



**DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

Sarah Huckabee Sanders
GOVERNOR

Shane E. Khoury
SECRETARY

October 8, 2025

Via email to: matthews.paula@cleanharbors.com & First Class Mail

Denise Matthews
Environmental Compliance Manager
Clean Harbors El Dorado, LLC
309 American Circle
El Dorado, AR 71730

Re: Notice of Final Permitting Decision; Permit No. 1009-AOP-R29

Dear Ms. Matthews,

After considering the application, any public comments, and other applicable materials as required by APC&EC 8 CAR § 11-211 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-101 et seq., this notice of final permitting decision is provided for:

Clean Harbors El Dorado, LLC
309 American Circle
El Dorado, AR 71730

Permit Number: 1009-AOP-R29

Permitting Decision: approval with permit conditions as set forth in final Permit No. 1009-AOP-R29

Accessing the Permitting Decision and Response to Comments, if any:
<https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/downloads/WebDatabases/PermitsOnline/Air/1009-AOP-R29.pdf>.

Accessing the Statement of Basis:
<https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/downloads/WebDatabases/PermitsOnline/Air/1009-AOP-R29-SOB.pdf>.

The permitting decision is effective on the date stated in the attached Certificate of Service unless a Commission review has been properly requested under Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission's Administrative Procedures, 8 CAR pt. 11, within thirty (30) days after service of this decision.

The applicant or permittee and any other person submitting public comments on the record may request an adjudicatory hearing and Commission review of the final permitting decisions as provided under Subpart 6 of 8 CAR pt. 11. Such a request shall be in the form and manner required by 8 CAR § 11-603, including filing a written Request for Hearing with the

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

ee.arkansas.gov | 5301 Northshore Drive, North Little Rock, AR 72118 | 501.682.0744

Commission secretary at 3800 Richards Rd, North Little Rock, Arkansas 72117. If you have any questions about filing the request, please call the Commission at 501-682-7890.

This permit is your authority to construct, operate, and maintain the equipment and control apparatus as set forth in your application initially received on 7/21/2025.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Demetria Kimbrough". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being more prominent.

Demetria Kimbrough
Deputy Director, Office of Air Quality

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 Clean Harbors El Dorado, LLC, 309 American Circle, El Dorado, AR, 71730, on this 8th day of October, 2025.

Natasha Oates

Natasha Oates, Program Coordinator, Permits, Office
of Air Quality



DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

OPERATING AIR PERMIT

PERMIT NUMBER: 1009-AOP-R29

IS ISSUED TO:

Clean Harbors El Dorado, LLC
309 American Circle
El Dorado, AR 71730
Union County
AFIN: 70-00098

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:

September 18, 2024 AND September 17, 2029

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
Deputy Director, Office of Air Quality

October 8, 2025

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

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SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE:	Clean Harbors El Dorado, LLC
AFIN:	70-00098
PERMIT NUMBER:	1009-AOP-R29
FACILITY ADDRESS:	309 American Circle El Dorado, AR 71730
MAILING ADDRESS:	309 American Circle El Dorado, AR 71730
COUNTY:	Union County
CONTACT NAME:	Denise Matthews
CONTACT POSITION:	Environmental Compliance Manager
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	(870) 864-2282
REVIEWING ENGINEER:	Elliott Marshall
UTM North South (Y):	Zone 15: 3674169.25 m
UTM East West (X):	Zone 15: 534387.21 m

SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

Clean Harbors operates a hazardous waste treatment and storage facility located in El Dorado. The primary treatment process consists of incineration and some recycling activities. This permitting action is necessary to:

1. Add SN-24J, South Side Fire Pump Engine (175 HP) and associated NESHAP ZZZZ and NSPS IIII conditions.
2. Remove SN-24A, Fire Pump Generator Lister (44.25 HP)
3. Remove SN-24B, Fire Pump CAT 3208 (196 HP)

Permitted emissions are decreasing by 0.2 tpy PM/PM10/CO, 0.1 tpy SO₂/VOC, 1.7 tpy NO_X, and 0.01 tpy for: Fluorene, Phenanthrene, Single Organic HAP and Total Organic HAP.

Permitted emissions are increasing by 0.01 tpy for: Acetaldehyde, Acrolein and Formaldehyde.

Process Description

Fixed Incinerator Unit

Clean Harbors owns and operates an incineration system at their facility in El Dorado, Arkansas, to thermally treat hazardous, medical, and non-regulated wastes generated by other facilities. The incineration system (SN-01) consists of two rotary kilns, a Waste Fired Boiler (WFB), a Secondary Combustion Chamber (SCC), a gas conditioning system, and an air pollution control train. The second incineration system, Unit 44 (SN-44), consists of one rotary kiln, an SCC, a gas conditioning system and air pollution control train.

SN-01 - Wastes are fed to one of four primary feed locations: the two rotary kilns, the WFB, and the SCC. The purpose of the rotary kilns is to pre-process wastes before they are fed to the combustion system. The gases generated in the kilns are fed along with liquid and gaseous wastes to the SCC for thermal treatment. The WFB also receives liquid wastes for thermal treatment.

Combustion gases from the WFB and SCC are combined and routed through a saturator and two-parallel condensing towers for gas conditioning. The saturator rapidly cools the combustion gases as they exit the thermal treatment devices. The gas stream is then split and passes into the condensing towers where it is further cooled, condensing some of the moisture carried with the gases.

Once gas conditioning is complete, the gases from the two towers are combined and are routed to the air pollution control system, which consists of a High Energy Scrubber (HES) and a baghouse. After passing through the condensing towers, the gases are routed to the HES for removal of acid gases. The combustion gases are then reheated with a direct fired natural gas burner to prevent condensation of moisture on the filter bags. Once the temperature of the

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combustion gases is elevated above the dew point temperature, the combustion gases enter a fabric-filter baghouse for removal of PM, semi-volatile metals (LVM and low volatile metals (LVM). Activated carbon is introduced into the baghouse for control of dioxins/furans (D/F) and mercury. The treated combustion gases then pass through the induced draft fan and exit through the stack (SN-01). Cooling Tower SN-42 is for Incinerator SN-01.

SN-44 - Wastes are fed to one of two primary feed locations: the rotary kiln or the SCC. The gases generated in the kiln are fed along with liquid and gaseous wastes to the SCC for thermal treatment.

Combustion gases from the SCC are routed through a spray dryer for gas conditioning. The gases exit the spray dry into baghouse 1. The salt and fly ash collected from baghouse 1 is conveyed into an ash collection building and is discharged into lined roll-off bins. To improve working conditions inside the ash collection building, the air is vented from the building and controlled with a baghouse (SN-48). The spray dryer rapidly cools the combustion gases using lime, fresh water and scrubber blow down from both the existing incineration unit and the proposed unit. The spray dryer produces dry salt and solids generated from acid gas scrubbing in both the existing and new wet scrubbing units. The gas stream then passes into baghouse #1 for removal of the spray dried salt and solids. Carbon may be added to baghouse #1 to improve control of D/F and mercury.

The gases from baghouse #1 are routed through a saturator column and two parallel condenser towers for gas conditioning. The condensing towers act as the primary acid gas removal device. Lime and or caustic are added to the scrubbing solution to partially neutralize the acid gases as they are scrubbed from the gas stream. After passing through the condensing towers, the gases are routed through a demister to remove entrained droplets. The combustion gases are then reheated with a direct fired natural gas burner to raise the combustion gas temperature several degrees above its dew point. Once the temperature of the combustion gases is elevated above the dew point temperature, the combustion gases enter baghouse #2 for removal of PM, SVM, and LVM. Activated carbon is introduced into baghouse #2 for control of D/F and mercury. The treated combustion gases are then routed through an induced draft fan. Exiting the fan the gases are routed through a SCR DeNOx unit, where 19% aqueous ammonia solution is introduced to control NOx emissions. The treated combustion gases then exit through the stack (SN-44). Cooling tower SN-43 is for Incinerator SN-44.

As a precaution to thermal damage of scrubbing chambers and duct work due to unexpected loss of scrubbing solution, it is necessary to have emergency vents known as divert stacks. These stacks are normally closed, and the gases do not normally exit from them to the atmosphere. However, during times of excessive thermal build up in the scrubber (for purposes of this permit to be known as an operational divert stack event), it may be necessary for safety purposes to bypass the normal gas routing, and vent the gases to the atmosphere through the divert stacks. During such events, waste feed is ceased automatically while temperature is maintained to destroy residual organics.

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For routine maintenance operations, it is sometimes necessary to route gases to the atmosphere using the divert stacks (for purposes of this permit to be known as a maintenance divert stack event). No waste is fed during these maintenance operations. Procedures for operating the facility during these events are outlined by Plantwide Conditions #9 through #16.

Organic Liquid Storage Tanks

Waste organic liquids received at the facility are generally stored in above ground tanks. All tanks have fixed roofs with are connected to piping that routes emissions to incinerator (SN-01) and a new carbon filtration system. The carbon filtration system controls VOC/HAP emissions while the incinerator is not online. Tank 1 has been closed and removed. Tanks emissions are accounted for in SN-21.

On-Site Boilers

Clean Harbors uses two boilers (SN-50) which is fired with natural gas fuel and a waste-fired boiler (SN-08) to produce steam for use throughout the plant. Only SN-50 normally vents emissions directly to the atmosphere. The waste-fired boiler exhaust is normally vented into the fixed incinerator scrubbing system, but can vent to the atmosphere if the conditions of the air permit are met. When the waste-fired boiler does not burn natural gas and can exhaust directly to the atmosphere, its emissions are regulated under SN-01 of this permit.

Ground Water Recovery System

The site Clean Harbors currently occupies was previously the site of an oil refinery. Various operations at this site have contributed in ground water contamination. To recover and clean the contaminated ground water, Clean Harbors operates a ground water recovery system. The recovery system used to collect two (2) types of groundwater, high chloride and low chloride. Recovered ground water, which is high in chlorides removed as part of the cleanup process, is routed by piping to the quench and scrubber at the fixed incinerator unit (SN-01). All emissions associated with high chloride groundwater are accounted for SN-01. In addition, nine (9) solar sipper LNAPL recovery systems (Insignificant Activity) are used to remove LNAPL from low chloride groundwater areas. Clean Harbors no longer collects low chloride groundwater, however collects surface water from process areas and treats it with carbon at the wastewater treatment plant prior to discharge.

Ash Treatment Process and Metal Recovery Process

Ash generated by the two rotary kilns in the fixed incinerator unit (SN-01) and the new incineration system, Unit 44 (SN-44) discharges from the kilns into a water quench. It is removed from the water quench via ash drag systems, and then transported to an on-site treatment area (the ash solidification building). The ash solidification building is enclosed and controlled by a baghouse (SN-07). A metal recovery system is used to recycle the metal that has been processed through the kilns and nonregulated metals such as metal scraps and rinsed RCRA empty metal containers. The ash will still be transferred to the ash solidification building (Tank

111TNK566), the metal pieces will be sorted out of the tank and placed into a metal shredding unit. The metal shards are then removed from the shredder discharge with a magnetic separator and any residual ash generated from the shredding process is routed back into 111TNK566. The magnetically separated metal shards are conveyed to a trommel screen located in the metal recovery building. The trommel screen is equipped with water sprays to clean the remaining ash and debris from the surface of the metal shards. The clean metal shards are then loaded into bin trucks for recycle. The residual ash in the trommel screen rinse water is removed by settlement and filtration steps. The removed ash is then returned to 111TNK566 for processing. Any mist generated from the water sprays in the trommel screen is exhausted through a demister and then ducted to the solidification building where they will exhaust through a baghouse (SN-07).

The wet ash will have hydrated lime added to absorb excess moisture. Lime/cement kiln dust is added as absorbent. Emissions will be generated when the solidification agent is pneumatically delivered to the silo. These emissions will be controlled with bin vents (SN-18 and SN-47) on the silos. Emissions will also be generated during the solidification activities and the transfer from the solidification pit to the gondola (SN-48). Emissions associated with gondola transferring operations are controlled with a baghouse.

Brine Unit

Wastes containing chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds which are incinerated at this facility are broken into carbon dioxide (CO₂), water vapor, and acid gases such as hydrochloric acid (HCl). The incinerator air pollution control equipment removes the majority of the HCl. This process results in the production of calcium chloride (CaCl₂) in a liquid form referred to as “scrubber brine.” The calcium chloride and entrained particulates are recirculated in the control system until a predetermined specific gravity is achieved.

