.
20. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run
	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. HCl	1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	c. Mercury	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
	d. Filterable PM (or TSM)	6.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

^a If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to [§ 63.7515](#) if all of the other provision of [§ 63.7515](#) are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote “a”, your performance tests for this pollutant for at

least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

^b Incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#).

^c An owner or operator may determine compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen as described in [§ 63.7525\(a\)\(1\)](#). EPA Method 19 F-factors in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), and EPA Method 19 equations in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), must be used to generate the appropriate CO₂ correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit, and must also take into account that the 3% oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The methodology must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc. This methodology must be detailed in the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#).

[[87 FR 60855](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Table 12 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Alternative Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction After May 20, 2011, and Before December 23, 2011

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel	a. HCl	0.022 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26 collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	3.5E–06 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
2. Units design to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E–03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E–05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
3. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Carbon monoxide (CO) (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
4. Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
5. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
6. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	620 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (390 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
8. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel	a. CO	460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
9. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	260 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	9.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.3E-05 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
10. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
11. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	470 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (3.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO	910 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
13. Hybrid suspension grate boiler designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	1,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. HCl	4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A: Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	4.8E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
17. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.3E-03 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test	1 hr minimum sampling time.
18. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. HCl	1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	c. Mercury	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
	d. Filterable PM (or TSM)	6.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

^a If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to [§ 63.7515](#) if all of the other provision of [§ 63.7515](#) are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote “a”, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

^b Incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#).

^c An owner or operator may determine compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen as described in [§ 63.7525\(a\)\(1\)](#).

EPA Method 19 F-factors in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), and EPA Method 19 equations in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), must be used to generate the appropriate CO₂ correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit, and must also take into account that the 3% oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The methodology must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc. This methodology must be detailed in the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#).

[[87 FR 60857](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Table 13 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Alternative Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters That Commenced Construction or Reconstruction After December 23, 2011, and Before April 1, 2013

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel	a. HCl	0.022 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26 collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	8.6E–07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
2. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Carbon monoxide (CO) (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E–03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.8E–05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
3. Stokers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.8E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
4. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
5. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
6. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	620 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (410 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel		oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
	a. CO	460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
8. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
	a. CO (or CEMS)	230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	9.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.3E-05 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
9. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	5.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
	a. CO (or CEMS)	810 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis	1 hr minimum sampling time.
10. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids			

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
		corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (3.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
11. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO	910 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
12. Hybrid suspension grate boiler designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	1,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
13. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. HCl	1.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A: Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	4.9E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
14. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (18 ppm by	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
		volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.3E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
15. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ^a ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen; or (60 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 1-day block average).	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
16. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test; or (91 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 3-hour rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
17. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. HCl	1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M26A, Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	c. Mercury	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during periods of startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
	d. Filterable PM (or TSM)	6.7E–03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.1E–04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 3 dscm. Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

^a If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit and you are not required to conduct testing for CEMS or CPMS monitor certification, you can skip testing according to [§ 63.7515](#) if all of the other provision of [§ 63.7515](#) are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote “a”, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

^b Incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#).

^c An owner or operator may determine compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen as described in [§ 63.7525\(a\)\(1\)](#). EPA Method 19 F-factors in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), and EPA Method 19 equations in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), must be used to generate the appropriate CO₂ correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit, and must also take into account that the 3% oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The methodology must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc. This methodology must be detailed in the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#).

[[87 FR 60859](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Table 14 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Alternative Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters ^c

As stated in [§ 63.7500](#), you may continue to comply with the following applicable emission limits until October 6, 2025:

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel.	a. HCl	2.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.28 lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26 collect a minimum of 120 liters per run.
	b. Mercury	8.0E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	8.7E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-05 ^a lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
2. Units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.3E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4E-02 lb per MWh; or (2.7E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.9E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
3. Pulverized coal boilers designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Carbon monoxide (CO) (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 30-day rolling average)	0.11 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
4. Stokers/others designed to burn	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis	0.12 lb per MMBtu of steam output or	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
coal/solid fossil fuel		corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 30-day rolling average)	1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	
5. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 30-day rolling average)	0.11 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
6. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 30-day rolling average)	1.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.5 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (390 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d	5.8E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.8 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
		30-day rolling average)		
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.7E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.7E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
8. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel	a. CO	460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	4.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.1 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (4.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.6E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
9. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 30-day rolling average)	2.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.6 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	9.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.3E-05 ^a	1.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.14 lb	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory ...	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration ...
		lb per MMBtu of heat input)	per MWh; or (1.1E-04 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.2E-03 ^a lb per MWh)	
10. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 10-day rolling average)	1.9 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 27 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (6.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 9.1E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
11. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	330 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 10-day rolling average)	3.5E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.6 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (3.9E-05 lb	4.3E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.5E-02	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
		per MMBtu of heat input)	lb per MWh; or (5.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.5E-04 lb per MWh)	
12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO	910 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	1.1 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.0E+01 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (5.1E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.1E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
13. Hybrid suspension grate boiler designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO (or CEMS)	1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^d 30-day rolling average)	1.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 12 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.7E-01 lb per MWh; or (5.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.2E-03 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. HCl	4.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input	4.8E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.1E-03 lb per MWh	For M26A: Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run. For M29, collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 4 dscm.
	b. Mercury	4.8E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	5.3E-07 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.7E-06 ^a lb per MWh	
15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (7.5E-05 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (8.2E-05 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-03 ^a lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-03 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb	1.2E-03 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6E-02 ^a	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory ...	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration ...
		per MMBtu of heat input)	lb per MWh; or (3.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.0E-04 lb per MWh)	
17. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	2.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (9.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.2E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 4 dscm per run.
18. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	0.16 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.0 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. HCl	1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.8E-02 lb per MWh	For M26A, Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	c. Mercury	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	1.4E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.3E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Or the emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
	d. Filterable PM (or TSM)	6.7E–03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.1E–04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.2E–02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.0E–02 lb per MWh; or (3.5E–04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.2E–03 lb per MWh)	D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 3 dscm. Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

^a If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to [§ 63.7515](#) if all of the other provisions of [§ 63.7515](#) are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote “a”, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

^b Incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#).

^c If your affected source is a new or reconstructed affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction after June 4, 2010, and before April 1, 2013, you may comply with the emission limits in Table 11, 12, or 13 to this subpart until January 31, 2016. On and after January 31, 2016, but before October 6, 2025 you may comply with the emission limits in this Table 14. On and after October 6, 2025, you must comply with the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

^d An owner or operator may determine compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen as described in [§ 63.7525\(a\)\(1\)](#). EPA Method 19 F-factors in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), and EPA Method 19 equations in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A–7](#), must be used to generate the appropriate CO₂ correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit, and must also take into account that the 3% oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The methodology must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc. This methodology must be detailed in the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#).

[[87 FR 60860](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Table 15 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Alternative Emission Limits for Existing Boilers and Process Heaters^d

As stated in [§ 63.7500](#), you may continue to comply with following emission limits until October 6, 2025:

[Units with heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater]

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
1. Units in all subcategories designed to burn solid fuel	a. HCl	2.2E–02 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.5E–02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.27 lb per MWh	For M26A, Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 120 liters per run. For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 3 dscm.
	b. Mercury	5.7E–06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	6.4E–06 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.3E–05 lb per MWh	
2. Units design to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. Filterable PM (or TSM)	4.0E–02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (5.3E–05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	4.2E–02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.9E–01 lb per MWh; or (5.6E–05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.5E–04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
3. Pulverized coal boilers designed to	a. CO (or CEMS)	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis	0.11 lb per MMBtu of steam output or	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
burn coal/solid fossil fuel		corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (320 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average) 160 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-	1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	
4. Stokers/others designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (340 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average) 130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-	0.14 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.7 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
5. Fluidized bed units designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (230 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average) 140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-	0.12 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
6. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c	1.3E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.5 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
7. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn wet biomass fuel	a. CO (or CEMS)	30-day rolling average) 1,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (720 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	1.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 17 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.7E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.4E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	4.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.2E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.8E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.4E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
8. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel	a. CO	460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	4.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.1 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	3.2E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.7E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.5 lb per MWh; or (4.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.6E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
9. Fluidized bed units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO (or CEMS)	470 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-	4.6E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.2 lb per	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory ...	For the following pollutants ...	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration ...
		run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	MWh; 3-run average	
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.1E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (1.2E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.4E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.6 lb per MWh; or (1.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.7E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
10. Suspension burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO (or CEMS)	2,400 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (2,000 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	1.9 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 27 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	5.1E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.5E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	5.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.1E-01 lb per MWh; or (6.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 9.1E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
11. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO (or CEMS)	770 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (520	8.4E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
		ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)		
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.8E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.9E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.9 lb per MWh; or (2.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO	1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	2.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 12 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (5.8E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	5.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-01 lb per MWh; or (1.6E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.1E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
13. Hybrid suspension grate units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solid	a. CO (or CEMS)	3,500 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average; or (900 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	3.5 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 39 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable	4.4E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat	5.5E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory ...	For the following pollutants ...	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown ...	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration ...
	PM (or TSM)	input; or $(4.5\text{E}-04$ lb per MMBtu of heat input)	output or 6.2 lb per MWh; or $(5.7\text{E}-04$ lb per MMBtu of steam output or $6.3\text{E}-03$ lb per MWh)	
14. Units designed to burn liquid fuel	a. HCl	$1.1\text{E}-03$ lb per MMBtu of heat input	$1.4\text{E}-03$ lb per MMBtu of steam output or $1.6\text{E}-02$ lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run. For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B collect a minimum sample as specified in the method, for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 2 dscm.
	b. Mercury	$2.0\text{E}-06$ lb per MMBtu of heat input	$2.5\text{E}-06$ lb per MMBtu of steam output or $2.8\text{E}-05$ lb per MWh	
15. Units designed to burn heavy liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	$6.2\text{E}-02$ lb per MMBtu of heat input; or $(2.0\text{E}-04$ lb per MMBtu of heat input)	$7.5\text{E}-02$ lb per MMBtu of steam output or $8.6\text{E}-01$ lb per MWh; or $(2.5\text{E}-04$ lb per MMBtu of steam output or $2.8\text{E}-03$ lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.
16. Units designed to burn light liquid fuel	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
		corrected to 3-percent oxygen		
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	7.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	9.6E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-01 lb per MWh; or (7.5E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-04 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.
17. Units designed to burn liquid fuel that are non-continental units	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen, 3-run average based on stack test	0.13 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	2.7E-01 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (8.6E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	3.3E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 3.8 lb per MWh; or (1.1E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.2E-02 lb per MWh)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
18. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3-percent oxygen	0.16 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.0 lb per MWh	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	b. HCl	1.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.9E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.8E-02 lb per MWh	For M26A, collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run; for M26, collect a minimum of 240 liters per run.
	c. Mercury	7.9E-06 lb per MMBtu of heat input	1.4E-05 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.3E-05 lb per MWh	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run; for M30A or M30B, collect a

If your boiler or process heater is in this subcategory . . .	For the following pollutants . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	The emissions must not exceed the following alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .
	d. Filterable PM (or TSM)	6.7E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input or (2.1E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 7.0E-02 lb per MWh; or (3.5E-04 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.2E-03 lb per MWh)	minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 2 dscm. Collect a minimum of three dscm per run.