A portion of this solution is routed to the Brine Unit for recovery as 40% calcium chloride fluid via vacuum evaporation. Lime or NaSH, Na₂S, or similar sulfide compounds are used to treat the scrubber brine used to produce this product. The lime or NaSH react with any metals that may be in the scrubber brine. The resulting insoluble metal hydroxides or sulfides are removed by filtration. A small amount of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) may be produced in this process. The hydrogen sulfide is removed by a wet scrubber (SN-16) located on the batch tank vent. Other process equipment at the Brine Plant is addressed in the insignificant activities.

Stationary Internal Combustion Sources

Clean Harbors maintains eight emergency engines, two of which being firewater pump engines. All but SN-24F, SN-24G, and SN-24H are diesel internal combustion engines. SN-24F, SN-24G, and SN-24H are natural gas fired engines to supply emergency power to 204 Warehouse, Residue Building, and Crown Building respectively. They are addressed in SN-24.

Miscellaneous Sources

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Clean Harbors operates a 10,000 gallon diesel storage tank and dispenser unit (IA), a 550 gallon diesel storage tank (IA), a 1,000 gallon diesel storage tank (IA formerly SN-12), a 500 gal diesel storage tank for fire pump (IA), a 250 gal diesel storage tank at residue building (IA) and a 1,000 gallon gasoline tank (SN-11). These are all aboveground tanks.

Lime is received in bulk shipments by tank truck for use in the incinerator scrubber systems. The only time there are emissions is during the off loading of the lime into the batch tank. Emissions from the loading operation are controlled by baghouses (SN-09A, SN-09B and SN-20). From the lime batch tank, the lime slurry is pumped to a day tank from which the lime is fed to the scrubber.

Other miscellaneous sources include: drum sampling; drum filling and rinsing; waste repackaging; fugitive emissions from pumps, flanges and valves; tanker and railcar cleaning; railcar unloading; tanker loading and unloading; roll-off loading and unloading; vacuum truck loading; equipment and truck wash/decontamination; barrel crushing; empty drum storage; fugitive dust from unpaved and paved roads; railcar loading. These are addressed in SN-25, SN-53, SN-54 and SN-55.

Solvent Recovery System

Phase I was installed and operated to process n-methylpyrrolidone (NMP), a non-HAP organic solvent with low vapor pressure. Phase II was installed and operated to process organic solvents for recycle with a maximum vapor pressure of 6.159 psia at 65°F and includes HAP-containing solvents. The Phase I equipment included a vacuum pot-type solvent recovery system, a heat exchanger, and storage tanks. Phase I included two cooling towers (SN-35 and SN-36), Tanks 201 through 204 and Tanks 600-TNK-505 through 600-TNK-508 (SN-31). Phase II equipment included a thin film evaporator and two distillation columns (SN-37), three new waste solvent storage tanks at SN-31 (600-TNK-502 through 504), 23 new intermediate and product storage tanks at SN-31 (600-TNK-505 through 527), two cooling towers (SN-35 and SN-36), railcar loading (SN-38), drum filling (SN-39), tanker loading (SN-40), and fugitives emissions (SN-41).

Waste solvents are received in drums, totes, bulk tanker trucks or bulk rail and stored in Tanks 144-TNK-201 through 204 and 600-TNK-502 through 504. These tanks will normally vent to the secondary combustion chamber (SCC) but may be vented through dual carbon canisters in series when the SCC is not available. Up to 58,600 gallons of waste solvent are processed per day by transfer from the waste storage tanks to the vacuum pot, the thin film evaporator, or the distillation columns. The process emissions will normally be vented through the SCC but may be vented through the dual carbon canisters in series when the SCC is not operating. Intermediate and product solvent will be stored in Tanks 600-TNK-505 through 527. These tanks will vent directly to the SCC with carbon units used as backup when the SCC is not operating. The final product is either bulk loaded into a tank truck or railcar or pumped into drums for shipment to customers. Railcar loading is controlled with carbon canisters in series and tanker loading emissions are captured through a vapor balance system and sent back to the tanks being unloaded.

Lamp Recycling System

The lamp recycling system (SN-32) processes fluorescent lamps. The bulbs are crushed and separated into glass, end caps, and phosphor powder. Emissions from the bulb crusher are exhausted into a baghouse for particulate removal followed by a carbon absorber for mercury removal.

The facility has a pressure washer mounted on a trailer that is considered a mobile source.

Plastic Pail Production

Plastic pail production (SN-49A and SN-49B) operations consist of shredding, pelletizing, resin storage and injection molding. Particulate emissions are expected from the shredding operation (SN-49A) (Barrel Pumping Area). Drums may contain residues of organic liquid at the bottom of the plastic drums which result in VOC and HAP emissions. The pelletizing/injection molding operation (SN-49B) (Crown Building) produces particulate, VOC and HAP emissions. Drum throughput based on maximum equipment capacity. Clean Harbors will only process drums at SN-49 that contain or has contained waste from the approved El Dorado facility RCRA waste codes (see Appendix T).

Non-Hazardous Waste and Empty Drum Shredder

Non-hazardous waste and empty drum shredder (SN-52) is used to reduce volume of waste. Non-hazardous waste and drums which are RCRA empty are fed to the shredder. Non-Hazardous Waste includes both solids and liquids which also includes but is not limited to construction debris, cardboard boxes and wood pallets. The shredder and mixing pit are located in a partial enclosure. The shredder directly discharges shredded material into a mixing pit. Prior to mixing, if it necessary, absorbent (sawdust/wood chips) is added in the pit. Mixed waste is transferred into roll off containers for disposal. Clean Harbors will only process drums at SN-52 that contain or has contained waste from the approved El Dorado facility RCRA waste codes (see Appendix T).

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 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart Dc – Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units

Rules and Regulations
40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart Kb – National Emission Standards for Volatile Organic Liquids Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984
40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa – Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006
40 C.F.R. § 61 Subpart C – National Emission Standard for Beryllium
40 C.F.R. § 61 Subpart E – National Emission Standard for Mercury
40 C.F.R. § 61 Subpart V – National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)
40 C.F.R. § 61 Subpart FF – National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations
40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations
40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart OO – National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1
40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart PP – National Emission Standards for Containers
40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors
40 C.F.R. § 64 – Compliance Assurance Monitoring
40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart F – Protection of Stratospheric Ozone, Subpart F, Recycling and Emissions Reduction
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
40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart JJJJ – <i>Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines</i>
40 C.F.R. 63 Subpart ZZZZ – National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
40 C.F.R. 60 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.

Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
Total Allowable Emissions		PM	31.9	92.1
		PM ₁₀	21.3	66.7
		PM _{2.5}	-	See Note****
		SO ₂	92.3	95.2
		VOC	68.1	56.2
		CO	72.3	232.3
		NO _x	263.5	535.7
HAPs		Lead Compounds*	0.08	0.26
		Acetaldehyde	0.04	0.04
		Acrolein	0.04	0.04
		Acrylic Acid	0.01	0.01
		Antimony Compounds*	0.68	2.97
		Arsenic Compounds*	0.05	0.14
		Beryllium Compounds*	0.03	0.14
		Cadmium Compounds*	0.07	0.26
		Calcium cyanimide*	3.07	13.37
		Chlorine***	15.47	67.60
		Chromium Compounds*	0.04	0.14
		Cobalt Compounds*	1.09	4.71
		Cyanide Compounds*	3.07	13.37
		Dioxins/Furans*	1.07E-7	4.69E-7
		Fluorene*	0.08	0.08
		Formaldehyde	0.04	0.07
		Hydrazine	2.11	9.10
		Hydrochloric acid	15.92	69.58
		Hydrogen fluoride	6.89	30.10
		Manganese Compounds*	7.27	31.76
		Mercury Compounds*	0.06	0.16
		Methyl chloroform	16.23	18.82
		Methylene chloride	31.57	28.07
		Nickel Compounds*	2.59	11.27
		Phenanthrene*	0.08	0.08
		Phosphine	3.14	13.52
		Phosphorus*	3.07	13.37
		Propionaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Selenium Compounds*	5.59	24.42
		Tetrachloroethylene	5.36	14.67
		Titanium tetrachloride	3.14	13.52

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Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Single Organic HAP*	39.951	30.51
		Total Organic HAP*	41.58	34.50
Air Contaminants **		H ₂ S	0.1	0.1
		Ammonia	2.3	9.8
		Acetone	0.1	0.1
SN-01	Fixed Incinerator Unit	PM	6.7	29.3
		PM ₁₀	6.7	29.3
		SO ₂	45.0	59.0
		VOC	1.2	5.3
		CO	26.6	116.5
		NO _x	158.2	451.0
		Lead Compounds	0.0516 ^a	0.23 ^a
		Antimony Compounds	0.11	0.49
		Arsenic Compounds	0.0206 ^b	0.10 ^b
		Beryllium Compounds	0.0206 ^b	0.10 ^b
		Cadmium Compounds	0.0516 ^a	0.23 ^a
		Calcium cyanimide	1.221	5.35
		Chlorine	10.605 ^c	46.46 ^c
		Chromium Compounds	0.0206 ^b	0.10 ^b
		Cobalt Compounds	0.50	2.19
		Cyanide Compounds	1.221	5.35
		Dioxins/Furans	8.99E-8	3.94E-7
		Hydrazine	1.02	4.48
		Hydrochloric acid	10.918 ^c	47.83 ^c
		Hydrogen fluoride	6.22	27.25
		Manganese Compounds	6.68	29.26
		Mercury Compounds	0.029	0.13
		Methyl chloroform	1.221	5.35
		Methylene chloride	1.221	5.35
		Nickel Compounds	2.00	8.76
		Phosphine	1.221	5.35
		Phosphorus	1.221	5.35
		Selenium Compounds	5.00	21.90
		Tetrachloroethylene	1.221	5.35
		Titanium tetrachloride	1.221	5.35
		Single Organic HAP	1.221	5.35
		Total Organic HAP	1.221	5.35
SN-07	Solidification Building	PM	1.9	8.0
		PM ₁₀	1.9	8.0

Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
SN-08	Waste Fired Boiler (Natural Gas Only)	PM	0.5	2.2
		PM ₁₀	0.5	2.2
		SO ₂	0.1	0.2
		VOC	0.4	1.6
		CO	5.5	23.9
		NO _x	6.5	28.4
		Lead Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Arsenic	0.01	0.01
		Beryllium	0.0001	0.01
		Cadmium	0.001	0.01
		Chromium	0.001	0.01
		Cobalt	0.01	0.01
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Manganese	0.01	0.01
		Mercury	0.01	0.01
		Nickel	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Selenium	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.12	0.52
		Total Organic HAP	0.13	0.55
SN-09A	Lime Silo Bin Vent	PM	1.5	0.7 ^d
		PM ₁₀	1.0	0.5 ^d
SN-09B	Lime Silo Bin Vent	PM	1.5	0.7 ^d
		PM ₁₀	1.0	0.5 ^d
SN-11	Gasoline Storage Tank	VOC	6.7	0.4
		Single HAP	0.99	0.06
		Total HAP	1.66	0.11
SN-16	Brine Reactor Vessel	H ₂ S	0.1	0.1
SN-18 & SN-47	Solidification Silo Bin Vent	PM	0.8	0.3
		PM ₁₀	0.5	0.2
SN-20	Lime Perma Batch Tank	PM	0.2	0.7
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.7
SN-21	Organic Liquid Waste Tanks	VOC	1.0	2.0
		Methyl chloroform	0.46	0.89
		Methylene chloride	0.97	1.90
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.09	0.18
		Single Organic HAP	0.97	1.91
		Total Organic HAP	0.97	1.91
SN-24A	Fire Pump Generator Lister (44.25 HP)	Removed upon permit issuance.		

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Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
SN-24B	Fire Pump CAT 3208 (196HP)	Removed upon permit issuance.		
SN-24C	Generator Kohler 200ROZ (275 HP)	PM	0.6	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.6	0.2
		SO ₂	0.6	0.2
		VOC	0.7	0.2
		CO	1.9	0.5
		NO _x	8.5	2.2
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
SN-24D	Generator CAT 3412-SR4 (805 HP)	PM	0.6	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.6	0.2
		SO ₂	0.3	0.1
		VOC	0.6	0.2
		CO	4.8	1.2
		NO _x	18.1	4.6
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.02	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.03	0.01
SN-24E	Unit 44 Generator (755 HP)	PM	0.3	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.3	0.1
		SO ₂	0.3	0.1
		VOC	0.5	0.2
		CO	4.4	1.1
		NO _x	8.0	2.0
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.02	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.03	0.01
SN-24F	Emergency Generator 204 Warehouse (149 HP)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.4	0.1
		CO	1.4	0.4
		NO _x	0.7	0.2
		Single Organic HAP	0.03	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.04	0.01

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Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
SN-24G	T2 Center Room Generator (62.6 HP)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	3.8	1.0
		NO _x	0.6	0.2
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.04	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.06	0.02
SN-24H	Emergency Generator at Crown Building (155 HP)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.4	0.1
		CO	1.4	0.4
		NO _x	0.7	0.2
		Acetaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Acrolein	0.01	0.01
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.04
		Methylene Chloride	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.04
		Total Organic HAP	0.02	0.06
SN-24I	Emergency Fire Pump at 10-day yard (275 HP)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.2	0.1
		VOC	0.3	0.1
		CO	1.6	0.4
		NO _x	3.0	0.8
		Acetaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Acrolein	0.01	0.01
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.01	0.01

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Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
SN-24J	South Side Fire Pump Engine (175 HP)	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.4	0.1
		VOC	0.5	0.2
		CO	1.1	0.3
		NO _x	1.2	0.3
		Acetaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Acrolein	0.01	0.01
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
SN-25	Plant Fugitives	PM	6.6	8.0
		PM ₁₀	1.4	1.6
		VOC	15.4	10.8
		Chlorine	0.02	0.07
		Hydrazine	0.02	0.07
		Hydrochloric acid	0.02	0.07
		Hydrogen fluoride	0.02	0.07
		Methyl chloroform	0.02	0.07
		Methylene chloride	0.45	2.47
		Phosphine	0.02	0.07
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.05	0.24
		Titanium tetrachloride	0.02	0.07
		Single Organic HAP	0.62	3.15
		Total Organic HAP	0.62	3.15
SN-31	Solvent Recovery System Storage Tanks	VOC	5.2	0.7
		Methyl chloroform	2.43	0.32
		Methylene chloride	5.14	0.66
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.40	0.06
		Single Organic HAP	5.14	0.66
		Total Organic HAP	5.14	0.66
SN-32	Lamp Recycling System	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		Mercury	0.000013	0.000057
SN-35	Solvent Recovery System Cooling Tower	PM	0.3	1.4
		PM ₁₀	0.3	1.4
SN-36	Solvent Recovery System Cooling Tower	PM	0.3	1.4
		PM ₁₀	0.3	1.4

Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
SN-37	Solvent Recovery System Process Emissions	VOC	5.9	2.2
		Methyl chloroform	2.77	1.00
		Methylene chloride	5.88	2.11
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.46	0.16
		Single Organic HAP	5.88	2.11
		Total Organic HAP	5.88	2.11
SN-38	Solvent Recovery System Railcar Loading	VOC	0.9	0.2
		Methyl chloroform	0.41	0.08
		Methylene chloride	0.87	0.16
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.07	0.02
		Single Organic HAP	0.87	0.16
		Total Organic HAP	0.87	0.16
SN-39	Solvent Recovery System Drum Filling	VOC	4.0	0.4
		Methyl chloroform	1.87	0.19
		Methylene chloride	3.97	0.40
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.31	0.04
		Single Organic HAP	3.97	0.40
		Total Organic HAP	3.97	0.40
SN-40	Solvent Recovery System Tanker Loading	VOC	10.9	5.6
		Methyl chloroform	5.10	2.62
		Methylene chloride	10.83	5.56
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.85	0.42
		Single Organic HAP	10.83	5.56
		Total Organic HAP	10.83	5.56
SN-41	Solvent Recovery System Fugitive	VOC	0.1	0.1
		Methyl chloroform	0.01	0.01
		Methylene chloride	0.01	0.02
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.02
		Total Organic HAP	0.01	0.02
SN-42	Cooling Tower for SN-01	PM	3.4	14.9
		PM ₁₀	0.6	2.3
SN-43	Cooling Tower for SN-44	PM	0.3	1.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
SN-44	Fixed Incinerator Unit 44	PM	0.6	2.5
		PM ₁₀	0.6	2.5
		SO ₂	45.0	35.0
		VOC	1.9	8.1
		CO	18.3	80.1
		NO _x	56.2	38.0
		Lead Compounds	0.0016 ^a	0.007 ^a
		Antimony Compounds	0.57	2.48

Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Arsenic Compounds	0.0036 ^b	0.016 ^b
		Beryllium Compounds	0.0036 ^b	0.016 ^b
		Cadmium Compounds	0.0016 ^a	0.007 ^a
		Calcium Cyanimide	1.84	8.02
		Chlorine	4.79 ^c	20.99 ^c
		Chromium Compounds	0.0036 ^b	0.016 ^b
		Cobalt Compounds	0.57	2.50
		Cyanide Compounds	1.84	8.02
		Dioxins/Furans	1.701E-8	7.451E-8
		Hydrazine	1.02	4.47
		Hydrochloric acid	4.93 ^c	21.60 ^c
		Hydrogen fluoride	0.60	2.70
		Manganese Compounds	0.57	2.48
		Mercury Compounds	0.002	0.006
		Methyl chloroform	1.84	8.02
		Methylene chloride	1.84	8.02
		Nickel Compounds	0.57	2.49
		Phosphine	1.84	8.02
		Phosphorus	1.84	8.02
		Selenium Compounds	0.57	2.50
		Tetrachloroethylene	1.84	8.02
		Titanium tetrachloride	1.84	8.02
		Single Organic HAP	1.84	8.02
		Total Organic HAP	1.84	8.02
		Ammonia**	2.3	9.8
SN-45	Fuel Storage Tank	VOC	0.1	0.1
		Single HAP	0.01	0.01
		Total HAP	0.01	0.01
SN-46	Gondola Transferring Operations	PM	2.6	11.3
		PM ₁₀	1.5	6.2
SN-48	Ash Collection Building	PM	1.8	7.6
		PM ₁₀	1.8	7.6
SN-49A	Plastic Pail Production - Shredder with Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.9	3.8
		Chlorine	0.01	0.01
		Hydrazine	0.01	0.01
		Hydrochloric acid	0.01	0.01
		Hydrogen fluoride	0.01	0.01
		Methyl chloroform	0.02	0.06
		Methylene chloride	0.03	0.12
		Phosphine	0.01	0.01
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.01	0.02

Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Titanium tetrachloride	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.03	0.12
		Total Organic HAP	0.85	3.73
SN-49B	Plastic Pail Production – Pelletizer and Injection Molding	PM	0.2	0.7
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.7
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Acrolein	0.01	0.01
		Acetaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Acrylic Acid	0.01	0.01
		Propionaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
		Acetone**	0.1	0.1
SN-50	400 hp Boiler (18.0 MMBtu/hr, Natural Gas Fired)	PM	0.2	0.6
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.5
		CO	1.5	6.5
		NO _x	1.8	7.8
		Lead Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Arsenic Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Beryllium Compounds	0.001	0.01
		Cadmium Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Chromium Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Cobalt Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Manganese Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Mercury Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Nickel Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Selenium Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.04	0.14
		Total Organic HAP	0.04	0.15
SN-52	Non-Hazardous Waste and Empty Drum Shredder	PM	0.3	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.3	0.1
		VOC	2.5	10.9
		Chlorine	0.01	0.02
		Hydrazine	0.01	0.02
		Hydrochloric acid	0.01	0.02
		Hydrogen fluoride	0.01	0.02
		Methyl chloroform	0.04	0.16
		Methylene chloride	0.08	0.33

Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Phosphine	0.01	0.02
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.01	0.04
		Titanium tetrachloride	0.01	0.02
		Single Organic HAP	0.08	0.33
		Total Organic HAP	0.14	0.59
SN-53	Tank Transfer	VOC	6.0	0.3
		Chlorine	0.01	0.01
		Hydrazine	0.01	0.01
		Hydrochloric acid	0.01	0.01
		Hydrogen fluoride	0.01	0.01
		Methyl chloroform	0.01	0.01
		Methylene chloride	0.18	0.04
		Phosphine	0.01	0.01
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.01	0.01
		Titanium tetrachloride	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	5.97	0.3
		Total Organic HAP	5.97	0.3
SN-54	Drum Pumping	VOC	0.4	1.5
		Chlorine	0.01	0.03
		Hydrazine	0.01	0.03
		Hydrochloric acid	0.01	0.03
		Hydrogen fluoride	0.01	0.03
		Methyl chloroform	0.01	0.03
		Methylene chloride	0.05	0.9
		Phosphine	0.01	0.03
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.01	0.09
		Titanium tetrachloride	0.01	0.03
		Single Organic HAP	0.33	1.44
		Total Organic HAP	0.33	1.44
SN-55	Railcar Loading & Unloading	VOC	0.9	0.2
		Chlorine	0.01	0.01
		Hydrazine	0.01	0.01
		Hydrochloric acid	0.01	0.01
		Hydrogen fluoride	0.01	0.01
		Methyl chloroform	0.01	0.01
		Methylene chloride	0.03	0.02
		Phosphine	0.01	0.01
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.01	0.01
		Titanium tetrachloride	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.87	0.13
		Total Organic HAP	0.87	0.13

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

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

***Included in HCl total.

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

- a. Combined limits for lead and cadmium at SN-01 and SN-44.
- b. Combined limits for arsenic, beryllium, and chromium at SN-01 and SN-44.
- c. Combined limit of 32 ppm for chlorine and hydrogen chloride emissions at SN-01 and 21 ppm for SN-44, expressed as chloride equivalent.
- d. Combined yearly limits for PM and PM₁₀ at SN-09A and SN-09B

SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

Permit 249-A was issued to Pollution Controls, Inc. on June 19, 1974. This is the initial permit for construction of this facility.

Permit 249-A(Modification) was issued on September 13, 1976 to update scrubber operation at the facility.

Permit 461-A was issued to ENSCO on December 1, 1977. This permit allowed for the installation and operation of equipment designed for the incineration of drummed solids, semi-solids, and liquids such as PCB impregnated capacitors.

Permit 509-A was issued to ENSCO on August 1, 1978. This allowed for construction of a waste destruction system to handle NaK by reacting it with steam.

Permit 249-A(Modification) was issued to Ensco on July 24, 1981. This permit revised the design of the system to update the existing control equipment at the facility.

Permit 249-AR-3 was issued to Ensco, Inc. on March 25, 1983. This allowed for installation of a waste fuel fired boiler.

Permit 754-A was issued to ENSCO, Inc. on May 8, 1985. It allowed for construction and operation of a mobile incinerator, the MWP-2000 (SN-02).

Permit 1009-A was issued to ENSCO, Inc., on August 15, 1990. This permit consolidated permits 249-AR-3, 461-A, 509-A, and 754-A.

Permit 1009-AR-1 was issued to ENSCO, Inc., on June 9, 1992. This permit added a residue treatment facility which removed ferrous metals from the incinerator ash and also added the lime silo. Also, this permit removed a CEM requirement for SO₂ because the moisture content of the stack gases was greater than existing CEMs were able to overcome.

Permit 1009-AR-2 was issued to ENSCO, Inc., on May 5, 1993. This permit adjusted the emission values for NO_x. Because of this increase, CEMs were added to measure NO_x in the incinerator stacks.

Permit 1009-AR-3 was issued to ENSCO, Inc., on October 8, 1993. This permit allowed addition of a storage silo and changes to the ferrous metal recovery system. ENSCO also permitted previously unpermitted storage tanks.

Permit 1009-AR-4 was issued to Ensco, Inc., on November 16, 1993. This permit allowed for installation of the lime batch tank.

Permit 1009-AR-5 was issued to Ensco, Inc., on May 25, 1994. This permit allowed the installation of a baghouse to replace a wet scrubber on the lime handling system.

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Permit 1009-AR-5 was transferred to Teris, L.L.C., on July 25, 2001.

Permit 1009-AOP-R0 was issued to Teris, L.L.C. on May 1, 2002. This was the initial Title V permit for this facility.

Permit 1009-AOP-R0 was administratively amended on October 9, 2002. This amendment added a 5,000 gallon Sulfuric Acid Storage Tank to the Insignificant Activities List.

Permit 1009-AOP-R1 was issued to Teris, L.L.C. on September 10, 2003. This permit allowed for replacement of a heat exchanger on SN-01 with a direct-fired natural gas heater. Emissions from the combustion of natural gas were routed through the existing SN-01 stack. This resulted in the addition of 0.4 tpy of PM/PM₁₀, 0.1 tpy of SO₂, 0.3 tpy of VOC, 3.7 tpy of CO, and 4.4 tpy of NO_x.