^a If you are conducting stack tests to demonstrate compliance and your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years show that your emissions are at or below this limit, you can skip testing according to [§ 63.7515](#) if all of the other provisions of [§ 63.7515](#) are met. For all other pollutants that do not contain a footnote a, your performance tests for this pollutant for at least 2 consecutive years must show that your emissions are at or below 75 percent of this limit in order to qualify for skip testing.

^b Incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#).

^c An owner or operator may determine compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen as described in [§ 63.7525\(a\)\(1\)](#). EPA Method 19 F-factors in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7](#), and EPA Method 19 equations in [40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7](#), must be used to generate the appropriate CO₂ correction percentage for the fuel type burned in the unit, and must also take into account that the 3% oxygen correction is to be done on a dry basis. The methodology must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc. This methodology must be detailed in the site-specific monitoring plan developed according to [§ 63.7505\(d\)](#).

^d Before October 6, 2025 you may comply with the emission limits in this Table 15. On and after October 6, 2025, you must comply with the emission limits in Table 2 to this subpart.

[[87 FR 60863](#), Oct. 6, 2022]

Appendix J

Subpart *ZZZZ*

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for
Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

Source:[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

What This Subpart Covers

§ 63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

[[73 FR 3603](#), Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

- (a) A stationary RICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at [40 CFR 1068.30](#), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.
- (b) A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year, except that for oil and gas production facilities, a major source of HAP emissions is determined for each surface site.
- (c) An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source.
- (d) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, your status as an entity subject to a standard or other requirements under this subpart does not subject you to the obligation to obtain a permit under [40 CFR part 70](#) or [71](#), provided you are not required to obtain a permit under [40 CFR 70.3\(a\)](#) or [40 CFR 71.3\(a\)](#) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart as applicable.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary RICE used for national security purposes, you may be eligible to request an exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in [40 CFR part 1068, subpart C](#).

(f) The emergency stationary RICE listed in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section are not subject to this subpart. The stationary RICE must meet the definition of an emergency stationary RICE in [§ 63.6675](#), which includes operating according to the provisions specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)](#).

(1) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#).

(2) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#).

(3) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#).

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [73 FR 3603](#), Jan. 18, 2008; [78 FR 6700](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [87 FR 48607](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

§ 63.6590 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

This subpart applies to each affected source.

(a) **Affected source.** An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(1) **Existing stationary RICE.**

(i) For stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake horsepower (HP) located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before December 19, 2002.

(ii) For stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iii) For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iv) A change in ownership of an existing stationary RICE does not make that stationary RICE a new or reconstructed stationary RICE.

(2) *New stationary RICE.*

(i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(3) *Reconstructed stationary RICE.*

(i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in [§ 63.2](#) and reconstruction is commenced on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in [§ 63.2](#) and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in [§ 63.2](#) and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(b) *Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements.*

(1) An affected source which meets either of the criteria in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(i\) through \(ii\)](#) of this section does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of [subpart A of this part](#) except for the initial notification requirements of [§ 63.6645\(f\)](#).

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(ii) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis must meet the initial notification requirements of [§ 63.6645\(f\)](#) and the requirements of [§§ 63.6625\(c\)](#), [63.6650\(g\)](#), and [63.6655\(c\)](#). These stationary RICE do not have to meet the emission limitations and operating limitations of this subpart.

(3) The following stationary RICE do not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of [subpart A of this part](#), including initial notification requirements:

- (i) Existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (ii) Existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
- (iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (v) Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(c) ***Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under [40 CFR Part 60](#).*** An affected source that meets any of the criteria in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(7\)](#) of this section must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of [40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII](#), for compression ignition engines or [40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ](#), for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

- (1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;
- (2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (5) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;
- (6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [73 FR 3604](#), Jan. 18, 2008; [75 FR 9674](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 37733](#), June 30, 2010; [75 FR 51588](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [78 FR 6700](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [87 FR 48607](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

§ 63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) *Affected sources.*

(1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations and other requirements no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than October 19, 2013.

(2) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 16, 2004.

(3) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(4) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(5) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(6) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(7) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) **Area sources that become major sources.** If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, the compliance dates in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) and [\(2\)](#) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced after the date when your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(2) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced before your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart that are applicable to RICE located at major sources within 3 years after your area source becomes a major source of HAP.

(c) If you own or operate an affected source, you must meet the applicable notification requirements in [§ 63.6645](#) and in [40 CFR part 63, subpart A](#).

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [73 FR 3604](#), Jan. 18, 2008; [75 FR 9675](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51589](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [78 FR 6701](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Emission and Operating Limitations

§ 63.6600 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in [§ 63.6620](#) and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing, new, or reconstructed spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 1a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, or a new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission

limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(c) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE; an existing 4SLB stationary RICE; a stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; an emergency stationary RICE; or a limited use stationary RICE.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[[73 FR 3605](#), Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at [75 FR 9675](#), Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6601 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in [§ 63.6620](#) and Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[[73 FR 3605](#), Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at [75 FR 9675](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51589](#), Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6602 What emission limitations and other requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission

limitations and other requirements in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in [§ 63.6620](#) and Table 4 to this subpart.

[[78 FR 6701](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

§ 63.6603 What emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in [§ 63.6620](#) and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart that apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meets either [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meet either [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) or [\(2\)](#) of this section must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart.

(1) The area source is located in an area of Alaska that is not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS).

(2) The stationary RICE is located at an area source that meets [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\)\(i\), \(ii\), and \(iii\)](#) of this section.

(i) The only connection to the FAHS is through the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS), or the stationary RICE operation is within an isolated grid in Alaska that is not connected to the statewide electrical grid referred to as the Alaska Railbelt Grid.

(ii) At least 10 percent of the power generated by the stationary RICE on an annual basis is used for residential purposes.

(iii) The generating capacity of the area source is less than 12 megawatts, or the stationary RICE is used exclusively for backup power for renewable energy.

(c) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located on an offshore vessel that is an area source of HAP and is a nonroad vehicle that is an Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) source as defined in [40 CFR 55.2](#), you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. You must meet all of the following management practices:

(1) Change oil every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in [§ 63.6625\(i\)](#) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement.

(2) Inspect and clean air filters every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(3) Inspect fuel filters and belts, if installed, every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(4) Inspect all flexible hoses every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of [40 CFR 89.112](#) and that is subject to an enforceable state or local standard that requires the engine to be replaced no later than June 1, 2018, you may until January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018, choose to comply with the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart instead of the applicable emission limitations in Table 2d, operating limitations in Table 2b, and crankcase ventilation system requirements in [§ 63.6625\(g\)](#). You must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2d and operating limitations in Table 2b that apply for non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018. You must also comply with the crankcase ventilation system requirements in [§ 63.6625\(g\)](#) by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018.

(e) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 3 (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kilowatt (kW)) emission standards in Table 1 of [40 CFR 89.112](#), you may comply with the requirements under this part by meeting the requirements for Tier 3 engines (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kW) in [40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII](#) instead of the emission limitations and other requirements that would otherwise apply under this part for existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(f) An existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must meet the definition of remote stationary

RICE in [§ 63.6675](#) on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE under this subpart. Owners and operators of existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in [§ 63.6675 of this subpart](#) as of October 19, 2013 must evaluate the status of their stationary RICE every 12 months. Owners and operators must keep records of the initial and annual evaluation of the status of the engine. If the evaluation indicates that the stationary RICE no longer meets the definition of remote stationary RICE in [§ 63.6675 of this subpart](#), the owner or operator must comply with all of the requirements for existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE within 1 year of the evaluation.

[[75 FR 9675](#), Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at [75 FR 51589](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [76 FR 12866](#), Mar. 9, 2011; [78 FR 6701](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

§ 63.6604 What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate a stationary CI RICE?

(a) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in [40 CFR 1090.305](#) for nonroad diesel fuel.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate an existing emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel and operates for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in [40 CFR 1090.305](#) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Existing CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either [§ 63.6603\(b\)\(1\)](#) or [§ 63.6603\(b\)\(2\)](#), or are on offshore vessels that meet [§ 63.6603\(c\)](#) are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[[78 FR 6702](#), Jan. 30, 2013, as amended at [85 FR 78463](#), Dec. 4, 2020; [87 FR 48607](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

General Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6605 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements in this subpart that apply to you at all times.

(b) At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[[75 FR 9675](#), Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at [78 FR 6702](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6610 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct the initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in [§ 63.6595](#) and according to the provisions in [§ 63.7\(a\)\(2\)](#).

(b) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than February 10, 2005 or no later than 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to [§ 63.7\(a\)\(2\)\(ix\)](#).

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limitations when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated emission limitations by December 13, 2007 or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to [§ 63.7\(a\)\(2\)\(ix\)](#).

(d) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on units for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(5) The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [73 FR 3605](#), Jan. 18, 2008]

§ 63.6611 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB SI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must conduct an initial performance test within 240 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in [§ 63.6595](#) and according to the provisions specified in Table 4 to this subpart, as appropriate.

[[73 FR 3605](#), Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at [75 FR 51589](#), Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6612 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing

stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in [§ 63.6595](#) and according to the provisions in [§ 63.7\(a\)\(2\)](#).

(b) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on a unit for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

[[75 FR 9676](#), Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at [75 FR 51589](#), Aug. 20, 2010]

§ 63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

If you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations, you must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

§ 63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load for the stationary RICE listed in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section.

(1) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) New non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(3) New non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) New non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in [§ 63.7\(e\)\(3\)](#). Each test run must last at least 1 hour, unless otherwise specified in this subpart.

(e)

(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

C_i = concentration of carbon monoxide (CO), total hydrocarbons (THC), or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of CO, THC, or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the CO, THC, or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon

dioxide (CO₂). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in [paragraphs \(e\)\(2\)\(i\) through \(iii\)](#) of this section.

- (i) Calculate the fuel-specific F_o value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, [Section 5.2](#), and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO₂ volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm³/J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO₂ produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm³/J (dscf/10⁶ Btu)

- (ii) Calculate the CO₂ correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O₂, as follows:

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Where:

X_{CO₂} = CO₂ correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O₂—15 percent O₂, the defined O₂ correction value, percent.

- (iii) Calculate the CO, THC, and formaldehyde gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O₂ using CO₂ as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde adjusted to 15 percent O₂.

C_d = Measured concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde, uncorrected.

X_{CO_2} = CO₂ correction factor, percent.

%CO₂ = Measured CO₂ concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in [paragraphs \(g\)\(1\) through \(5\)](#) of this section.

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

(2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\) through \(7\)](#) of this section.

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (*e.g.*, operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (*e.g.*, wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [75 FR 9676](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [78 FR 6702](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

§ 63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section. If you are meeting a requirement to reduce CO emissions, the CEMS must be installed at both the inlet and outlet of the control device. If you are meeting a requirement to limit the concentration of CO, the CEMS must be installed at the outlet of the control device.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#).

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in [§ 63.8](#) and according to the applicable performance specifications of [40 CFR part 60, appendix B](#) as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with [40 CFR part 60, appendix F](#), procedure 1.

(3) As specified in [§ 63.8\(c\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in [§ 63.8\(g\)\(2\)](#) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO₂ concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(6\)](#) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in [paragraph \(b\)](#) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

(1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) of this section and in [§ 63.8\(d\)](#). As specified in [§ 63.8\(f\)\(4\)](#), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\)](#) through [\(5\)](#) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;

(ii) Sampling interface (*e.g.*, thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;

(iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in [§ 63.8\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(c\)\(3\)](#); and

(v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in [§ 63.10\(c\)](#), [\(e\)\(1\)](#), and [\(e\)\(2\)\(i\)](#).