Permit 1009-AOP-R2 was issued on September 23, 2005. This minor modification allowed for installation of an Aerosol Processing Machine (APM), a Solvent Recovery Process (with package units) (SRP), a Refrigerant Reclaim Process, and a Refrigerant Reclaim Process Boiler. The APM (SN-27) is used to recover metals for recycling from aerosol cans and paint cans. The off-gasses of the APM are normally routed to the existing Secondary Combustion Chamber to destroy any combustibles. Under special operation conditions where paint cans are being crushed and off-gas flows are minuscule, the off-gasses were routed through an Activated Carbon Unit included with the APM. VOC emissions were 0.2 tons per year. The SRP (SN-28) was a distillation process which was used to reclaim halogenated type solvents. The non-condensable off-gasses of the SRP were routed to the existing Secondary Combustion Chamber to destroy any combustibles. When gases cannot be routed to the SCC, the condenser overhead gases will be routed to an Activated Carbon Unit included with the SRP. Emissions for this Unit were 0.21 tons per year of Non-VOC Refrigerant and 0.21 tons per year of Methylene Chloride (which is a HAP, but not a VOC). The Refrigerant Reclaim Process (SN-29) and a Refrigerant Reclaim Process Boiler (SN-30) were limited to non-VOC and non-HAP refrigerants, but were subject to 40 C.F.R. § 82, Subpart F. The permit included VOC and HAP emissions to account for trace contaminants in the refrigerants.

Permit 1009-AOP-R3 was issued on August 15, 2008. This permitting action was necessary to renew the facility's Title V air permit; update the MACT EEE requirements; add the operational limits established during the comprehensive performance test; increase the feed capacity from 42,410 lb/hr to 53,320 lb/hr; decrease the destruction and removal efficiency at SN-01 for organic HAPs (excluding dioxins and furans) from 99.999% to 99.998% based on testing; update the Cl₂ and HCl rates at SN-01 to coincide with MACT EEE; remove the following sources: SN-02, SN-05, SN-06, SN-10, SN-14, SN-28, SN-29, and SN-30, a 1.0 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired boiler at SN-22, Tanks 98, 99, 100, 510, and 543 at SN-21, Kiln #3 from the permit since this source was removed from the site, sulfuric acid tank from the insignificant activities list, and the lime storage silo from the insignificant activities list since this source vents to SN-01; remove the hazardous waste derived fuel burning operating scenario for SN-04; increase gasoline throughput at SN-11; increase diesel throughput at SN-12; add a new 500 gallon diesel storage tank to SN-12; transfer SN-13 and SN-15 to the insignificant activities list; increase the control

efficiency of the carbon canisters at SN-21 based on a verbal statement from the carbon manufacturer; specify the use of carbon canisters at SN-25 Tanker Loading/Unloading (Tank Transfer); specify the use of carbon tank at SN-25 Drum Pumping; replace the HAP content limits with a TLV table; add and update various compliance mechanisms in the permit; and permit Phase I of a Solvent Recovery Plant which will include a vacuum pot-type solvent recovery system, a heat exchanger, and four storage tanks (SN-31, 600-TNK-501 through 600-TNK-504). The total permitted annual emission rate limit increases associated with this modification included: 0.067 tons per year (tpy) beryllium compounds, 3.01 tpy calcium cyanamide, 94.51 tpy chlorine, 2.24 tpy cyanide compounds, 2.24 tpy hydrazine, 2.24 tpy phosphine, 2.18 tpy phosphorus, 1.41 tpy tetrachloroethylene, 2.24 tpy titanium tetrachloride, and 4.26 to 19.98 tpy single organic HAP. The total permitted annual emission rate limit decreases associated with this modification include: 109.0 tpy PM, 123.2 tpy PM₁₀, 57.3 tpy SO₂, 18.1 tpy VOC, 4.1 tpy CO, 197.9 tpy NO_x, 0.13 tpy antimony compounds, 5.95 tpy arsenic compounds, 2.94 tpy cadmium compounds, 2.49 tpy caprolactam dust, 2.49 tpy caprolactam vapor, 25.16 tpy chromium compounds, 0.67 tpy cobalt compounds, 59.59 tpy hydrochloric acid, 7.26 tpy hydrogen fluoride, 85.81 tpy lead compounds, 4.38 tpy manganese compounds, 5.04 tpy mercury compounds, 2.92 tpy methyl chloroform, 1.19 tpy methylene chloride, 43.41 tpy nickel compounds, 8.67 tpy selenium compounds, 0.1 tpy NaOH, 0.1 tpy NaSH, 22.71 tpy refrigerant (non-VOC), and 578.7 tpy total organic HAP.

Permit 1009-AOP-R4 was issued on January 7, 2009. This permitting action was necessary to install a Lamp Recycling System (SN-32) to process fluorescent lamps. The total permitted annual emission rate limit increases associated with this modification included: 0.1 tons per year (tpy) PM/PM₁₀ and 0.000057 tpy mercury.

Permit 1009-AOP-R5 was issued on April 6, 2009. This permitting action was necessary to address the applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. §63.1219; limit the liquid boiler (SN-01) recovered energy utilization rate; update the description of the Organic Liquid Waste Tanks (SN-21); and correct the NSPS applicability of the Organic Liquid Waste Tanks (SN-21) to 40 C.F.R. § 60, Subpart Kb. The total permitted annual emission rate limit decreases associated with this modification included: 4.5 tons per year (tpy) PM/PM₁₀, 0.01 tpy lead compounds, 0.01 tpy cadmium compounds, 65.31 tpy chlorine, and 67.27 tpy hydrogen chloride.

Permit 1009-AOP-R6 was issued on July 6, 2009. This permitting action was necessary to increase the permitted throughput of the Organic Liquid Waste Tanks (SN-21) from 5,164,590 gallons per year to 10,000,000 gallons per year. The total permitted annual emission rate limit increases associated with this modification included: 0.3 tons per year (tpy) VOC, 0.3 tpy methylene chloride, 0.3 tpy single organic HAP, and 0.3 tpy total organic HAP.

Permit 1009-AOP-R7 was issued on July 16, 2010. This permitting action was necessary to: install a non-hazardous waste shredder (SN-33); increase the throughput at SN-25 of the tanker and railcar cleaning from 400 tanker trucks/yr to 750 tanker trucks/yr, the amount of loading tankers pumped from 600 tankers/yr to 1,200 tankers/yr, the gallons of vacuum truck loading from 156,000 gal/yr to 500,000 gal/yr, and the miles of 18-wheeler traffic on paved roads from 1,660 miles/yr to 2,100 miles/yr; update the road emission calculations based on an adjusted

vehicle weight at SN-25; permit railcar loading operations at SN-25; replace the 84 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired boiler (SN-04) with a 33.75 MMBtu/hr natural gas/diesel fired boiler (SN-34); correct the vapor pressure limit at SN-21; and permit Phase 2 of the Solvent Recovery System: install 3 new waste solvent storage tanks at SN-31 (600-TNK-502 through 504); install 23 new intermediate and product storage tanks at SN-31 (600-TNK-505 through 527); permit existing tanks 144-TNK-201 through 204 under SN-31 instead of SN-21; install a thin film evaporator and two distillation columns (SN-37); install two cooling towers (SN-35 and SN-36); install railcar loading (SN-38), drum filling (SN-39), and tanker loading (SN-40); permit fugitive emissions (SN-41); increase the vapor pressure limit for materials processed; and permit the processing of HAP-containing materials. The total permitted annual emission rate limit changes associated with this modification included: 2.6 tons per year (tpy) PM, 7.4 tpy PM₁₀, 39.0 tpy SO₂, 9.0 tpy VOC, -18.5 tpy CO, -41.8 tpy NO_x, 0.01 tpy lead compounds, 0.01 tpy arsenic compounds, 0.01 tpy beryllium compounds, 0.01 tpy cadmium compounds, 0.01 tpy chromium compounds, 0.01 tpy cobalt compounds, 0.01 tpy manganese compounds, 0.01 tpy mercury compounds, 5.6 tpy methyl chloroform, 8.11 tpy methylene chloride, 0.01 tpy nickel compounds, 0.01 tpy selenium compounds, 2.77 tpy tetrachloroethylene, 10.28 tpy single organic HAP, and 10.36 tpy total organic HAP.

Permit 1009-AOP-R8 was issued on March 17, 2011. This permitting action was necessary to remove Cyclone #1 from Kiln #1 at SN-01 and reduce the semivolatile and low volatile metals feed rate limits to correspond with the data in lieu of the initial comprehensive performance test submitted in October 2008. The total permitted annual emission rate limits did not change with this modification.

Permit 1009-AOP-R9 was issued on November 15, 2011. This permitting action was necessary to permit a metal recovery system at SN-07 to recycle the metal that has been processed through the kilns. The emissions exhaust through the existing baghouse at SN-07. The total permitted annual emission rate limits did not change with this minor modification.

Permit 1009-AOP-R10 was issued on November 1, 2012. This permitting action was necessary to increase the SO₂ and NO_x emission limits for the incineration system at SN-01, permit the waste-fired boiler (SN-08) for 8,760 hours per year of operation, remove the waste oil tank SN-19, add a 10,000 gal diesel storage tank and dispenser unit as a Group A-3 Insignificant Activity, remove diesel as a fuel for SN-34, revise the operational limits for SN-01 based on the Comprehensive Performance Test (maximum temperatures, scrubber parameters, federate content limits, etc.), remove SN-03 and SN-23 water treatment processes, and add surface water treatment to insignificant activities. The total permitted annual emission rate associated with this modification increased by 0.2 tpy PM/PM₁₀, 324.6 tpy NO_x, 23.6 tpy CO, and 1.4 tpy VOC. The permitted emissions are also being decreased by 1.2 tpy SO₂.

Permit 1009-AOP-R11 was issued December 26, 2013. This permitting action renewed the facility's Title V air permit, added fixed incinerator Unit 44 (SN-44), added cooling towers for incinerators (SN-42 (existing) and SN-43), updated organic HAP emissions based on 61,025 lb/hr waste feed for SN-01, modified SN-09 to SN-09A and SN-09B (previously SN-17) and increased throughput, moved emergency generator (SN-24 A, B, C and D) from Insignificant

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Activities and added new emergency generator (SN-24E), updated the number of tanks, modified the throughput for SN-21 due to expansion and removed SN-501, SN-545, and SN-607, updated emission calculations and modified the throughput for SN-25 due to expansion, added bulk solid mixing backup carbon filter and filter aid loading operation as Group A-13 Insignificant Activities, moved SN-22 Brine Plant Sources to an Insignificant Activity and added carbon canisters to SN-39 Solvent Recovery System Drum Filling to reduce VOC and HAP emissions. The total permitted annual emission rate associated with this modification increased by 9.2 tpy PM, 35.4 tpy SO₂, 15.5 tpy VOC, 80.2 tpy CO, 39.6 tpy NO_x, and 0.02 tpy Lead. All permitted HAPs increased with the addition of 0.02 tpy Fluorene and 0.02 tpy Phenanthrene. The Single Organic HAP increased by 13.15 tpy and Total Organic HAP increased by 13.16 tpy. The permitted emissions are also being decreased by 1.3 tpy PM₁₀.

Permit 1009-AOP-R12 was issued December 10, 2014 – This permit routed emissions from SN-21 Organic Liquid Waste Tanks to SN-01 Fixed Incinerator Unit and installed a new carbon filtration system on SN-21 for when emissions are not routed to SN-01. SN-21, Tank 1, was removed from the permit. The total permitted annual emission rate associated with this modification decreased by 0.04 tons per year (tpy) Methyl Chloroform, 0.10 tpy Methylene Chloride, 0.02 tpy Tetrachloroethylene, 0.01 tpy Single Organic HAP, and 0.01 tpy Total Organic HAP.

Permit 1009-AOP-R13 was issued May 5, 2016. This permitting action increased the size of the engine at SN-24, increased the hourly rate of NO_x for SN-44 and revised the annual emission rates at SN-09A and SN-09B, removed SN-17, changed opacity limit of SN-24, added two insignificant activities, changed throughput limit of SN-25, and added 40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart DDDDD conditions for SN-34. The total permitted annual emission rate associated with this modification changed as follows: -0.7 tons per year (tpy) PM, -0.5 tpy PM₁₀, +0.2 tpy VOC, +0.2 tpy CO, and -0.1 tpy NO_x.

Permit 1009-AOP-R14 was issued November 14, 2016. This permitting action added a fuel storage tank for SN-44 start up (SN-45), a gondola transferring operation (SN-46), and a solidification silo bin vent (SN-47). The process description was updated to specify medical waste incineration, as the facility is considered an existing medical waste incineration facility. Permitted PM emissions increased by 11.4 tpy, PM₁₀ emissions increased by 6.3 tpy, and permitted VOC emissions increased by 0.1 tpy.

Permit 1009-AOP-R15 was issued August 3, 2017. This permitting action added an alternate demonstration of compliance with the opacity limits for SN-01 and SN-44. The facility will demonstrate opacity compliance using either the continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) or the continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS). The total permitted emissions remained unchanged.

Permit 1009-AOP-R16 was issued February 13, 2018. In accordance with Specific Condition 155 of permit 1009-AOP-R15, the facility submitted 6 months of hourly NO_x monitoring data and an evaluation of the NO_x permit limit for SN-44. The unit is in compliance with the permitted emission rates and did not request a revision to the limits. In addition, operational

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limits for SN-01 have been revised as a result of the Comprehensive Performance Test (CPT) that was performed in 2016. The total permitted emissions remained unchanged.

Permit 1009-AOP-R17 was issued February 1, 2019. This permitting action renewed the facility's Title V air permit. There were no process or equipment changes. Hours of operation for SN-24B Fire Pump were increased to 500 hrs/yr. The total permitted emission changes were due to calculation corrections and rounding.

The permitted emission increases included 0.8 tpy PM, 0.5 tpy PM₁₀, 1.0 tpy VOC, 0.3 tpy CO, 1.2 tpy NO_x, 0.04 tpy Chlorine, 0.01 tpy Chromium, 0.05 tpy Florene, 0.04 tpy Hydrazine, 0.04 Hydrochloric acid, 0.04 Hydrogen fluoride, 0.57 tpy Methyl chloroform, 1.17 tpu Methylene chloride, 0.05 tpy Phenanthrene, 0.04 tpy Phosphine, 0.12 tpy Tetrachloroethylene, 0.04 Titanium tetrachloride, 4.75 tpy Single Organic HAP and 4.76 tpy Total Organic HAP. The permitted emission decreases included 14.54 tpy Manganese.

Permit 1009-AOP-R18 was issued May 8, 2019. This permitting action allowed for low levels of VOC/HAP (PID detection at 500 ppm) material to be processed at the non-hazardous waste shredder (SN-33). The emissions for the non-hazardous waste shredder (SN-33) will be combined into the Plant Fugitives (SN-25) emission bubble. There were no increases in total permitted VOC/HAP emissions. The total permitted PM/PM₁₀ emission decreases were due to calculation rounding. The permitted emission decreases included 0.1 tpy of PM/PM₁₀.

Permit 1009-AOP-R19 was issued September 5, 2019. This modification allowed the revision of Subpart EEE operational limits specified in the current permit (Plantwide Conditions 150-182) with newly developed values based on the latest Comprehensive Performance Test (CPT) performed on SN-44 in 2018 and 2019. The facility also submitted an administrative amendment which added a 550 gallon diesel tank as an A-3 Insignificant Activity. The facility submitted a second administrative amendment which added two diesel tanks (1,000 gallons and 500 gallons, respectively), currently permitted as SN-12, to the Insignificant Activities, Group A-3 list. The total permitted emission decreases included 0.1 tpy VOC, 0.01 Single HAP and 0.01 Total HAP.

Permit 1009-AOP-R20 was issued February 12, 2020. This modification added a baghouse to the Ash Collection Building (SN-48) to aid fugitive emission reduction and improve working conditions. The facility also submitted a request to perform waste repackaging at Building G on a temporary basis. The Building G drum filling/waste repackaging is limited to a throughput of 807,750 gal, and must be concluded by March 18, 2020. Plantwide Condition #10 was removed. Plantwide Condition #11 was updated to 12-month rolling total. The total permitted emission increases included 7.6 tpy PM/PM₁₀.

Permit 1009-AOP-R21 was issued August 19, 2020. The minor modification added Plastic Pail Production (SN-49) that will recycle used plastic drums and produce plastic pails. Overall permitted emissions increased by 0.3 tpy PM/PM₁₀, 3.7 tpy VOC, 3.68 tpy Total Organic HAP and 0.1 tpy Acetone.

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Permit 1009-AOP-R22 was issued March 17, 2021. The minor modification included the following:

- Removed 33.75 MMBTU/hr Boiler (SN-34) – Replaced with Alternate Operating Scenario for SN-50 and SN-51
- Added 400HP (18 MMBtu/hr) Boiler (SN-50)
- Added 200HP (9 MMBtu/hr) Boiler (SN-51)
- Changed Plastic Pail Production (SN-49) into two operations – Shredding (SN-49A) and Pelletizing/Injection Molding (SN-49B) - This source will only accept drums from the approved El Dorado facility RCRA waste codes
- Increased annual drum throughput for SN-49A and SN-49B from 350,400 to 963,600.
- Removed the non-hazardous shredder (formerly SN-33) from SN-25
- Added Non-Hazardous Waste Solids and Empty Drum Shredder (SN-52) and increased annual debris and waste throughput from 75,200 tons to 90,000 tons - This source will only accept drums from the approved El Dorado facility RCRA waste codes

Overall permitted emissions increased by 0.2 tpy PM₁₀, 11.2 tpy VOC, 0.02 tpy Chlorine, 0.02 tpy Hydrazine, 0.02 tpy Hydrochloric Acid, 0.02 tpy Hydrogen Fluoride, 0.16 tpy Methyl Chloroform, 0.32 tpy Methylene Chloride, 0.02 tpy Phosphine, 0.04 tpy Tetrachloroethylene, 0.02 tpy Titanium Tetrachloride, 0.61 tpy Single Organic HAPs and 0.61 tpy Total Organic HAPs.

Permit 1009-AOP-R23 was issued November 9, 2021. The minor modification added a new natural gas emergency generator (SN-24F). Specific Conditions for 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ were also added for SN-24F. Updated SN-52 Non-Hazardous Waste Solids and Empty Drum Shredder Specific Conditions #201 and #202 per facility request. Overall permitted emissions increased by 0.1 tpy PM/PM₁₀, 0.1 tpy SO₂, 0.1 tpy VOC, 0.4 tpy CO, 0.2 NO_x, 0.01 tpy Single Organic HAPs and 0.01 tpy Total Organic HAPs.

Permit 1009-AOP-R24 was issued November 9, 2021. This modification was necessary to:

- Add the capability to shred containers holding non-hazardous liquids to SN-52 Non-Hazardous Waste Solids and Empty Drum Shredder.
- Add (RCRA) drum rinse operations to SN-25 Plant Fugitives. The drum rinse operation was added to the current drum filling operation. The combined limit did not result in an increase in emissions.
- Revise emission calculations based on mass balance and update annual throughput of non-hazardous waste at SN-52 Non-Hazardous Waste Solids and Empty Drum Shredder. The shredder enclosure changed from total enclosed to partial enclosed. Updated source description of SN-52 to Non-Hazardous Waste and Empty Drum Shredder. Non-Hazardous Waste includes both solids and liquids.

Overall permitted emissions decreased by 0.5 tpy PM/PM₁₀, 0.4 tpy VOC, 0.02 tpy Single Organic HAPs and 0.02 tpy Total Organic HAPs.

Permit 1009-AOP-R25 was issued September 21, 2022. This permitting action was necessary to replace and relocate an incinerator stack (SN-01) to approximately 40 feet directly north from the existing stack location. This stack replacement project was limited to duct work and the new stack; the current incinerator system and pollution control train remained the same. There were no changes to permitted emissions as a result of this change.

Permit 1009-AOP-R26 was issued May 1, 2023. This permitting action was necessary to remove the requirement to run the De-NO_x unit at all times (previous Specific Condition #173) while the SN-44 incinerator is in operation. The facility often incinerates low nitrogen wastes which produce significantly less NO_x in the stack gases than high nitrogen wastes. In such situations, the facility does not need to run De-NO_x unit to achieve compliance with the NO_x emission limit listed in Specific Condition #160. The facility already shows compliance with Specific Condition #160 NO_x limit by operating a CEMS, required by Specific Condition #172. In addition, the facility added two electric heaters and fans in Pellet Silos #1 and #2 as A-13 Insignificant Activities. Permitted emissions were unchanged.

Permit 1009-AOP-R27 was issued September 18, 2024. This permitting action was necessary to renew the Title V permit. In addition the following changes were made:

1. Revised annual throughput limits, vacuum truck loading and paved roads travel distance at SN-25, and revised emission limits to reflect these changes.
2. Separated Tank Transfer (SN-53), Drum Pumping (SN-54) and Railcar Loading (SN-55) operations previously included in "Fugitive Sources" (SN-25), and permitted them as individual sources. Additionally revised annual throughput for Tank Transfer (SN-53) from 1,930 tankers pumped/yr to 2,400 tankers pumped/yr.
3. Revised Specific Condition #4; previously the condition allowed for a COMs and CPMS correlation curve to be established. The facility was not able to create this curve due to technical limitation, but was able to establish a CPMS limit (5 picoamps) to ensure compliance with Specific Condition #3.
4. Added Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) citations at SN-01 and SN-44 and additional CAM reporting requirements (Specific Conditions #14 and #159). SN-01 and SN-44 were subject to CAM for SO₂ and PM₁₀.
5. Added scrubber monitoring parameters at SN-16 (Specific Condition #34).
6. Added CAM citations/conditions at SN-20, SN-46 and SN-48. These sources were Subject to CAM for PM₁₀; Specific Conditions #45, #168 and #173 were added to SN-20, SN-46 and SN-48, respectively, to include additional PM₁₀ CAM requirements for each source.
7. Added CAM conditions at SN-54, Drum Pumping. This source was Subject to CAM for VOC; Specific Condition #200 was added to SN-54 to include VOC CAM requirements for this source. Additionally, SN-21 CAM Conditions (Specific Condition #55) were revised to add weekly VOC concentration monitoring to be consistent with SN-54 CAM requirements.
8. Removed SN-34 (33.75 MMBtu/hr) No. 1 Package Boiler, and replaced with permanent operation of SN-50 (18.0 MMBtu/hr) natural gas boiler. SN-50 was previously permitted as an alternate operating scenario to SN-34.

9. Removed the 200 hp, natural gas-fired boiler SN-51 (9.0 MMBtu/hr). SN-51 was previously permitted as an alternate operating scenario to SN-34.
10. Removed CAM requirements for SN-25 (CAM requirements moved to SN-54, SC#200), SN-31, SN-37, SN-38, SN-39 and SN-40; these sources didn't have pre-control emissions above 100 tpy, and are therefore were not subject to CAM.
11. Incorporated a minor modification to revise the operational limits, established in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § Part 63 Subpart EEE, with newly developed values based on the latest Comprehensive Performance Test (CPT) performed on SN-01 in 2022. Plantwide Conditions #150, 153, 154, 159, 163, 175 were updated to include the most recent CPT results for: maximum pumpable hazardous waste feed rate (SN-01), maximum baghouse inlet temperature (SN-01), minimum secondary combustion chamber temperature (SN-01), minimum carbon feed rate limit (SN-01), maximum mercury feed rate limit (SN-01), maximum semi-volatile metal feed rate limit (SN-01) and maximum low-volatile metal pumpable system feedrate limit (SN-01).
12. Incorporated a modification to add a 62.6 HP, natural gas-fired, emergency generator (SN-24G)
13. Added permit shield.
14. Revised emissions at SN-24 (A-E) to reflect 500 hr/yr of operation, each; these engines were previously calculated and permitted at 100 hr/yr operation, each. Additionally, revised emissions at SN-24E to reflect using EPA Tier II emission standards for the certified engine.
15. Revised previous Specific Condition #58 (now SC #60) to limit emergency engines to 500 hr/yr to be consistent with revised calculations at SN-24 (A-E).
16. Corrected rounding errors and Specific Condition numbering throughout the permit.
17. Added a 250 gallon diesel storage tank at residue building as an A-3 Insignificant Activity.

Permitted emission rates increased/decreased by 0.4 tpy PM, -0.1 tpy PM₁₀, 0.2 tpy SO₂, -3.3 tpy VOC, -2.7 tpy CO, 0.7 tpy NO_x and -11.67 tpy Total Organic HAP.