(2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also [§ 63.6635](#)).

(4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.

(5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.

(6) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.

(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis.

(7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and

(10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or [paragraph \(2\)](#) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either [§ 63.6603\(b\)\(1\)](#) or [§ 63.6603\(b\)\(2\)](#) do not have to meet the requirements of this [paragraph \(g\)](#). Existing CI engines located on offshore vessels that meet [§ 63.6603\(c\)](#) do not have to meet the requirements of this [paragraph \(g\)](#).

(1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or

(2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates and metals.

(h) If you operate a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [73 FR 3606](#), Jan. 18, 2008; [75 FR 9676](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51589](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [76 FR 12866](#), Mar. 9, 2011; [78 FR 6703](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

§ 63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

- (a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirement that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.
- (b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.
- (c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in [§ 63.6645](#).
- (d) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more can demonstrate initial compliance with the formaldehyde emission limit by testing for THC instead of formaldehyde. The testing must be conducted according to the requirements in Table 4 of this subpart. The average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test must be equal to or greater than 30 percent.
- (e) The initial compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:
- (1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least three test runs.
 - (2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.
 - (3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.
 - (4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).
 - (5) You must measure O₂ using one of the O₂ measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.
 - (6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O₂ emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [78 FR 6704](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [76 FR 12867](#), Mar. 9, 2011]

§ 63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in [§ 63.6650](#). If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

(c) The annual compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:

(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least one test run.

(2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.

(3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.

(4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of [40 CFR part 60, appendix A](#).

(5) You must measure O₂ using one of the O₂ measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.

(6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O₂ emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

(7) If the results of the annual compliance demonstration show that the emissions exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart, the stationary RICE must be shut down as soon as safely possible, and appropriate corrective action must be taken (e.g., repairs, catalyst cleaning, catalyst replacement). The stationary RICE must be retested within 7 days of being restarted and the emissions must meet the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart. If the retest shows that the emissions continue to exceed the specified levels, the stationary RICE must again be shut down as soon as safely possible, and the stationary RICE may not operate, except for purposes of startup and testing, until the owner/operator demonstrates through testing that the emissions do not exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart.

(d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in [40 CFR 94.11\(a\)](#).

(e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the

following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.

(f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4), is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4), the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for the purpose specified in [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by [paragraphs \(f\)\(3\) and \(4\)](#) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)](#).

(i) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii)-(iii) [Reserved]

(3) Emergency stationary RICE located at major sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing provided in [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(4) Emergency stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing provided in [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)](#) of this section. Except as provided in [paragraphs](#)

[\(f\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) and [\(ii\)](#) of this section, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system.

(ii) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [71 FR 20467](#), Apr. 20, 2006; [73 FR 3606](#), Jan. 18, 2008; [75 FR 9676](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51591](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [78 FR 6704](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [87 FR 48607](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

§ 63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in [§§ 63.7\(b\)](#) and [\(c\)](#), [63.8\(e\)](#), [\(f\)\(4\)](#) and [\(f\)\(6\)](#), [63.9\(b\)](#) through [\(e\)](#), and [\(g\)](#) and [\(h\)](#) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following;

- (1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
 - (2) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.
 - (3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
 - (4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
 - (5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.
- (b) As specified in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(2\)](#), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004, or no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later.
- (c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.
- (d) As specified in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(2\)](#), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008, or no later than 120 days after the source becomes subject to this subpart, whichever is later.
- (e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.
- (f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with [§ 63.6590\(b\)](#), your notification should include the information in [§ 63.9\(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).
- (g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in [§ 63.7\(b\)\(1\)](#).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to [§ 63.9\(h\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to [§ 63.10\(d\)\(2\)](#).

(i) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of [40 CFR 89.112](#) and subject to an enforceable state or local standard requiring engine replacement and you intend to meet management practices rather than emission limits, as specified in [§ 63.6603\(d\)](#), you must submit a notification by March 3, 2013, stating that you intend to use the provision in [§ 63.6603\(d\)](#) and identifying the state or local regulation that the engine is subject to.

[[73 FR 3606](#), Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at [75 FR 9677](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51591](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [78 FR 6705](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [85 FR 73912](#), Nov. 19, 2020]

§ 63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under [§ 63.10\(a\)](#), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(b\)\(9\)](#) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in [§ 63.6595](#) and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in [§ 63.6595](#).

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in [§ 63.6595](#).

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to [40 CFR part 70](#) or [71](#), and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to [40 CFR 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) or [40 CFR 71.6 \(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section.

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in [§ 63.6595](#) and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in [§ 63.6595](#).

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(6\)](#) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with [§ 63.6605\(b\)](#), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in [§ 63.8\(c\)\(7\)](#), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) of this section and the information in [paragraphs \(d\)\(1\) and \(2\)](#) of this section.

(1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in [paragraphs \(c\)\(1\) through \(4\)](#) and [\(e\)\(1\) through \(12\)](#) of this section.

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in [§ 63.8\(c\)\(8\)](#).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to [40 CFR part 70](#) or [71](#) must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by [40 CFR 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) or [40 CFR 71.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by [40 CFR 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#) or [40 CFR 71.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\)\(A\)](#), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(b\)\(5\)](#) of this section. You must report the data specified in [\(g\)\(1\) through \(g\)\(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

(h) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in [paragraphs \(h\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

(ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v)-(vi) [Reserved]

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(viii) If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in [§ 63.6604](#) that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.

(ix) If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in [§ 63.6604](#) that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in [§ 63.13](#).

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [75 FR 9677](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [78 FR 6705](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [87 FR 48607](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

§ 63.6655 What records must I keep?

(a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) through \(a\)\(5\)](#), [\(b\)\(1\) through \(b\)\(3\)](#) and [\(c\)](#) of this section.

(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(2\)\(xiv\)](#).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(2\)\(viii\)](#).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with [§ 63.6605\(b\)](#), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in [paragraphs \(b\)\(1\) through \(3\)](#) of this section.

(1) Records described in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(2\)\(vi\)](#) through [\(xi\)](#).

(2) Previous (i.e., superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in [§ 63.8\(d\)\(3\)](#).

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in [§ 63.8\(f\)\(6\)\(i\)](#), if applicable.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.

(d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.

(e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.

(3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

(f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in [paragraphs \(f\)\(1\) through \(2\)](#) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how

many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engine is used for the purpose specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

(1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

(2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [75 FR 9678](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51592](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [78 FR 6706](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [87 FR 48607](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

§ 63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to [§ 63.10\(b\)\(1\)](#).

(b) As specified in [§ 63.10\(b\)\(1\)](#), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to [§ 63.10\(b\)\(1\)](#).

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [75 FR 9678](#), Mar. 3, 2010]

Other Requirements and Information

§ 63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in [§§ 63.1](#) through [63.15](#) apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating

of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[[75 FR 9678](#), Mar. 3, 2010]

§ 63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under [40 CFR part 63, subpart E](#), the authorities contained in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in [§ 63.6600](#) under [§ 63.6\(g\)](#).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under [§ 63.7\(e\)\(2\)\(ii\)](#) and [\(f\)](#) and as defined in [§ 63.90](#).

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under [§ 63.8\(f\)](#) and as defined in [§ 63.90](#).

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under [§ 63.10\(f\)](#) and as defined in [§ 63.90](#).

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in [§ 63.6610\(b\)](#).

§ 63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in [40 CFR 63.2](#), the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

Alaska Railbelt Grid means the service areas of the six regulated public utilities that extend from Fairbanks to Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula. These utilities are Golden Valley Electric Association; Chugach Electric Association; Matanuska Electric Association; Homer

Electric Association; Anchorage Municipal Light & Power; and the City of Seward Electric System.

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

Backup power for renewable energy means an engine that provides backup power to a facility that generates electricity from renewable energy resources, as that term is defined in Alaska Statute 42.45.045(1)(5) (incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#)).

Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

CAA means the Clean Air Act ([42 U.S.C. 7401](#) *et seq.*, as amended by Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399).

Commercial emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, stores, telecommunications facilities, restaurants, financial institutions such as banks, doctor's offices, and sports and performing arts facilities.

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

(4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by [§ 63.6\(e\)\(1\)\(i\)](#).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (e.g. biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)](#) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)](#), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.

(2) The stationary RICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in [§ 63.6640\(f\)](#).

(3) The stationary RICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in [§ 63.6640\(f\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) or [\(ii\)](#).

Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic

controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes “rich” glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The “lean” glycol is then recycled.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

Institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in [§ 63.2](#), except that:

- (1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;
- (2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in [§ 63.1271](#) of [subpart HHH of this part](#), shall not be aggregated;
- (3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and
- (4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in [§ 63.1271](#) of [subpart HHH of this part](#), shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.*, remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a

road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to [subpart HH of this part](#), the potential to emit provisions in [§ 63.760\(a\)](#) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to [subpart HHH of this part](#), the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to [§ 63.1270\(a\)\(1\)](#) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to [§ 63.1270\(a\)\(2\)](#).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈.

Remote stationary RICE means stationary RICE meeting any of the following criteria:

(1) Stationary RICE located in an offshore area that is beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters.

(2) Stationary RICE located on a pipeline segment that meets both of the criteria in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this definition.

(i) A pipeline segment with 10 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within 220 yards (200 meters) on either side of the centerline of any continuous 1-mile (1.6 kilometers) length of pipeline. Each separate dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling unit building is counted as a separate building intended for human occupancy.

(ii) The pipeline segment does not lie within 100 yards (91 meters) of either a building or a small, well-defined outside area (such as a playground, recreation area, outdoor theater, or other place of public assembly) that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12-month period. The days and weeks need not be consecutive. The building or area is considered occupied for a full day if it is occupied for any portion of the day.

(iii) For purposes of this [paragraph \(2\)](#), the term pipeline segment means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation, including but not limited to pipe, valves, and other appurtenance attached to pipe, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, and fabricated assemblies. Stationary RICE located within 50 yards (46 meters) of the pipeline segment providing power for equipment on a pipeline segment are part of the pipeline segment. Transportation of gas means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline, or the storage of gas. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

(3) Stationary RICE that are not located on gas pipelines and that have 5 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within a 0.25 mile radius around the engine. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in [40 CFR 70.2](#).

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_x (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly

similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) means any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at [40 CFR 1068.30](#), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in [subpart PPPPP of this part](#), that tests stationary RICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means [40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ](#).

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[[69 FR 33506](#), June 15, 2004, as amended at [71 FR 20467](#), Apr. 20, 2006; [73 FR 3607](#), Jan. 18, 2008; [75 FR 9679](#), Mar. 3, 2010; [75 FR 51592](#), Aug. 20, 2010; [76 FR 12867](#), Mar. 9, 2011; [78 FR 6706](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [87 FR 48608](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§ 63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O₂	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹

¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of [40 CFR 63.6\(g\)](#) for alternative work practices.

[[75 FR 9679](#), Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at [75 FR 51592](#), Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed SI 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§ 63.6600, 63.6603, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and using NSCR;	RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F. ¹
2. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and not using NSCR.	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of [40 CFR 63.8\(f\)](#) for a different temperature range.