Permit 1009-AOP-R28 was issued May 21, 2025. This permitting action:

1. Incorporated a minor modification to revise the operational limits, established in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § Part 63 Subpart EEE, specified in the current permit with newly developed values based on the latest Comprehensive Performance Test (CPT) performed on SN-01 in October 2022 and SN-44 in March/May of 2024. Plantwide Conditions #150.a., 150.c. 154, 155, 156, 159, 163, 165, 170, 172, 175, 180 and 182 were revised as a result of this change.
2. Revised operational limits in Plantwide condition #177 (SN-01 & SN-44) in line with changes described in the approved minor modification. This condition was erroneously not included in the initial minor modification application, but was revised to remain consistent and to include newly developed operational limits based on CPT's at SN-01 and SN-44.
3. Added SN-24H a 155 HP emergency natural gas generator at the Crown Building.
4. Added SN-24I a 275 HP emergency diesel fire pump engine at the 10-day yard.
5. Revised emission totals in the emission summary table to correct historical rounding and typographical errors.

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Permitted emission rates increased by 0.2 tpy PM/PM₁₀/SO₂/VOC, 0.8 tpy CO, 1.0 tpy NO_x, 0.02 tpy Acetaldehyde/Acrolein, 0.01 tpy Florene/Methylene Chloride/Phenanthrene, 0.05 tpy Formaldehyde, 0.06 tpy Tetrachloroethylene, 0.03 tpy Titanium Tetrachloride and 0.07 tpy Total Organic HAP. Emission increases of Tetrachloroethylene and Titanium Tetrachloride were solely due to correcting emissions totals in the emission summary table.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SN-01

Fixed Incinerator Unit

Source Description

The Fixed Incinerator Unit is comprised of two rotary kilns, a secondary combustion chamber referred to as the Secondary Combustion Chamber (SCC), and the Waste Fired Boiler (WFB). All of these combustion units have a combined capacity of 61,025 pounds/hour of waste feed. The kilns vent exhaust gases into the SCC which serves as the common afterburner. Kiln #2 vents its exhaust gases through a cyclone prior to the SCC. The WFB exhaust gases are not vented to the SCC, but are vented directly to the pollution control equipment. A lime storage silo also vents to SN-01.

Specific Conditions

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 Conditions #5, #6, #7, #9, and #11, Plantwide Condition #191, and equipment limitations. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	6.7	29.3
SO ₂	45.0	59.0
VOC	1.2	5.3
CO	26.6	116.5
NO _x	158.2	451.0
Lead Compounds	0.0516 ^a	0.23 ^a

a. Combined limits for lead and cadmium.

2. 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 #3, #6, #11, and #12, Plantwide Condition #191, and equipment limitations. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	6.7	29.3
Antimony Compounds	0.11	0.49

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Arsenic Compounds	0.0206 ^b	0.10 ^b
Beryllium Compounds	0.0206 ^{b, c}	0.10 ^b
Cadmium Compounds	0.0516 ^a	0.23 ^a
Calcium cyanamide	1.221	5.35
Chlorine	10.605 ^d	46.46 ^d
Chromium Compounds	0.0206 ^b	0.10 ^b
Cobalt Compounds	0.50	2.19
Cyanide Compounds	1.221	5.35
Dioxins/Furans	8.99E-8	3.94E-7
Hydrazine	1.02	4.48
Hydrochloric acid	10.918 ^d	47.83 ^d
Hydrogen fluoride	6.22	27.25
Manganese Compounds	6.68	29.26
Mercury Compounds	0.029 ^e	0.13
Methyl chloroform	1.221	5.35
Methylene chloride	1.221	5.35
Nickel Compounds	2.00	8.76
Phosphine	1.221	5.35
Phosphorus	1.221	5.35
Selenium Compounds	5.00	21.90
Tetrachloroethylene	1.221	5.35
Titanium Tetrachloride	1.221	5.35
Single Organic HAP	1.221	5.35
Total Organic HAP	1.221	5.35

a. Combined limits for lead and cadmium.

b. Combined limits for arsenic, beryllium, and chromium.

c. Beryllium emissions are also limited by 40 C.F.R. 61, Subpart C.

d. Combined limit for chlorine and hydrogen chloride of 32 ppm, expressed as chloride equivalent.

e. Mercury emissions are also limited by 40 C.F.R. § 61, Subpart E.

3. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
01	20%	Rule 19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E

4. The permittee shall maintain a Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS) or a Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS) (as required by 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE) to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #3. The monitoring system shall comply with the Air Division's "Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems Conditions". When the COMs is down, the CPMS shall be used to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #3; a 5 picoamp (pA) limit shall be maintained, which correlates to an opacity of 5%. The documentation on the correlation established shall be maintained on-site and made available to the Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E, and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
5. The permittee shall install and maintain Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) to demonstrate compliance with the hourly and annual NO_x emission limits in Specific Condition #1. These CEMS shall comply with the Air Division's "Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems Conditions." [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
6. The permittee shall maintain a destruction and removal efficiency of 99.998% for organic HAPs (excluding dioxins and furans). Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated during the comprehensive performance test as required by 40 C.F.R. § 63, Subpart EEE. [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]
7. The facility shall limit the sulfur feed rate to 2045 lb/hr and 2681.8 tons/yr at SN-01. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.*, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
8. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #7. 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 maintained on-site, made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
9. The control efficiency of the scrubber shall be maintained at a minimum of 98.9% for SO₂ removal. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, 40 C.F.R. § 70.6 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

10. The permittee shall conduct testing to determine the control efficiency of the scrubber for SO₂ at SN-01. This testing shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Reference Method 6C and Plantwide Condition #3. The initial test was conducted during the October and November 2011 comprehensive performance test (CPT) which was conducted as required by 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. This testing shall be performed a minimum of once every 5 years. The result of this testing shall be maintained on-site, made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.702 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
11. The permittee shall conduct all particulate testing with the inclusion of EPA Method 202. The initial testing shall be performed at the same time as the CPT required by 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. This testing shall be performed a minimum of once every five years. EPA Method 202 is not to be utilized as part of the demonstration of compliance with 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE particulate limits. A copy of these test results shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. CPT conducted November 2016 and January 2017. [Rule 19.702, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
12. The permittee shall test SN-01 for cyanide compounds, hydrazine, hydrogen fluoride, phosphine, and titanium tetrachloride while operating at 90% or greater capacity. Emission results shall be extrapolated to correlate with 100% of the permitted capacity to determine compliance. These tests shall be performed using test methods as approved by ADEQ, and shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition #3. This testing was conducted during the October and November 2011 CPT which was conducted as required by 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. [Rule 18.1002 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
13. The permittee shall not utilize more than 74% of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis, from the liquid waste fired boiler at SN-01. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. A 12-month rolling average and each individual month's data shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. An approved plan for calculating the energy utilization rate of the liquid waste fired boiler at SN-01 is included in appendix M. [Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
14. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the Division of Environmental Quality in accordance with General Provision #7 and shall include the following per 40 C.F.R. § 64.9(a)(2): [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.49]
 - i. The information required under 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii);

- ii. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken; and
 - iii. A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP, if required, 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. A QIP shall be required if the excess emissions exceeds 5% of the unit operating time.
- b. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in § 70.6(a)(3)(ii). The permittee 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 40 C.F.R. § 64 (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). [40 C.F.R. § 64.9(b)(1)]

SN-07
Solidification Building

Source Description

Ash solidification occurs within an enclosed structure equipped with a baghouse. Ash from the incinerators is moved via truck to the Solidification Building where it is placed in a mixing container and mixed with an absorbent to remove all free moisture. The mixing process results in the emission of absorbent dust which is collected by an Aeropulse Baghouse. In addition, any mist generated from the water sprays in the trommel screen at the metal recovery process is exhausted through a demister, and then ducted to the solidification building where they will exhaust through the Aeropulse Baghouse.

Specific Conditions

15. 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 #17 and equipment limitations. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	1.9	8.0

16. 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 #17 and equipment limitations. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	1.9	8.0

17. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
07	5%	Rule 18.501

18. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from source SN-07 and keep a record of these observations. If the permittee detects visible emissions that exceed the limit, the permittee must immediately take action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee must

document that the source complies with the visible emissions requirements. The permittee shall maintain records of the cause of any visible emissions and the corrective action taken. The permittee must keep these records onsite and make them available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [40 C.F.R. § 64, Rule 19.304, Rule 18.1004, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

19. SN-07 is subject to Compliance Assurance Monitoring and shall comply with all applicable provisions, including but not limited to: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
- a. Indicator: The permittee shall monitor daily the opacity, continuously monitor gas differential pressure and document daily inspections of the bag filters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(i)]
 - b. Indicator Range and Averaging Period: The permittee shall maintain the opacity below the limit specified in Specific Condition #17 and maintain pressure drop within the range specified by the manufacturer, and the permittee shall perform daily inspections of the bag filters to document undamaged condition. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(2)]
 - c. Measurement Approach: The permittee shall use EPA Reference Method 9 to determine the daily opacity, record gas differential pressure and perform daily inspections of the bag filters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(ii)]
 - d. Data Representativeness: The permittee shall test for the opacity at SN-07 using EPA Reference Method 9. The daily inspections shall be performed by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(iii)]
 - e. QA/QC and Frequency of Monitoring: The permittee shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance of the baghouse. Personnel shall be trained on the inspection procedures. The bag filters shall be inspected daily. The opacity measurements shall follow the procedures of EPA Reference Method 9 and shall be conducted daily. [40 C.F.R. §§ 64.6(c)(1)(iii) and 64.3(b)(4)]
 - f. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the Division of Environmental Quality in accordance with General Provision #7 and shall include the following per 40 C.F.R. § 64.9(a)(2):
 - i. The information required under 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii);
 - ii. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken; and
 - iii. A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP, if required, 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. A QIP shall be required if the excess emissions exceeds 5% of the unit operating time.

- g. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in § 70.6(a)(3)(ii). The permittee 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 40 C.F.R. § 64 (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). [40 C.F.R. § 64.9(b)(1)]

SN-08
Waste Fired Boiler (Natural Gas Only)

Source Description

The Waste Fired Boiler is exhausted through the air pollution control train for the Fixed Incineration Unit (SN-01) when burning waste liquids, and emissions are accounted for in SN-01 during such operations. However, the WFB may exhaust directly to the atmosphere when burning natural gas. During this time, the WFB is considered SN-08. SN-08 is not subject to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart Dc since the boiler was installed before the June 9, 1989 applicability date.

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 equipment limitations. These emissions are for natural gas combustion only. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.5	2.2
SO ₂	0.1	0.2
VOC	0.4	1.6
CO	5.5	23.9
NO _x	6.5	28.4
Lead	0.01	0.01

21. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by equipment limitations. These emissions are for natural gas combustion only. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.5	2.2
Arsenic Compounds	0.01	0.01
Beryllium Compounds	0.0001	0.01
Cadmium Compounds	0.001	0.01
Chromium Compounds	0.001	0.01

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Cobalt Compounds	0.01	0.01
Fluorene	0.01	0.01
Manganese Compounds	0.01	0.01
Mercury Compounds	0.01	0.01
Nickel Compounds	0.01	0.01
Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
Selenium Compounds	0.01	0.01
Single Organic HAP	0.12	0.52
Total Organic HAP	0.13	0.55

22. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance will be demonstrated by burning only natural gas. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
08	5%	Rule 18.501

**SN-09A & SN-09B
Lime Silo Bin Vent**

Source Description

Lime is used in the incinerator air pollution control train. Lime may be stored on-site in two lime silos. Emissions occur when lime is transferred from trucks into the silo. Emissions are controlled by a silo vent baghouse on each silo.

Specific Conditions

23. 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 #25, #27, and equipment limitations. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52, Subpart E]

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-09A	PM ₁₀	1.0	0.5*
SN-09B	PM ₁₀	1.0	0.5*

*Bubbled Emission Rates.

24. 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 #25, #27, and equipment limitations. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-09A	PM	1.5	0.7*
SN-09B	PM	1.5	0.7*

*Bubbled Emission Rates

25. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
09A&B	5%	Rule 18.501

26. The permittee shall conduct weekly observations of the opacity from source SN-09A&B and keep a record of these observations. If the permittee detects visible emissions that exceed the limit, the permittee must immediately take action to identify and correct the

cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee must document that the source complies with the visible emissions requirements. The permittee shall maintain records of the cause of any visible emissions and the corrective action taken. The permittee must keep these records onsite and make them available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

27. The permittee shall not receive more than 1,794 trucks (combined) of lime per consecutive 12-month period at SN-09A & B. [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]
28. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with the throughput limit set in Specific Condition #27. These records may be used by the Division of Environmental Quality for enforcement purposes. These records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. A 12-month rolling total and each individual month's data shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-11
Gasoline Storage Tank

Source Description

The Gasoline Storage tank has a capacity of 1,000 gallons of unleaded gasoline. The tank is located in the concrete containment area behind the Fire Station/Safety Office. The tank is used to fuel Clean Harbors owned vehicles within the plant.