[[78 FR 6706](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 2a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in [§§ 63.6600](#) and [63.6640](#), you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period

For each . ..	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup ...	During periods of startup you must ...
	stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ . If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ until June 15, 2007	needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
2. 4SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of [40 CFR 63.6\(g\)](#) for alternative work practices.

[[75 FR 9680](#), Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and CI Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing CI Stationary RICE >500 HP

As stated in §§ [63.6600](#), [63.6601](#), [63.6603](#), [63.6630](#), and [63.6640](#), you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; and existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE $\geq$250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; and New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE $\geq$250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst.	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.¹
2. Existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F.¹
3. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE $\geq$250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; and New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE $\geq$250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; and existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .

concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst.

¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of [40 CFR 63.8\(f\)](#) for a different temperature range.

[[78 FR 6707](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in [§§ 63.6600](#), [63.6602](#), and [63.6640](#), you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE ¹	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. ² b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ³
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually,	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 300$ HP	whichever comes first.² b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.³ Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O₂.	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O₂; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O₂; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE.¹	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;² b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE <100 HP that are not 2SLB stationary RICE	operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.³ a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;² b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.³	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;² b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.³	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	

¹ If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

² Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in [§ 63.6625\(i\)](#) or [\(j\)](#) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

³ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of [40 CFR 63.6\(g\)](#) for alternative work practices.

[[78 FR 6708](#), Jan. 30, 2013, as amended at [78 FR 14457](#), Mar. 6, 2013]

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in [§§ 63.6603](#) and [63.6640](#), you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤ 300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹ b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE > 500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. ²	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹ b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first,	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
5. Emergency stationary SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year.²	and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹ b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹ b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
7. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE $\leq$ 500 HP	comes first, and replace as necessary. a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹ b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹ b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install an oxidation catalyst to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹ b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB remote stationary RICE > 500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹ b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install NSCR to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.	
13. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE which combusts	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of	

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	operation or annually, whichever comes first;¹ b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	

¹ Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in [§ 63.6625\(i\)](#) or [\(j\)](#) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2d of this subpart.

² If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the management practice requirements on the schedule required in Table 2d of this subpart, or if performing the management practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the management practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The management practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the management practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[[78 FR 6709](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

As stated in [§§ 63.6615](#) and [63.6620](#), you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE $\geq$ 250 HP located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
2. 4SRB stationary RICE $\geq$ 5,000 HP located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
3. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first.

¹ After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[[78 FR 6711](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §§ [63.6610](#), [63.6611](#), [63.6620](#), and [63.6640](#), you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

For each . ..	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 , or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ¹³ (heated probe not necessary)	(a) For CO, O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3- point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter and the sampling port location meets the two and half- diameter criterion of section 11.1.1 of method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 , the duct may be sampled at '3- point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to section 8.1.2 of method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 .
		ii. Measure the O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.

For each . ..	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
		iii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device; and iv. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device as needed to determine CO and O ₂ concentrations on a dry basis	(2) ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ¹²³ (heated probe not necessary) or method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 (3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 , or method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A , or ASTM D6348-03 ¹³	(c) The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. (d) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for CO concentration. (a) For formaldehyde, THC, O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter and the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of section 11.1.1 of method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A , the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and
2. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde or THC emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		

For each . ..	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
				select sampling points according to section 8.1.2 of method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A .
			(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 , or ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ¹³ (heated probe not necessary)	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC concentration.
	ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and			
	iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device as needed to determine formaldehyde or THC and O ₂ concentrations on a dry basis; and		(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 , or method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A , or ASTM D6348-03 ¹³	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC concentration.
			(3) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A ; or ASTM D6348-03, ¹³ provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(d) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	iv. If demonstrating compliance with the formaldehyde percent reduction requirement, measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device			
	v. If demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, measure		(4) (1) Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	(e) THC concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the

For each . ..	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
		THC at the inlet and the outlet of the control device		average of the three 1- hour or longer runs. (a) For formaldehyde, CO, O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3- point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter and the sampling port location meets the two and half- diameter criterion of section 11.1.1 of method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A , the duct may be sampled at '3- point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to section 8.1.2 of method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A . If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
3. Stationary RICE	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; and ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 , or ASTM	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time

For each . ..	Complying with the requirement to ...	You must ...	Using ...	According to the following requirements ...
		sampling port location; and	D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ¹³ (heated probe not necessary)	and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location as needed to determine formaldehyde or CO and O ₂ concentrations on a dry basis; and	(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 , or method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A , or ASTM D6348-03 ¹³	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(3) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A ; or ASTM D6348-03, ¹³ provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(d) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. Measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(4) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 , ASTM D6522-00 (2005), ¹³ method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A , or ASTM D6348-03 ¹³	(e) CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

¹ You may also use methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM-D6522-00 (2005).

² You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6348-03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

³ Incorporated by reference, see [§ 63.14](#).

[[88 FR 18413](#), Mar. 29, 2023]

Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, and Other Requirements

As stated in [§§ 63.6612](#), [63.6625](#) and [63.6630](#), you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b) ; and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b) ; and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $\geq$250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $\geq$250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in § 63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using § 63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, O ₂ or CO ₂ and using a CEMS	reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period. i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in § 63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using § 63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period. i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction, or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
9. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O₂, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O₂, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
11. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions	the requirements in § 63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test. i. The average reduction of emissions of CO or formaldehyde, as applicable determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required CO or formaldehyde, as applicable, percent reduction.
12. Existing non-emergency stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE exhaust	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O₂, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.
13. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install an oxidation catalyst	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in § 63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂; ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b), or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.
14. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install NSCR	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in § 63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂, or the average

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
		reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more; ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in § 63.6625(b), or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.

[[78 FR 6712](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, and Other Requirements

As stated in [§ 63.6640](#), you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved^a; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	operating limitation established during the performance test. i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved^a; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to § 63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to § 63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and iv. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test. i. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iii. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that the required formaldehyde percent reduction is achieved, or to demonstrate that the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent.^a
6. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP $\geq 5,000$ located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit^a; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test. i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit^a; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤ 300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year, and existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are remote stationary RICE		
10. Existing stationary CI RICE > 500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE > 500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
12. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using an oxidation catalyst	your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test. i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
	RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst	demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to § 63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test. i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in § 63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂; and either ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F. i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in § 63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂, or the
14. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install an oxidation catalyst	
15. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install NSCR	

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
		average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more; and either ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to § 63.6625(b) , reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.

^a After you have demonstrated compliance for two consecutive tests, you may reduce the frequency of subsequent performance tests to annually. If the results of any subsequent annual performance test indicate the stationary RICE is not in compliance with the CO or formaldehyde emission limitation, or you deviate from any of your operating limitations, you must resume semiannual performance tests.

[[78 FR 6715](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in [§ 63.6650](#), you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b)(1)-(5) for engines that are not limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations; and ii. Annually

For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >300 HP located at an area source of HAP; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP		which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in § 63.8(c)(7) , a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or	according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b)(6)-(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.
		b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in § 63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in § 63.8(c)(7), the information in § 63.6650(e); or c. If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the information in § 63.6650(c)(4)	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b). i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b).
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Report	a. The fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations, and you must demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas, is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; and b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any	i. Annually, according to the requirements in § 63.6650. i. See item 2.a.i.

For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
		deviations from these limits; and c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters	i. See item 2.a.i.
3. Existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Compliance report	a. The results of the annual compliance demonstration, if conducted during the reporting period	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(b)(1)-(5) .
4. Emergency stationary RICE that operate for the purposes specified in § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii)	Report	a. The information in § 63.6650(h)(1)	i. annually according to the requirements in § 63.6650(h)(2)-(3) .

[[87 FR 48608](#), Aug. 10, 2022]

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

As stated in [§ 63.6665](#), you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§ 63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in § 63.6675 .
§ 63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§ 63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§ 63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§ 63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§ 63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§ 63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§ 63.6(c)(1)-(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§ 63.6(c)(3)-(4)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§ 63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§ 63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	
§ 63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§ 63.6(g)(1)-(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§ 63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	
§ 63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes.	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§ 63.6610 , 63.6611 , and 63.6612 . Except that § 63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 . Except that § 63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 . Except that § 63.7(c) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§ 63.7(a)(1)-(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	
§ 63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§ 63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	
§ 63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	
§ 63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at § 63.6620 . Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at § 63.6620 .
§ 63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	
§ 63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	
§ 63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§ 63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§ 63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§ 63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§ 63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at § 63.6625 .
§ 63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	
§ 63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§ 63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§ 63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§ 63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§ 63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	No	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	No	
§ 63.8(c)(2)-(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§ 63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	
§ 63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	

Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).

Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.8(c)(6)-(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§ 63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes Except that § 63.8(e) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .	Except for § 63.8(e)(5)(ii) , which applies to COMS.
§ 63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that § 63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that § 63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§ 63.6635 and 63.6640 .
§ 63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§ 63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications	Yes Except that § 63.9(b) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .	Except that § 63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
§ 63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that § 63.9(c) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that § 63.9(d) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that § 63.9(e) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that § 63.9(g) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that § 63.9(g) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .	
§ 63.9(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. § 63.9(h)(4) is reserved. Except that § 63.9(h) only applies as specified in § 63.6645 .
§ 63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§ 63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§ 63.9(k)	Electronic reporting procedures	Yes	Only as specified in § 63.9(j) .
§ 63.10(a)	Administrative provisions for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(1)	Record retention	Yes	Except that the most recent 2 years of data do not have to be retained on site.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§ 63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v)	Records related to SSM	No.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§ 63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§ 63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§ 63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that § 63.10(c)(2)-(4) and (9) are reserved.
§ 63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§ 63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§ 63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§ 63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§ 63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that § 63.10(e)(3)(i)(C) is reserved.
§ 63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§ 63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§ 63.11	Flares	No.	
§ 63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§ 63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§ 63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§ 63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[[75 FR 9688](#), Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at [78 FR 6720](#), Jan. 30, 2013; [85 FR 73912](#), Nov. 19, 2020]

Appendix A to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Protocol for Using an Electrochemical Analyzer to Determine Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide Concentrations From Certain Engines

1.0 Scope and Application. What is this Protocol?

This protocol is a procedure for using portable electrochemical (EC) cells for measuring carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O₂) concentrations in controlled and uncontrolled emissions from existing stationary 4-stroke lean burn and 4-stroke rich burn reciprocating internal combustion engines as specified in the applicable rule.

1.1 Analytes. What does this protocol determine?

This protocol measures the engine exhaust gas concentrations of carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O₂).

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Carbon monoxide (CO)	630-08-0	Minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.
Oxygen (O ₂)	7782-44-7	

1.2 Applicability. When is this protocol acceptable?

This protocol is applicable to [40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ](#). Because of inherent cross sensitivities of EC cells, you must not apply this protocol to other emissions sources without specific instruction to that effect.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. How good must my collected data be?

Refer to Section 13 to verify and document acceptable analyzer performance.

1.4 Range. What is the targeted analytical range for this protocol?

The measurement system and EC cell design(s) conforming to this protocol will determine the analytical range for each gas component. The nominal ranges are defined by choosing up-scale calibration gas concentrations near the maximum anticipated flue gas concentrations for CO and O₂, or no more than twice the permitted CO level.

1.5 Sensitivity. What minimum detectable limit will this protocol yield for a particular gas component?

The minimum detectable limit depends on the nominal range and resolution of the specific EC cell used, and the signal to noise ratio of the measurement system. The minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.

2.0 Summary of Protocol

In this protocol, a gas sample is extracted from an engine exhaust system and then conveyed to a portable EC analyzer for measurement of CO and O₂ gas concentrations. This method provides measurement system performance specifications and sampling protocols to ensure reliable data. You may use additions to, or modifications of vendor supplied measurement systems (e.g., heated or unheated sample lines, thermocouples, flow meters, selective gas scrubbers, etc.) to meet the design specifications of this protocol. Do not make changes to the measurement system from the as-verified configuration (Section 3.12).

3.0 Definitions

3.1 Measurement System. The total equipment required for the measurement of CO and O₂ concentrations. The measurement system consists of the following major subsystems:

3.1.1 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder for logging measurement data from the analyzer output. You may record measurement data from the digital data display manually or electronically.

3.1.2 Electrochemical (EC) Cell. A device, similar to a fuel cell, used to sense the presence of a specific analyte and generate an electrical current output proportional to the analyte concentration.

3.1.3 Interference Gas Scrubber. A device used to remove or neutralize chemical compounds that may interfere with the selective operation of an EC cell.

3.1.4 Moisture Removal System. Any device used to reduce the concentration of moisture in the sample stream so as to protect the EC cells from the damaging effects of condensation and to minimize errors in measurements caused by the scrubbing of soluble gases.

3.1.5 Sample Interface. The portion of the system used for one or more of the following: sample acquisition; sample transport; sample conditioning or protection of the EC cell from any degrading effects of the engine exhaust effluent; removal of particulate matter and condensed moisture.

3.2 Nominal Range. The range of analyte concentrations over which each EC cell is operated (normally 25 percent to 150 percent of up-scale calibration gas value). Several nominal

ranges can be used for any given cell so long as the calibration and repeatability checks for that range remain within specifications.

3.3 Calibration Gas. A vendor certified concentration of a specific analyte in an appropriate balance gas.

3.4 Zero Calibration Error. The analyte concentration output exhibited by the EC cell in response to zero-level calibration gas.

3.5 Up-Scale Calibration Error. The mean of the difference between the analyte concentration exhibited by the EC cell and the certified concentration of the up-scale calibration gas.

3.6 Interference Check. A procedure for quantifying analytical interference from components in the engine exhaust gas other than the targeted analytes.

3.7 Repeatability Check. A protocol for demonstrating that an EC cell operated over a given nominal analyte concentration range provides a stable and consistent response and is not significantly affected by repeated exposure to that gas.

3.8 Sample Flow Rate. The flow rate of the gas sample as it passes through the EC cell. In some situations, EC cells can experience drift with changes in flow rate. The flow rate must be monitored and documented during all phases of a sampling run.

3.9 Sampling Run. A timed three-phase event whereby an EC cell's response rises and plateaus in a sample conditioning phase, remains relatively constant during a measurement data phase, then declines during a refresh phase. The sample conditioning phase exposes the EC cell to the gas sample for a length of time sufficient to reach a constant response. The measurement data phase is the time interval during which gas sample measurements can be made that meet the acceptance criteria of this protocol. The refresh phase then purges the EC cells with CO-free air. The refresh phase replenishes requisite O₂ and moisture in the electrolyte reserve and provides a mechanism to de-gas or desorb any interference gas scrubbers or filters so as to enable a stable CO EC cell response. There are four primary types of sampling runs: pre-sampling calibrations; stack gas sampling; post-sampling calibration checks; and measurement system repeatability checks. Stack gas sampling runs can be chained together for extended evaluations, providing all other procedural specifications are met.

3.10 Sampling Day. A time not to exceed twelve hours from the time of the pre-sampling calibration to the post-sampling calibration check. During this time, stack gas sampling runs can be repeated without repeated recalibrations, providing all other sampling specifications have been met.

3.11 Pre-Sampling Calibration/Post-Sampling Calibration Check. The protocols executed at the beginning and end of each sampling day to bracket measurement readings with controlled performance checks.

3.12 Performance-Established Configuration. The EC cell and sampling system configuration that existed at the time that it initially met the performance requirements of this protocol.

4.0 Interferences.

When present in sufficient concentrations, NO and NO₂ are two gas species that have been reported to interfere with CO concentration measurements. In the likelihood of this occurrence, it is the protocol user's responsibility to employ and properly maintain an appropriate CO EC cell filter or scrubber for removal of these gases, as described in Section 6.2.12.

5.0 Safety. [Reserved]

6.0 Equipment and Supplies.

6.1 What equipment do I need for the measurement system?

The system must maintain the gas sample at conditions that will prevent moisture condensation in the sample transport lines, both before and as the sample gas contacts the EC cells. The essential components of the measurement system are described below.

6.2 Measurement System Components.

6.2.1 Sample Probe. A single extraction-point probe constructed of glass, stainless steel or other non-reactive material, and of length sufficient to reach any designated sampling point. The sample probe must be designed to prevent plugging due to condensation or particulate matter.

6.2.2 Sample Line. Non-reactive tubing to transport the effluent from the sample probe to the EC cell.

6.2.3 Calibration Assembly (optional). A three-way valve assembly or equivalent to introduce calibration gases at ambient pressure at the exit end of the sample probe during calibration checks. The assembly must be designed such that only stack gas or calibration gas flows in the sample line and all gases flow through any gas path filters.

6.2.4 Particulate Filter (optional). Filters before the inlet of the EC cell to prevent accumulation of particulate material in the measurement system and extend the useful life of the components. All filters must be fabricated of materials that are non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.5 Sample Pump. A leak-free pump to provide undiluted sample gas to the system at a flow rate sufficient to minimize the response time of the measurement system. If located upstream of the EC cells, the pump must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.8 Sample Flow Rate Monitoring. An adjustable rotameter or equivalent device used to adjust and maintain the sample flow rate through the analyzer as prescribed.

6.2.9 Sample Gas Manifold (optional). A manifold to divert a portion of the sample gas stream to the analyzer and the remainder to a by-pass discharge vent. The sample gas manifold may also include provisions for introducing calibration gases directly to the analyzer. The manifold must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.10 EC cell. A device containing one or more EC cells to determine the CO and O₂ concentrations in the sample gas stream. The EC cell(s) must meet the applicable performance specifications of Section 13 of this protocol.

6.2.11 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder to make a record of analyzer output data. The data recorder resolution (i.e., readability) must be no greater than 1 ppm for CO; 0.1 percent for O₂; and one degree (either °C or °F) for temperature. Alternatively, you may use a digital or analog meter having the same resolution to observe and manually record the analyzer responses.

6.2.12 Interference Gas Filter or Scrubber. A device to remove interfering compounds upstream of the CO EC cell. Specific interference gas filters or scrubbers used in the performance-established configuration of the analyzer must continue to be used. Such a filter or scrubber must have a means to determine when the removal agent is exhausted. Periodically replace or replenish it in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

7.0 Reagents and Standards. What calibration gases are needed?

7.1 Calibration Gases. CO calibration gases for the EC cell must be CO in nitrogen or CO in a mixture of nitrogen and O₂. Use CO calibration gases with labeled concentration values certified by the manufacturer to be within ±5 percent of the label value. Dry ambient air (20.9 percent O₂) is acceptable for calibration of the O₂ cell. If needed, any lower percentage O₂ calibration gas must be a mixture of O₂ in nitrogen.

7.1.1 Up-Scale CO Calibration Gas Concentration. Choose one or more up-scale gas concentrations such that the average of the stack gas measurements for each stack gas sampling run are between 25 and 150 percent of those concentrations. Alternatively, choose an up-scale gas that does not exceed twice the concentration of the applicable outlet standard. If a measured gas value exceeds 150 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas value at any time during the stack gas sampling run, the run must be discarded and repeated.

7.1.2 Up-Scale O₂ Calibration Gas Concentration.

Select an O₂ gas concentration such that the difference between the gas concentration and the average stack gas measurement or reading for each sample run is less than 15 percent

O₂. When the average exhaust gas O₂ readings are above 6 percent, you may use dry ambient air (20.9 percent O₂) for the up-scale O₂ calibration gas.

7.1.3 Zero Gas. Use an inert gas that contains less than 0.25 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration. You may use dry air that is free from ambient CO and other combustion gas products (e.g., CO₂).

8.0 Sample Collection and Analysis

8.1 *Selection of Sampling Sites.*

8.1.1 Control Device Inlet. Select a sampling site sufficiently downstream of the engine so that the combustion gases should be well mixed. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.1.2 Exhaust Gas Outlet. Select a sampling site located at least two stack diameters downstream of any disturbance (e.g., turbocharger exhaust, crossover junction or recirculation take-off) and at least one-half stack diameter upstream of the gas discharge to the atmosphere. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.2 Stack Gas Collection and Analysis. Prior to the first stack gas sampling run, conduct that the pre-sampling calibration in accordance with Section 10.1. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Zero the analyzer with zero gas. Confirm and record that the scrubber media color is correct and not exhausted. Then position the probe at the sampling point and begin the sampling run at the same flow rate used during the up-scale calibration. Record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during the “sample conditioning phase” once per minute until constant readings are obtained. Then begin the “measurement data phase” and record readings every 15 seconds for at least two minutes (or eight readings), or as otherwise required to achieve two continuous minutes of data that meet the specification given in Section 13.1. Finally, perform the “refresh phase” by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until several minute-to-minute readings of consistent value have been obtained. For each run use the “measurement data phase” readings to calculate the average stack gas CO and O₂ concentrations.

8.3 EC Cell Rate. Maintain the EC cell sample flow rate so that it does not vary by more than ± 10 percent throughout the pre-sampling calibration, stack gas sampling and post-sampling calibration check. Alternatively, the EC cell sample flow rate can be maintained within a tolerance range that does not affect the gas concentration readings by more than ± 3 percent, as instructed by the EC cell manufacturer.

9.0 Quality Control (Reserved)

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Pre-Sampling Calibration. Conduct the following protocol once for each nominal range to be used on each EC cell before performing a stack gas sampling run on each field sampling day. Repeat the calibration if you replace an EC cell before completing all of the sampling runs. There is no prescribed order for calibration of the EC cells; however, each cell must complete the measurement data phase during calibration. Assemble the measurement system by following the manufacturer's recommended protocols including for preparing and preconditioning the EC cell. Assure the measurement system has no leaks and verify the gas scrubbing agent is not depleted. Use Figure 1 to record all data.

10.1.1 Zero Calibration. For both the O₂ and CO cells, introduce zero gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the concentration reading every minute until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Include the time and sample flow rate. Repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the zero calibration for each component gas.

10.1.2 Zero Calibration Tolerance. For each zero gas introduction, the zero level output must be less than or equal to ± 3 percent of the up-scale gas value or ± 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive, for the CO channel and less than or equal to ± 0.3 percent O₂ for the O₂ channel.

10.1.3 Up-Scale Calibration. Individually introduce each calibration gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during this “sample conditioning phase” once per minute until readings are constant for at least two minutes. Then begin the “measurement data phase” and record readings every 15 seconds for a total of two minutes, or as otherwise required. Finally, perform the “refresh phase” by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Then repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the calibration for each component gas. Introduce all gases to flow through the entire sample handling system (i.e., at the exit end of the sampling probe or the calibration assembly).