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 Condition #31 and equipment limitations. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	6.7	0.4

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 Condition #31 and equipment limitations. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Single HAP	0.99	0.06
Total HAP	1.66	0.11

31. The permittee shall not have a throughput in excess of 55,496 gallons of gasoline at SN-11 during any consecutive twelve month period. [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]
32. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with the throughput limit set in Specific Condition #31. These records may be used by the Division of Environmental Quality for enforcement purposes. These records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. A 12-month rolling total and each individual month's data shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-16
Brine Reactor Vessel

Source Description

Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH) or lime and Sodium Hydrogen Sulfide (NaSH) are used during the treatment of scrubber brine at the brine unit. The NaOH adjusts the brine to a pH range in which the NaSH can react with any metals that may be in the scrubber brine. A small amount of H₂S gas may be produced in the brine batch reactor. This gas is vented through a NaOH scrubber to the atmosphere.

Specific Conditions

33. 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 #34 and equipment limitations. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
H ₂ S	0.1	0.1

34. The brine unit scrubber shall be operated according to manufacturer specifications at all times, and shall comply with the following conditions during operation. Records required by this condition shall be kept on site and made available to Division personnel upon request. [Rule 18.1003 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
- a. The permittee shall determine the appropriate operating ranges for the flow rate of scrubbing liquid and pressure drop for the SN-16 brine unit scrubber, and shall operate the scrubber within these parameters. The permittee shall monitor and record these parameters on a daily basis.
 - b. The permittee shall use only Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH) or Sodium Hydrogen Sulfide (NaSH) to treat scrubber brine at the brine unit.
 - c. The permittee shall measure and record the caustic concentration of the scrubber media used for SN-16 at least once per twelve-hour shift. The caustic shall be replaced when the concentration falls below 5% strength.

**SN-18 & SN-47
Solidification Silo Bin Vent**

Source Description

Ash solidification occurs within an enclosed structure equipped with a baghouse. Ash from the incinerators is moved via truck to the Solidification Building where it is placed in a mixing container and mixed with an absorbent to remove all free moisture. The mixing process results in the emission of absorbent dust which is collected by an Aeropulse Baghouse.

Specific Conditions

35. 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 #37, #39, and equipment limitations. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-18*	PM ₁₀	0.5	0.2
SN-47*			

*Emissions bubbled for SN-18 and SN-47

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 #37, #39, and equipment limitations. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-18*	PM	0.8	0.3
SN-47*			

*Emissions bubbled for SN-18 and SN-47

37. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
18 and 47	5%	Rule 18.501

38. The permittee shall conduct weekly observations of the opacity from sources SN-18 and SN-47 and keep a record of these observations. If the permittee detects visible emissions

that exceed the limit, the permittee must immediately take action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee must document that the source complies with the visible emissions requirements. The permittee shall maintain records of the cause of any visible emissions and the corrective action taken. The permittee must keep these records onsite and make them available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

39. The permittee shall not unload more than a total of 600 trucks of fly ash and/or lime per consecutive 12-month period at SN-18 and SN-47 combined. [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]
40. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with the throughput limit set in Specific Condition #39. These records may be used by the Division of Environmental Quality for enforcement purposes. These records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. A 12-month rolling total and each individual month's data shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-20
Lime Perma Batch Tank

Source Description

The Clean Harbors lime slurry preparation is a batch system. A predetermined volume of water is added to the lime batch tank. A ribbon blender is installed inside the tank. This blender mixes the dry hydrated and/or pebble lime to form a lime-water slurry. The dry hydrated lime and/or pebble lime is delivered via truck and is pneumatically conveyed from the truck to the batch tank. The batch tank is equipped with a baghouse (SN-20).

Specific Conditions

41. 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 #43 and equipment limitations. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.2	0.7

42. 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 #43 and equipment limitations. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.2	0.7

43. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
20	5%	Rule 18.501

44. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from source SN-20 and keep a record of these observations. If the permittee detects visible emissions, the permittee must immediately take action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee must document that the source complies with the visible emissions requirements. The permittee shall maintain records of the cause of any visible emissions and the corrective action taken.

The permittee must keep these records onsite and make them available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 18.1004, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

45. SN-20 is subject to Compliance Assurance Monitoring and shall comply with all applicable provisions, including but not limited to: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
- a. Indicator: The permittee shall monitor daily the opacity, continuously monitor gas differential pressure, and document daily inspections of the bag filters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(i)]
 - b. Indicator Range and Averaging Period: The permittee shall maintain the daily opacity below the limit specified in Specific Condition #43 and maintain the pressure drop within the range specified by the manufacturer; the permittee shall perform daily inspections of the bag filters to document undamaged condition. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(2)]
 - c. Measurement Approach: The permittee shall use EPA Reference Method 9 to determine the daily opacity, record gas differential pressure and perform daily inspections of the bag filters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(ii)]
 - d. Data Representativeness: The permittee shall test for the opacity at SN-20 using EPA Reference Method 9. The daily inspections shall be performed by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(iii)]
 - e. QA/QC and Frequency of Monitoring: The permittee shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance of the baghouse. Personnel shall be trained on the inspection procedures. The bag filters shall be inspected daily. The opacity measurements shall follow the procedures of EPA Reference Method 9 and shall be conducted daily. [40 C.F.R. §§ 64.6(c)(1)(iii) and 64.3(b)(4)]
 - f. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the Division of Environmental Quality in accordance with General Provision #7 and shall include the following per 40 C.F.R. § 64.9(a)(2):
 - i. The information required under 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii);
 - ii. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken; and
 - iii. A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP, if required, 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. A QIP shall be required if the excess emissions exceeds 5% of the unit operating time.

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- g. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in § 70.6(a)(3)(ii). The permittee 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 40 C.F.R. § 64 (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). [40 C.F.R. § 64.9(b)(1)]

SN-21
Organic Liquid Waste Tanks

Source Description

Clean Harbors operates 24 tanks in organic liquid wastes services. Each tank is vented through a series of piping that routes emissions to incinerator (SN-01) and a carbon filtration system. The carbon filtration system controls VOC/HAP emissions while the incinerator is not online.

Specific Conditions

46. 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 #49, #50, #51, #52, #54, and equipment limitations. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	1.0	2.0

47. 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 #49, #50, #51, #52, #54, and equipment limitations. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Methyl chloroform	0.46	0.89
Methylene chloride	0.97	1.90
Tetrachloroethylene	0.09	0.18
Single Organic HAP	0.97	1.91
Total Organic HAP	0.97	1.91

48. All tanks at SN-21 are subject to regulation under NSPS Kb – Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Storage Vessels for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.110b(a)]
49. The permittee shall keep records of the operating plan for the use of carbon canisters and the maintenance performed on the canisters at SN-21. The plan is attached as Appendix Q. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.115b(c)]

50. The permittee shall keep records showing the dimension of and an analysis showing the capacity of each storage vessel at SN-21. Records shall be kept on site and be provided to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.116b(b)]
51. The permittee shall maintain the carbon canisters per manufacturer's specifications on each tank while any waste is being stored in it. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
52. The permittee shall not load in excess of 18,000,000 gallons of organic liquids into all tanks combined at SN-21 during any rolling 12 month period. [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]
53. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with the throughput limit set in Specific Condition #52. These records may be used by the Division of Environmental Quality for enforcement purposes. These records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. A 12-month rolling total and each individual month's data shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
54. The permittee shall not exceed a vapor pressure of 6.159 psia at 65°F for the contents of the storage tanks at SN-21. Supporting documentation shall be maintained on site to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. [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]
55. SN-21 is subject to Compliance Assurance Monitoring when emissions are not routed to SN-01 and shall comply with all applicable provisions, including but not limited to: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
 - a. Indicator: The permittee shall monitor the organic liquid throughput, monitor the VOC concentration weekly, and document daily inspections of the carbon canisters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(i)]
 - b. Indicator Range and Averaging Period: The permittee shall maintain the organic liquid throughput below the limit specified in Specific Condition #52 on a rolling 12-month basis; a VOC concentration of 500 ppmv or greater requires replacement of one or both carbon canisters; and the permittee shall perform daily inspections of the carbon canisters to document undamaged condition. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(2)]
 - c. Measurement Approach: The permittee shall maintain receiving records for the throughput of SN-21; use EPA Reference Method 21 to determine the VOC

concentration; and perform daily inspections of the carbon canisters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(ii)]

- d. Data Representativeness: The permittee shall test for the VOC concentration between the primary and secondary carbon canisters using EPA Reference Method 21 (see Table 1: VOC Concentration Monitoring Frequency). The daily inspections shall be performed by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(iii)]
- e. QA/QC and Frequency of Monitoring: The permittee shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance of the carbon canisters. Personnel shall be trained on the inspection procedures. The carbon canisters shall be inspected daily. The throughput shall be updated monthly in accordance with Specific Condition #53. The VOC concentration measurements shall follow the procedures of EPA Reference Method 21, and the VOC concentration shall be monitored weekly. [40 C.F.R. §§ 64.6(c)(1)(iii) and 64.3(b)(4)]

Table 1: VOC Concentration Monitoring Frequency

Tank	VOC Concentration Monitoring Frequency (Weeks)
2	1
3	1
4	1
8	2
9	2
10	2
11	2
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
602	1
603	1
604	1
605	1
606	1
608	1
609	1
610	1
611	1
612	1
613	1

Tank	VOC Concentration Monitoring Frequency (Weeks)
614	1
615	1

- f. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the Division of Environmental Quality in accordance with General Provision #7 and shall include the following per 40 C.F.R. § 64.9(a)(2):
- The information required under 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii);
 - Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken; and
 - A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP, if required, 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. A QIP shall be required if the excess emissions exceeds 5% of the unit operating time.
- g. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in § 70.6(a)(3)(ii). The permittee 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 40 C.F.R. § 64 (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). [40 C.F.R. § 64.9(b)(1)]

SN-24 Emergency Generators and Firewater Pump

Source Description

Clean Harbors maintains eight emergency engines, two of which are firewater pump engines (SN-24I and SN-24J). All but SN-24F SN-24G, and SN-24H are diesel internal combustion engines. SN-24F is a natural gas fired engine to supply emergency power to 204 Warehouse; SN-24G is a natural gas fired engine to supply emergency power to T2 Center and SN-24H is a natural gas fired engine to supply emergency power to the Crown Building. Emissions are estimated using factors from AP-42 and 40 C.F.R. emission standards.

SN-24I engine commenced construction after July 11, 2005. However it was manufactured as a certified NFPA fire pump engine before July 1, 2006. The engine is also not modified or reconstructed. Because the engine an emergency fire pump engine, none of the provisions under §60.4200(a)(4) via §60.4208 apply to this engine, either. Therefore, the engine is classified as a gap engine and is not subject to any of the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII.