10.1.4 Up-Scale Calibration Error. The mean of the difference of the “measurement data phase” readings from the reported standard gas value must be less than or equal to ± 5 percent or ± 1 ppm for CO or ± 0.5 percent O₂, whichever is less restrictive, respectively. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean measured value of any single “measurement data phase” reading must be less than or equal to ± 2 percent or ± 1 ppm for CO or ± 0.5 percent O₂, whichever is less restrictive, respectively.

10.2 Post-Sampling Calibration Check. Conduct a stack gas post-sampling calibration check after the stack gas sampling run or set of runs and within 12 hours of the initial calibration. Conduct up-scale and zero calibration checks using the protocol in Section 10.1. Make no changes to the sampling system or EC cell calibration until all post-sampling calibration checks have been recorded. If either the zero or up-scale calibration error exceeds the respective specification in Sections 10.1.2 and 10.1.4 then all measurement data collected since the previous successful calibrations are invalid and re-calibration and re-sampling are

required. If the sampling system is disassembled or the EC cell calibration is adjusted, repeat the calibration check before conducting the next analyzer sampling run.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

The analytical procedure is fully discussed in Section 8.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

Determine the CO and O₂ concentrations for each stack gas sampling run by calculating the mean gas concentrations of the data recorded during the “measurement data phase”.

13.0 Protocol Performance

Use the following protocols to verify consistent analyzer performance during each field sampling day.

13.1 Measurement Data Phase Performance Check. Calculate the mean of the readings from the “measurement data phase”. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean for each of the individual readings is ± 2 percent, or ± 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive. Record the mean value and maximum deviation for each gas monitored. Data must conform to Section 10.1.4. The EC cell flow rate must conform to the specification in Section 8.3.

Example:

A measurement data phase is invalid if the maximum deviation of any single reading comprising that mean is greater than ± 2 percent *or* ± 1 ppm (the default criteria). For example, if the mean = 30 ppm, single readings of below 29 ppm and above 31 ppm are disallowed).

13.2 Interference Check. Before the initial use of the EC cell and interference gas scrubber in the field, and semi-annually thereafter, challenge the interference gas scrubber with NO and NO₂ gas standards that are generally recognized as representative of diesel-fueled engine NO and NO₂ emission values. Record the responses displayed by the CO EC cell and other pertinent data on Figure 1 or a similar form.

13.2.1 Interference Response. The combined NO and NO₂ interference response should be less than or equal to ± 5 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration.

13.3 Repeatability Check. Conduct the following check once for each nominal range that is to be used on the CO EC cell within 5 days prior to each field sampling program. If a field sampling program lasts longer than 5 days, repeat this check every 5 days. Immediately repeat the check if the EC cell is replaced or if the EC cell is exposed to gas concentrations greater than 150 percent of the highest up-scale gas concentration.

13.3.1 Repeatability Check Procedure. Perform a complete EC cell sampling run (all three phases) by introducing the CO calibration gas to the measurement system and record the response. Follow Section 10.1.3. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Repeat the run three times for a total of four complete runs. During the four repeatability check runs, do not adjust the system except where necessary to achieve the correct calibration gas flow rate at the analyzer.

13.3.2 Repeatability Check Calculations. Determine the highest and lowest average “measurement data phase” CO concentrations from the four repeatability check runs and record the results on Figure 1 or a similar form. The absolute value of the difference between the maximum and minimum average values recorded must not vary more than ± 3 percent or ± 1 ppm of the up-scale gas value, whichever is less restrictive.

14.0 Pollution Prevention (Reserved)

15.0 Waste Management (Reserved)

16.0 Alternative Procedures (Reserved)

17.0 References

(1) **“Development of an Electrochemical Cell Emission Analyzer Test Protocol”**, Topical Report, Phil Juneau, Emission Monitoring, Inc., July 1997.

(2) **“Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Engines, Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers”**, EMC Conditional Test Protocol 30 (CTM-30), Gas Research Institute Protocol GRI-96/0008, Revision 7, October 13, 1997.

(3) **“ICAC Test Protocol for Periodic Monitoring”**, EMC Conditional Test Protocol 34 (CTM-034), The Institute of Clean Air Companies, September 8, 1999.

(4) **“Code of Federal Regulations”**, Protection of Environment, [40 CFR](#), Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-4; 10.

Table 1: Appendix A—Sampling Run Data.

Facility_____	Engine I.D. _____
Date _____	
Run Type:	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
(X) Pre-Sample Calibration	Stack Gas Sample Post-Sample Cal. Check Repeatability Check

Run #	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	Time	Scrub. OK	Flow- Rate
Gas	O ₂	CO	O ₂	CO	O ₂	CO	O ₂	CO			

Sample Cond.
Phase
"
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"
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Measurement
Data Phase
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"

Mean

Refresh
Phase
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[[78 FR 6721](#), Jan. 30, 2013]

Appendix K

Part 64

Compliance Assurance Monitoring

PART 64—COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING

Authority:[42 U.S.C. 7414](#) and [7661–7661f](#).

Source:[62 FR 54940](#), Oct. 22, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 64.1 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this part. Except as specifically provided in this section, terms used in this part retain the meaning accorded them under the applicable provisions of the Act.

Act means the Clean Air Act, as amended by Pub. L. 101–549, [42 U.S.C. 7401](#), *et seq.*

Applicable requirement shall have the same meaning as provided under [part 70 of this chapter](#).

Capture system means the equipment (including but not limited to hoods, ducts, fans, and booths) used to contain, capture and transport a pollutant to a control device.

Continuous compliance determination method means a method, specified by the applicable standard or an applicable permit condition, which:

- (1) Is used to determine compliance with an emission limitation or standard on a continuous basis, consistent with the averaging period established for the emission limitation or standard; and
- (2) Provides data either in units of the standard or correlated directly with the compliance limit.

Control device means equipment, other than inherent process equipment, that is used to destroy or remove air pollutant(s) prior to discharge to the atmosphere. The types of equipment that may commonly be used as control devices include, but are not limited to, fabric filters, mechanical collectors, electrostatic precipitators, inertial separators, afterburners, thermal or catalytic incinerators, adsorption devices (such as carbon beds), condensers, scrubbers (such as wet collection and gas absorption devices), selective catalytic or non-catalytic reduction systems, flue gas recirculation systems, spray dryers, spray towers, mist eliminators, acid plants, sulfur recovery plants, injection systems (such as water, steam, ammonia, sorbent or limestone injection), and combustion devices independent of the particular process being conducted at an emissions unit (e.g., the destruction of emissions achieved by venting process emission streams to flares, boilers or process heaters). For purposes of this part, a control device does not include passive control measures that act to prevent pollutants from forming, such as the use of seals, lids, or roofs to prevent the release of pollutants, use of low-polluting fuel or feedstocks, or the use of combustion or other process design features or characteristics. If an applicable requirement establishes that particular equipment which otherwise meets this

definition of a control device does not constitute a control device as applied to a particular pollutant-specific emissions unit, then that definition shall be binding for purposes of this part.

Data means the results of any type of monitoring or method, including the results of instrumental or non-instrumental monitoring, emission calculations, manual sampling procedures, recordkeeping procedures, or any other form of information collection procedure used in connection with any type of monitoring or method.

Emission limitation or standard means any applicable requirement that constitutes an emission limitation, emission standard, standard of performance or means of emission limitation as defined under the Act. An emission limitation or standard may be expressed in terms of the pollutant, expressed either as a specific quantity, rate or concentration of emissions (e.g., pounds of SO₂ per hour, pounds of SO₂ per million British thermal units of fuel input, kilograms of VOC per liter of applied coating solids, or parts per million by volume of SO₂) or as the relationship of uncontrolled to controlled emissions (e.g., percentage capture and destruction efficiency of VOC or percentage reduction of SO₂). An emission limitation or standard may also be expressed either as a work practice, process or control device parameter, or other form of specific design, equipment, operational, or operation and maintenance requirement. For purposes of this part, an emission limitation or standard shall not include general operation requirements that an owner or operator may be required to meet, such as requirements to obtain a permit, to operate and maintain sources in accordance with good air pollution control practices, to develop and maintain a malfunction abatement plan, to keep records, submit reports, or conduct monitoring.

Emissions unit shall have the same meaning as provided under [part 70 of this chapter](#).

Exceedance shall mean a condition that is detected by monitoring that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) are greater than the applicable emission limitation or standard (or less than the applicable standard in the case of a percent reduction requirement) consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

Excursion shall mean a departure from an indicator range established for monitoring under this part, consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

Inherent process equipment means equipment that is necessary for the proper or safe functioning of the process, or material recovery equipment that the owner or operator documents is installed and operated primarily for purposes other than compliance with air pollution regulations. Equipment that must be operated at an efficiency higher than that achieved during normal process operations in order to comply with the applicable emission limitation or standard is not inherent process equipment. For the purposes of this part, inherent process equipment is not considered a control device.

Major source shall have the same meaning as provided under [part 70](#) or [71 of this chapter](#).

Monitoring means any form of collecting data on a routine basis to determine or otherwise assess compliance with emission limitations or standards. Recordkeeping may be considered monitoring where such records are used to determine or assess compliance with an emission limitation or standard (such as records of raw material content and usage, or records documenting compliance with work practice requirements). The conduct of compliance method tests, such as the procedures in appendix A to [part 60 of this chapter](#), on a routine periodic basis may be considered monitoring (or as a supplement to other monitoring), provided that requirements to conduct such tests on a one-time basis or at such times as a regulatory authority may require on a non-regular basis are not considered monitoring requirements for purposes of this paragraph. Monitoring may include one or more than one of the following data collection techniques, where appropriate for a particular circumstance:

- (1) Continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems.
- (2) Continuous process, capture system, control device or other relevant parameter monitoring systems or procedures, including a predictive emission monitoring system.
- (3) Emission estimation and calculation procedures (e.g., mass balance or stoichiometric calculations).
- (4) Maintenance and analysis of records of fuel or raw materials usage.
- (5) Recording results of a program or protocol to conduct specific operation and maintenance procedures.
- (6) Verification of emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, or control device parameters using portable or in situ measurement devices.
- (7) Visible emission observations.
- (8) Any other form of measuring, recording, or verifying on a routine basis emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, control device parameters or other factors relevant to assessing compliance with emission limitations or standards.

Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a stationary source subject to this part.

Part 70 or 71 permit shall have the same meaning as provided under [part 70](#) or [71 of this chapter](#), provided that it shall also refer to a permit issued, renewed, amended, revised, or modified under any federal permit program promulgated under title V of the Act.

Part 70 or 71 permit application shall mean an application (including any supplement to a previously submitted application) that is submitted by the owner or operator in order to obtain a part 70 or 71 permit.

Permitting authority shall have the same meaning as provided under [part 70](#) or [71 of this chapter](#).

Pollutant-specific emissions unit means an emissions unit considered separately with respect to each regulated air pollutant.

Potential to emit shall have the same meaning as provided under [part 70](#) or [71 of this chapter](#), provided that it shall be applied with respect to an “emissions unit” as defined under this part in addition to a “stationary source” as provided under [part 70](#) or [71 of this chapter](#).

Predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) means a system that uses process and other parameters as inputs to a computer program or other data reduction system to produce values in terms of the applicable emission limitation or standard.

Regulated air pollutant shall have the same meaning as provided under [part 70](#) or [71 of this chapter](#).

§ 64.2 Applicability.

(a) **General applicability.** Except for backup utility units that are exempt under [paragraph \(b\)\(2\)](#) of this section, the requirements of this part shall apply to a pollutant-specific emissions unit at a major source that is required to obtain a part 70 or 71 permit if the unit satisfies all of the following criteria:

- (1) The unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant (or a surrogate thereof), other than an emission limitation or standard that is exempt under [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)](#) of this section;
- (2) The unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such emission limitation or standard; and
- (3) The unit has potential pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant that are equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source. For purposes of this paragraph, “potential pre-control device emissions” shall have the same meaning as “potential to emit,” as defined in [§ 64.1](#), except that emission reductions achieved by the applicable control device shall not be taken into account.

(b) **Exemptions** —

(1) **Exempt emission limitations or standards.** The requirements of this part shall not apply to any of the following emission limitations or standards:

- (i) Emission limitations or standards proposed by the Administrator after November 15, 1990 pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the Act.

- (ii) Stratospheric ozone protection requirements under title VI of the Act.
- (iii) Acid Rain Program requirements pursuant to sections 404, 405, 406, 407(a), 407(b), or 410 of the Act.
- (iv) Emission limitations or standards or other applicable requirements that apply solely under an emissions trading program approved or promulgated by the Administrator under the Act that allows for trading emissions within a source or between sources.
- (v) An emissions cap that meets the requirements specified in [§ 70.4\(b\)\(12\)](#) or [§ 71.6\(a\)\(13\)\(iii\) of this chapter](#).
- (vi) Emission limitations or standards for which a part 70 or 71 permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method, as defined in [§ 64.1](#). The exemption provided in this [paragraph \(b\)\(1\)\(vi\)](#) shall not apply if the applicable compliance method includes an assumed control device emission reduction factor that could be affected by the actual operation and maintenance of the control device (such as a surface coating line controlled by an incinerator for which continuous compliance is determined by calculating emissions on the basis of coating records and an assumed control device efficiency factor based on an initial performance test; in this example, this part would apply to the control device and capture system, but not to the remaining elements of the coating line, such as raw material usage).

(2) ***Exemption for backup utility power emissions units.*** The requirements of this part shall not apply to a utility unit, as defined in [§ 72.2 of this chapter](#), that is municipally-owned if the owner or operator provides documentation in a part 70 or 71 permit application that:

- (i) The utility unit is exempt from all monitoring requirements in part 75 (including the appendices thereto) of this chapter;
- (ii) The utility unit is operated for the sole purpose of providing electricity during periods of peak electrical demand or emergency situations and will be operated consistent with that purpose throughout the part 70 or 71 permit term. The owner or operator shall provide historical operating data and relevant contractual obligations to document that this criterion is satisfied; and
- (iii) The actual emissions from the utility unit, based on the average annual emissions over the last three calendar years of operation (or such shorter time period that is available for units with fewer than three years of operation) are less than 50 percent of the amount in tons per year required for a source to be classified as a major source and are expected to remain so.

§ 64.3 Monitoring design criteria.

(a) **General criteria.** To provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operations at a pollutant-specific emissions unit, monitoring under this part shall meet the following general criteria:

(1) The owner or operator shall design the monitoring to obtain data for one or more indicators of emission control performance for the control device, any associated capture system and, if necessary to satisfy [paragraph \(a\)\(2\)](#) of this section, processes at a pollutant-specific emissions unit. Indicators of performance may include, but are not limited to, direct or predicted emissions (including visible emissions or opacity), process and control device parameters that affect control device (and capture system) efficiency or emission rates, or recorded findings of inspection and maintenance activities conducted by the owner or operator.

(2) The owner or operator shall establish an appropriate range(s) or designated condition(s) for the selected indicator(s) such that operation within the ranges provides a reasonable assurance of ongoing compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operating conditions. Such range(s) or condition(s) shall reflect the proper operation and maintenance of the control device (and associated capture system), in accordance with applicable design properties, for minimizing emissions over the anticipated range of operating conditions at least to the level required to achieve compliance with the applicable requirements. The reasonable assurance of compliance will be assessed by maintaining performance within the indicator range(s) or designated condition(s). The ranges shall be established in accordance with the design and performance requirements in this section and documented in accordance with the requirements in [§ 64.4](#). If necessary to assure that the control device and associated capture system can satisfy this criterion, the owner or operator shall monitor appropriate process operational parameters (such as total throughput where necessary to stay within the rated capacity for a control device). In addition, unless specifically stated otherwise by an applicable requirement, the owner or operator shall monitor indicators to detect any bypass of the control device (or capture system) to the atmosphere, if such bypass can occur based on the design of the pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(3) The design of indicator ranges or designated conditions may be:

(i) Based on a single maximum or minimum value if appropriate (e.g., maintaining condenser temperatures a certain number of degrees below the condensation temperature of the applicable compound(s) being processed) or at multiple levels that are relevant to distinctly different operating conditions (e.g., high versus low load levels).

(ii) Expressed as a function of process variables (e.g., an indicator range expressed as minimum to maximum pressure drop across a venturi throat in a particulate control scrubber).

(iii) Expressed as maintaining the applicable parameter in a particular operational status or designated condition (e.g., position of a damper controlling gas flow to the atmosphere through a by-pass duct).

(iv) Established as interdependent between more than one indicator.

(b) **Performance criteria.** The owner or operator shall design the monitoring to meet the following performance criteria:

(1) Specifications that provide for obtaining data that are representative of the emissions or parameters being monitored (such as detector location and installation specifications, if applicable).

(2) For new or modified monitoring equipment, verification procedures to confirm the operational status of the monitoring prior to the date by which the owner or operator must conduct monitoring under this part as specified in [§ 64.7\(a\)](#). The owner or operator shall consider the monitoring equipment manufacturer's requirements or recommendations for installation, calibration, and start-up operation.

(3) Quality assurance and control practices that are adequate to ensure the continuing validity of the data. The owner or operator shall consider manufacturer recommendations or requirements applicable to the monitoring in developing appropriate quality assurance and control practices.

(4) Specifications for the frequency of conducting the monitoring, the data collection procedures that will be used (e.g., computerized data acquisition and handling, alarm sensor, or manual log entries based on gauge readings), and, if applicable, the period over which discrete data points will be averaged for the purpose of determining whether an excursion or exceedance has occurred.

(i) At a minimum, the owner or operator shall design the period over which data are obtained and, if applicable, averaged consistent with the characteristics and typical variability of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system). Such intervals shall be commensurate with the time period over which a change in control device performance that would require actions by owner or operator to return operations within normal ranges or designated conditions is likely to be observed.

(ii) For all pollutant-specific emissions units with the potential to emit, calculated *including* the effect of control devices, the applicable regulated air pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source, for each parameter monitored, the owner or operator shall collect four or more data values equally spaced over each hour and average the values, as applicable, over the applicable averaging period as determined in accordance with [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)\(i\)](#) of this section. The permitting authority may approve a reduced data collection frequency, if appropriate, based on information presented by the owner or operator concerning the data collection mechanisms available for a particular parameter for the particular pollutant-specific emissions unit (e.g., integrated raw material or fuel analysis data, noninstrumental measurement of waste feed rate or visible emissions, use of a portable analyzer or an alarm sensor).

(iii) For other pollutant-specific emissions units, the frequency of data collection may be less than the frequency specified in [paragraph \(b\)\(4\)\(ii\)](#) of this section but the monitoring shall include some data collection at least once per 24-hour period (e.g., a daily inspection of a carbon adsorber operation in conjunction with a weekly or monthly check of emissions with a portable analyzer).

(c) **Evaluation factors.** In designing monitoring to meet the requirements in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall take into account site-specific factors including the applicability of existing monitoring equipment and procedures, the ability of the monitoring to account for process and control device operational variability, the reliability and latitude built into the control technology, and the level of actual emissions relative to the compliance limitation.

(d) **Special criteria for the use of continuous emission, opacity or predictive monitoring systems.**

(1) If a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) or predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) is required pursuant to other authority under the Act or state or local law, the owner or operator shall use such system to satisfy the requirements of this part.

(2) The use of a CEMS, COMS, or PEMS that satisfies any of the following monitoring requirements shall be deemed to satisfy the general design criteria in [paragraphs \(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#) of this section, provided that a COMS may be subject to the criteria for establishing indicator ranges under [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section:

(i) [Section 51.214](#) and appendix P of [part 51 of this chapter](#);

(ii) [Section 60.13](#) and appendix B of [part 60 of this chapter](#);

(iii) [Section 63.8](#) and any applicable performance specifications required pursuant to the applicable subpart of [part 63 of this chapter](#);

(iv) [Part 75 of this chapter](#);

(v) Subpart H and appendix IX of [part 266 of this chapter](#); or

(vi) If an applicable requirement does not otherwise require compliance with the requirements listed in the preceding [paragraphs \(d\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(v\)](#) of this section, comparable requirements and specifications established by the permitting authority.

(3) The owner or operator shall design the monitoring system subject to this [paragraph \(d\)](#) to:

(i) Allow for reporting of exceedances (or excursions if applicable to a COMS used to assure compliance with a particulate matter standard), consistent with any period for reporting of exceedances in an underlying requirement. If an underlying requirement does

not contain a provision for establishing an averaging period for the reporting of exceedances or excursions, the criteria used to develop an averaging period in [\(b\)\(4\)](#) of this section shall apply; and

(ii) Provide an indicator range consistent with [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section for a COMS used to assure compliance with a particulate matter standard. If an opacity standard applies to the pollutant-specific emissions unit, such limit may be used as the appropriate indicator range unless the opacity limit fails to meet the criteria in [paragraph \(a\)](#) of this section after considering the type of control device and other site-specific factors applicable to the pollutant-specific emissions unit.

§ 64.4 Submittal requirements.

(a) The owner or operator shall submit to the permitting authority monitoring that satisfies the design requirements in [§ 64.3](#). The submission shall include the following information:

(1) The indicators to be monitored to satisfy [§§ 64.3\(a\)\(1\)–\(2\)](#);

(2) The ranges or designated conditions for such indicators, or the process by which such indicator ranges or designated conditions shall be established;

(3) The performance criteria for the monitoring to satisfy [§ 64.3\(b\)](#); and

(4) If applicable, the indicator ranges and performance criteria for a CEMS, COMS or PEMS pursuant to [§ 64.3\(d\)](#).

(b) As part of the information submitted, the owner or operator shall submit a justification for the proposed elements of the monitoring. If the performance specifications proposed to satisfy [§ 64.3\(b\)\(2\)](#) or [\(3\)](#) include differences from manufacturer recommendations, the owner or operator shall explain the reasons for the differences between the requirements proposed by the owner or operator and the manufacturer's recommendations or requirements. The owner or operator also shall submit any data supporting the justification, and may refer to generally available sources of information used to support the justification (such as generally available air pollution engineering manuals, or EPA or permitting authority publications on appropriate monitoring for various types of control devices or capture systems). To justify the appropriateness of the monitoring elements proposed, the owner or operator may rely in part on existing applicable requirements that establish the monitoring for the applicable pollutant-specific emissions unit or a similar unit. If an owner or operator relies on presumptively acceptable monitoring, no further justification for the appropriateness of that monitoring should be necessary other than an explanation of the applicability of such monitoring to the unit in question, unless data or information is brought forward to rebut the assumption. Presumptively acceptable monitoring includes:

(1) Presumptively acceptable or required monitoring approaches, established by the permitting authority in a rule that constitutes part of the applicable implementation plan

required pursuant to title I of the Act, that are designed to achieve compliance with this part for particular pollutant-specific emissions units;

(2) Continuous emission, opacity or predictive emission monitoring systems that satisfy applicable monitoring requirements and performance specifications as specified in [§ 64.3\(d\)](#);

(3) Excepted or alternative monitoring methods allowed or approved pursuant to [part 75 of this chapter](#);

(4) Monitoring included for standards exempt from this part pursuant to [§ 64.2\(b\)\(1\)\(i\)](#) or [\(vi\)](#) to the extent such monitoring is applicable to the performance of the control device (and associated capture system) for the pollutant-specific emissions unit; and

(5) Presumptively acceptable monitoring identified in guidance by EPA. Such guidance will address the requirements under [§§ 64.4\(a\)](#), [\(b\)](#), and [\(c\)](#) to the extent practicable.

(c)

(1) Except as provided in [paragraph \(d\)](#) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit control device (and process and capture system, if applicable) operating parameter data obtained during the conduct of the applicable compliance or performance test conducted under conditions specified by the applicable rule. If the applicable rule does not specify testing conditions or only partially specifies test conditions, the performance test generally shall be conducted under conditions representative of maximum emissions potential under anticipated operating conditions at the pollutant-specific emissions unit. Such data may be supplemented, if desired, by engineering assessments and manufacturer's recommendations to justify the indicator ranges (or, if applicable, the procedures for establishing such indicator ranges). Emission testing is not required to be conducted over the entire indicator range or range of potential emissions.

(2) The owner or operator must document that no changes to the pollutant-specific emissions unit, including the control device and capture system, have taken place that could result in a significant change in the control system performance or the selected ranges or designated conditions for the indicators to be monitored since the performance or compliance tests were conducted.

(d) If existing data from unit-specific compliance or performance testing specified in [paragraph \(c\)](#) of this section are not available, the owner or operator:

(1) Shall submit a test plan and schedule for obtaining such data in accordance with [paragraph \(e\)](#) of this section; or

(2) May submit indicator ranges (or procedures for establishing indicator ranges) that rely on engineering assessments and other data, provided that the owner or operator demonstrates that factors specific to the type of monitoring, control device, or pollutant-specific emissions

unit make compliance or performance testing unnecessary to establish indicator ranges at levels that satisfy the criteria in [§ 64.3\(a\)](#).

(e) If the monitoring submitted by the owner or operator requires installation, testing, or other necessary activities prior to use of the monitoring for purposes of this part, the owner or operator shall include an implementation plan and schedule for installing, testing and performing any other appropriate activities prior to use of the monitoring. The implementation plan and schedule shall provide for use of the monitoring as expeditiously as practicable after approval of the monitoring in the part 70 or 71 permit pursuant to [§ 64.6](#), but in no case shall the schedule for completing installation and beginning operation of the monitoring exceed 180 days after approval of the permit.

(f) If a control device is common to more than one pollutant-specific emissions unit, the owner or operator may submit monitoring for the control device and identify the pollutant-specific emissions units affected and any process or associated capture device conditions that must be maintained or monitored in accordance with [§ 64.3\(a\)](#) rather than submit separate monitoring for each pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(g) If a single pollutant-specific emissions unit is controlled by more than one control device similar in design and operation, the owner or operator may submit monitoring that applies to all the control devices and identify the control devices affected and any process or associated capture device conditions that must be maintained or monitored in accordance with [§ 64.3\(a\)](#) rather than submit a separate description of monitoring for each control device.

§ 64.5 Deadlines for submittals.

(a) ***Large pollutant-specific emissions units.*** For all pollutant-specific emissions units with the potential to emit (taking into account control devices to the extent appropriate under the definition of this term in [§ 64.1](#)) the applicable regulated air pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source, the owner or operator shall submit the information required under [§ 64.4](#) at the following times:

(1) On or after April 20, 1998, the owner or operator shall submit information as part of an application for an initial part 70 or 71 permit if, by that date, the application either:

(i) Has not been filed; or

(ii) Has not yet been determined to be complete by the permitting authority.

(2) On or after April 20, 1998, the owner or operator shall submit information as part of an application for a significant permit revision under [part 70](#) or [71 of this chapter](#), but only with respect to those pollutant-specific emissions units for which the proposed permit revision is applicable.

(3) The owner or operator shall submit any information not submitted under the deadlines set forth in [paragraphs \(a\)\(1\) and \(2\)](#) of this section as part of the application for the renewal of a part 70 or 71 permit.

(b) ***Other pollutant-specific emissions units.*** For all other pollutant-specific emissions units subject to this part and not subject to [§ 64.5\(a\)](#), the owner or operator shall submit the information required under [§ 64.4](#) as part of an application for a renewal of a part 70 or 71 permit.

(c) The effective date for the requirement to submit information under [§ 64.4](#) shall be as specified pursuant to paragraphs (a)–(b) of this section and a permit reopening to require the submittal of information under this section shall not be required pursuant to [§ 70.7\(f\)\(1\)\(i\) of this chapter](#), provided, however, that, if a part 70 or 71 permit is reopened for cause by EPA or the permitting authority pursuant to [§ 70.7\(f\)\(1\)\(iii\)](#) or [\(iv\)](#), or [§ 71.7\(f\)](#) or [\(g\)](#), the applicable agency may require the submittal of information under this section for those pollutant-specific emissions units that are subject to this part and that are affected by the permit reopening.

(d) Prior to approval of monitoring that satisfies this part, the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of [§ 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#).

§ 64.6 Approval of monitoring.

(a) Based on an application that includes the information submitted in accordance with [§ 64.5](#), the permitting authority shall act to approve the monitoring submitted by the owner or operator by confirming that the monitoring satisfies the requirements in [§ 64.3](#).

(b) In approving monitoring under this section, the permitting authority may condition the approval on the owner or operator collecting additional data on the indicators to be monitored for a pollutant-specific emissions unit, including required compliance or performance testing, to confirm the ability of the monitoring to provide data that are sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this part and to confirm the appropriateness of an indicator range(s) or designated condition(s) proposed to satisfy [§ 64.3\(a\)\(2\)](#) and [\(3\)](#) and consistent with the schedule in [§ 64.4\(e\)](#).

(c) If the permitting authority approves the proposed monitoring, the permitting authority shall establish one or more permit terms or conditions that specify the required monitoring in accordance with [§ 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(i\) of this chapter](#). At a minimum, the permit shall specify:

(1) The approved monitoring approach that includes all of the following:

- (i) The indicator(s) to be monitored (such as temperature, pressure drop, emissions, or similar parameter);
- (ii) The means or device to be used to measure the indicator(s) (such as temperature measurement device, visual observation, or CEMS); and

(iii) The performance requirements established to satisfy [§ 64.3\(b\)](#) or [\(d\)](#), as applicable.

(2) The means by which the owner or operator will define an exceedance or excursion for purposes of responding to and reporting exceedances or excursions under [§§ 64.7](#) and [64.8 of this part](#). The permit shall specify the level at which an excursion or exceedance will be deemed to occur, including the appropriate averaging period associated with such exceedance or excursion. For defining an excursion from an indicator range or designated condition, the permit may either include the specific value(s) or condition(s) at which an excursion shall occur, or the specific procedures that will be used to establish that value or condition. If the latter, the permit shall specify appropriate notice procedures for the owner or operator to notify the permitting authority upon any establishment or reestablishment of the value.

(3) The obligation to conduct the monitoring and fulfill the other obligations specified in [§§ 64.7](#) through [64.9 of this part](#).

(4) If appropriate, a minimum data availability requirement for valid data collection for each averaging period, and, if appropriate, a minimum data availability requirement for the averaging periods in a reporting period.

(d) If the monitoring proposed by the owner or operator requires installation, testing or final verification of operational status, the part 70 or 71 permit shall include an enforceable schedule with appropriate milestones for completing such installation, testing, or final verification consistent with the requirements in [§ 64.4\(e\)](#).

(e) If the permitting authority disapproves the proposed monitoring, the following applies:

(1) The draft or final permit shall include, at a minimum, monitoring that satisfies the requirements of [§ 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(i\)\(B\)](#);

(2) The permitting authority shall include in the draft or final permit a compliance schedule for the source owner to submit monitoring that satisfies [§§ 64.3](#) and [64.4](#), but in no case shall the owner or operator submit revised monitoring more than 180 days from the date of issuance of the draft or final permit; and

(3) If the source owner or operator does not submit the monitoring in accordance with the compliance schedule as required in [paragraph \(e\)\(2\)](#) of this section or if the permitting authority disapproves the monitoring submitted, the source owner or operator shall be deemed not in compliance with part 64, unless the source owner or operator successfully challenges the disapproval.

§ 64.7 Operation of approved monitoring.

(a) **Commencement of operation.** The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this part upon issuance of a part 70 or 71 permit that includes such monitoring, or by such later date specified in the permit pursuant to [§ 64.6\(d\)](#).

(b) ***Proper maintenance.*** At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(c) ***Continued operation.*** Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(d) ***Response to excursions or exceedances.***

(1) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

(2) Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(e) ***Documentation of need for improved monitoring.*** After approval of monitoring under this part, if the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the permitting authority and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the part 70 or 71 permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may include, but is not limited to, reestablishing

indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

§ 64.8 Quality improvement plan (QIP) requirements.

(a) Based on the results of a determination made under [§ 64.7\(d\)\(2\)](#), the Administrator or the permitting authority may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP. Consistent with [§ 64.6\(c\)\(3\)](#), the part 70 or 71 permit may specify an appropriate threshold, such as an accumulation of exceedances or excursions exceeding 5 percent duration of a pollutant-specific emissions unit's operating time for a reporting period, for requiring the implementation of a QIP. The threshold may be set at a higher or lower percent or may rely on other criteria for purposes of indicating whether a pollutant-specific emissions unit is being maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.

(b) Elements of a QIP:

(1) The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.

(2) The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

(i) Improved preventive maintenance practices.

(ii) Process operation changes.

(iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.

(iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.

(v) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under [paragraphs \(b\)\(2\)\(i\)](#) through [\(iv\)](#) of this section).

(c) If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the permitting authority if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

(d) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to [§ 64.7\(d\)\(2\)](#) the Administrator or the permitting authority may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

(1) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or

(2) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(e) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

§ 64.9 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) *General reporting requirements.*

(1) On and after the date specified in [§ 64.7\(a\)](#) by which the owner or operator must use monitoring that meets the requirements of this part, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports to the permitting authority in accordance with [§ 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\) of this chapter](#).

(2) A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under [§ 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(iii\) of this chapter](#) and the following information, as applicable:

(i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;

(ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and

(iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in [§ 64.8](#). Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

(b) *General recordkeeping requirements.*

(1) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in [§ 70.6\(a\)\(3\)\(ii\) of this chapter](#). The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to [§ 64.8](#) and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

(2) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that

the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

§ 64.10 Savings provisions.

(a) Nothing in this part shall:

(1) Excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act. The requirements of this part shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purpose of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the Act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to title I of the Act. The purpose of this part is to require, as part of the issuance of a permit under title V of the Act, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of this part.

(2) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or the permitting authority to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable.

(3) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or permitting authority to take any enforcement action under the Act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the Act.