Specific Conditions

56. 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 #60 and equipment limitations. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-24A	Fire Pump Generator Lister (44.25 HP)	Removed upon permit issuance.		
SN-24B	Fire Pump CAT 3208 (196HP)	Removed upon permit issuance.		
SN-24C	Generator Kohler 200ROZ (275 HP)	PM ₁₀	0.6	0.2
		SO ₂	0.6	0.2
		VOC	0.7	0.2
		CO	1.9	0.5
		NO _x	8.5	2.2
SN-24D	Generator CAT 3412-SR4 (805 HP)	PM ₁₀	0.6	0.2
		SO ₂	0.3	0.1
		VOC	0.6	0.2
		CO	4.8	1.2
		NO _x	18.1	4.6
SN-24E	Unit 44 Generator (755 HP)	PM ₁₀	0.3	0.1
		SO ₂	0.3	0.1
		VOC	0.5	0.2
		CO	4.4	1.1
		NO _x	8.0	2.0

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-24F	Emergency Generator 204 Warehouse (149 HP)	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.4	0.1
		CO	1.4	0.4
		NO _x	0.7	0.2
SN-24G	T2 Center Room Generator (62.6 HP)	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.1
		CO	3.8	1.0
		NO _x	0.6	0.2
SN-24H	Emergency Generator at Crown Building (155 HP)	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.4	0.1
		CO	1.4	0.4
		NO _x	0.7	0.2
SN-24I	Emergency Fire Pump at 10-day yard (275 HP)	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.2	0.1
		VOC	0.3	0.1
		CO	1.6	0.4
		NO _x	3.0	0.8
SN-24J	South Side Fire Pump Engine (175 HP)	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.4	0.1
		VOC	0.5	0.2
		CO	1.1	0.3
		NO _x	1.2	0.3

57. 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 #60 and equipment limitations. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-24A	Fire Pump Generator Lister (44.25 HP)	Removed upon permit issuance.		
SN-24B	Fire Pump CAT 3208 (196HP)	Removed upon permit issuance.		
SN-24C	Generator Kohler 200ROZ (275 HP)	PM	0.6	0.2
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
SN-24D	Generator	PM	0.6	0.2

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
	CAT 3412-SR4 (805 HP)	Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.02	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.03	0.01
SN-24E	Unit 44 Generator (755 HP)	PM	0.3	0.1
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.02	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.03	0.01
SN-24F	Emergency Generator 204 Warehouse (149 HP)	PM	0.1	0.1
		Single Organic HAP	0.03	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.04	0.01
SN-24G	T2 Center Room Generator (62.6 HP)	PM	0.1	0.1
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.04	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.06	0.02
SN-24H	Emergency Generator at Crown Building (155 HP)	PM	0.1	0.1
		Acetaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Acrolein	0.01	0.01
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.04
		Methylene Chloride	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.04
		Total Organic HAP	0.02	0.06
SN-24I	Emergency Fire Pump at 10-day yard (275 HP)	PM	0.1	0.1
		Acetaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Acrolein	0.01	0.01
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
SN-24J	South Side Fire Pump Engine (175 HP)	PM	0.1	0.1
		Acetaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Acrolein	0.01	0.01
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.01	0.01

58. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
24C, 24D, 24E, 24I, 24J	20%	Rule 18.501
24F, 24G, 24H	5%	Rule 18.501

59. Annual observations of the opacity from SN-24 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 document that visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated annually, kept on site, and made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Reg. 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
- The date and time of the observation.
 - If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
 - 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.
 - The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.
60. The permittee shall not operate the emergency generators in excess of 500 total hours (emergency and non-emergency) per engine 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]
61. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #60. 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 of Environmental Quality personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

62. Source SN-24D is potentially subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ - National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. The applicable provisions of this subpart include, but are not limited to, the items found in Specific Conditions #63 through #68. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6595(a)(1)]
63. Beginning January 1, 2015, if the permittee owns or operates 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 or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in Specific Condition # 67.b.ii) and 67.b.iii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6604 (b)]
64. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(h)]
65. The permittee must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements in this subpart that apply to the permittee at all times. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6605(a)]
66. At all times 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 the permittee 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)]
67. The permittee must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the following requirements. 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 is prohibited. If the engine is not operated according to the following requirements, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(f)]
 - a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

- b. The emergency stationary RICE may be operated for any combination of the following for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph c 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. 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 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 Specific Condition #67(b) 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.
68. If SN-24D operates for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in Specific Condition # 67.b.ii) or 67.b.iii), the permittee must submit an annual report according to the following requirements. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6650(h)]
- a. 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. Hours operated for the purposes specified in Specific Condition 67.b.ii or 67.b.iii, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation.
 - vi. Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in Specific Condition # 67.b.ii or 67.b.iii.
 - vii. If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in Specific Condition # 63 that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.
 - viii. If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in Specific Condition # 63 that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.
- b. 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.
 - c. 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.

NSPS Subpart IIII Conditions

- 69. Sources SN-24C, SN-24E and SN-24J are subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ – National Emissions Standards for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. Compliance with Subpart ZZZZ shall be demonstrated through compliance with requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII - Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. The applicable provisions of this subpart include, but are not limited to, the items found in Specific Conditions #70 through #78. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]
- 70. The permittee must certify SN-24C and SN-24E to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 C.F.R. § 1039 Appendix I, for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4202 (a)(2)]
- 71. If you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine (SN-24J) that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine rating in table 3 to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII and must comply with the emission standards specified in § 60.4205(c), the permittee must demonstrate compliance by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in § 60.4205(c) for the same model year and 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)]

72. The permittee shall only use diesel fuel in SN-24C, SN-24E, SN-24J that meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 1090.305 for nonroad diesel fuel. The permittee shall maintain records to demonstrate this condition on site and make these records available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4207 (b)]
73. The permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter for SN-24C, SN-24E and SN-24J prior to startup of each engine if the engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4209 (a)]
74. The permittee must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart and comply with the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section: [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
 - b. Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer
 - c. Meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 1068, as they apply to you.
75. The permittee shall comply with the emission standards specified in § 60.4205(b) by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in § 60.4205(b) for the same model year and maximum engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in paragraph § 60.4211(g). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211 (c)]
76. The permittee shall operate the emergency stationary engines (SN-24C, SN-24E, SN-24J) according to the following requirements. The engine will not be considered an emergency engine and must meet all requirement for non-emergency engines if any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year is performed. [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.
 - b. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in the following for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph(c) counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed.
 - 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 Permittee 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

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and records of conducted maintenance. The permittee 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, the permittee 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)]

78. The permittee is not required to submit an initial notification. For engine power $KW \geq 130$ ($HP \geq 175$) and starting with the model year 2011, 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)]

NSPS Subpart JJJJ Conditions

79. Sources SN-24F, SN-24G, and SN-24H are subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ – National Emissions Standards for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. Compliance with Subpart ZZZZ shall be demonstrated through compliance with requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 60, Subpart JJJJ – Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines. The applicable provisions of this subpart include, but are not limited to, the items found in Specific Conditions #80 through #87. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60, Subpart JJJJ]
80. The permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter in the emergency generator SN-24F, SN-24G and SN-24H. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4237(b)&(c)]
81. The permittee shall comply with the following emission standards for the emergency engine SN-24F, SN-24G and SN-24H. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance by Specific Condition #83 and #85. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4233(c),(d), (e) & Table 1]

SN	Emission Standards g/HP-hr		
	NO _x	CO	VOC
24F and 24H	2.0	4.0	1.0
24G	3.85	27.39	N/A

82. The permittee must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE (SN-24F, SN-24G & SN-24H) that achieve the emission standards as required in § 60.4233 over the entire life of the engine. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4234]

83. The permittee shall operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine (SN-24F & SN-24H) and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions. The permittee shall maintain records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance. The permittee shall also meet the requirements as specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 1068, subparts A through D, as applicable. Adjustments to engine settings according to and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions will not result in the engine being considered out of compliance. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4243 (a)(1)]
84. The permittee shall operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine (SN-24G) and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions. The permittee 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, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4243 (a)(2)(i)]
85. The permittee must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements of this condition. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, 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 the following conditions, is prohibited. If the engine is not operated according to the requirements in these conditions, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4243 (d)]
- a. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4243 (d)(1)]
 - b. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary ICE for any combination of the purposes specified in the following conditions for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by Specific Condition #85 c. counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this condition. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4243 (d)(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. § 60.4243 (d)(2)(i)]

- ii. Emergency stationary ICE 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 §60.17), 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4243 (d)(2)(ii)]
 - iii. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4243 (d)(2)(iii)]
 - c. Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in nonemergency 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 Specific Condition #85 b. 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. § 60.4243 (d)(3)]
86. The permittee shall maintain the following records. These records shall be updated no later than the fifteenth day of the month following the month which the records represent, shall be kept on site, and shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4245 (a)]
- a. All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.
 - b. Maintenance conducted on the engine(s) SN-24F and SN-24G.
 - c. Documentation from the manufacturer that the engine(s) SN-24F and SN-24G is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 C.F.R. parts 1048, 1054 and 1060, as applicable.
87. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP (SN-24F and SN-24H) manufactured on or after July 1, 2011 that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP (SN-24G) manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4245 (b)]

SN-25
Plant Fugitives

Source Description

Plant fugitives include drum sampling; drum filling and rinsing; waste repackaging; pumps, flanges, and valves; tanker and railcar cleaning; vacuum truck loading and unloading; equipment and truck washing and decontamination; barrel crushing; empty drum storage; unpaved roads and paved roads.

The non-hazardous waste shredder (formerly SN-33) has been removed and replaced by SN-52.

Specific Conditions

88. 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 #90, #91 and #93. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	1.4	1.6
VOC	15.4	10.8

89. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance by Specific Conditions #90, #91 and #93. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	6.6	8.0
Chlorine	0.02	0.07
Hydrazine	0.02	0.07
Hydrochloric acid	0.02	0.07
Hydrogen fluoride	0.02	0.07
Methyl chloroform	0.02	0.07
Methylene chloride	0.45	2.47
Phosphine	0.02	0.07
Tetrachloroethylene	0.05	0.24

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Titanium tetrachloride	0.02	0.07
Single Organic HAP	0.62	3.15
Total Organic HAP	0.62	3.15

90. The permittee shall not operate in a manner such that emissions from the roads would cause a nuisance off-site. Under normal conditions, off-site opacity less than or equal to 5% shall not be considered a nuisance. [Rule 18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
91. The permittee shall not exceed the following throughput limits at SN-25. [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]

Activity	Limit
Drum Filling and Drum Rinsing, combined	2,400,000 gal/yr
Waste Repackaging	56,000 drums/yr
Tanker and Railcar Cleaning	152 rail tank cars/yr
	1930 tank trucks/yr
Vacuum Truck Loading	2,000,000 gal rain water collection/yr
Equipment and Truck Wash/Decontamination	119,944 gal wash water/yr
Paved roads	3,800 vehicle miles traveled via 18-wheel traffic/yr
	133,360 vehicle miles traveled via Clean Harbors vehicles/yr

92. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with the throughput limits set in Specific Condition #91. These records may be used by the Division of Environmental Quality for enforcement purposes. These records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. A 12-month rolling total and each individual month's data shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
93. The permittee shall comply with the detailed haul road maintenance plan dated November 3, 2008 that was approved by the Division of Environmental Quality. A copy of the approved plan and associated recordkeeping shall be kept on site and made

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available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 18.1004, Rule 19.705, 40 C.F.R. § 70.6, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

**SN-31, SN-35, SN-36, SN-37, SN-38, SN-39, SN-40, and SN-41
Solvent Recovery System Storage Tanks, Cooling Towers, Process Emissions, Railcar
Loading, Drum Filling, Tanker Loading, and Fugitives from Connectors, Valves and
Pumps**

Source Description

SN-31 consists of 7 waste solvent storage tanks (144-TNK-201 through 204 and 600-TNK-502 through 504) and 23 intermediate and final product storage tanks (600-TNK-505 through 527). The waste solvent storage tanks are loaded by a 250 gpm pump. The intermediate/final product storage tanks are loaded at a rate of 1,831.25 gallons per hour (physical limit of solvent produced is 43,950 gallons per day).

Material	Tank	Capacity
Waste Solvent	144-TNK-201 through 204	10,000 gallons each
	600-TNK-502	11,655 gallons
	600-TNK-503 and 504	19,400 gallons each
Intermediate/Final Product	600-TNK-505 through 522	8,800 gallons each
	600-TNK-523 through 526	11,160 gallons each
	600-TNK-527	13,000 gallons

SN-37 consists of a vacuum pot distillation unit, thin film evaporator, and two distillation columns. The solvent recovery equipment operates at a maximum of 58,600 gallons per day. The solvent processed through the thin film evaporator may be subject to additional treatment through the distillation columns. The emissions from the process equipment are combined.

SN-31 vents through two carbon canisters in series. SN-37 vents to the secondary combustion chamber (SCC) but may be vented through two carbon canisters in series up to 15% of the year when the SCC is not operating.

SN-38 consists of the loadout of final products into railcars for off-site shipment. Railcars are loaded by pump with a maximum rate of 4,800 gallons per hour. The emissions are controlled with carbon canisters in series.

SN-39 consists of filling 55 gallon drums with final products. The facility can fill a maximum of 80 drums per hour. The emissions are controlled with carbon canisters.

SN-40 consists of submerged loading of final product into tankers. The tanker capacity is 6,000 gallons and loaded by pump with a maximum rate of 6,000 gallons per hour. A maximum of one tanker can be loaded at any given time. The emissions from the final product loading operations to tankers are captured through a vapor balance system. The tanker vent is connected to the tank vent and displaced air is sent back to the tank to balance the vapor.

SN-41 consists of solvent recovery system fugitive emissions that occur at pumps, connectors, and valves.

SN-35 and SN-36 consist of two wet cooling towers. The water flow rate of each cooling tower is 825 gallons per minute.

Specific Conditions

94. 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 #96, #97, #99, #100, #101, #102, and #103. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-31	Solvent Recovery System Storage Tanks (Seven Waste Solvent Tanks and 23 Product Solvent Tanks vented to two carbon canisters in series)	VOC	5.2	0.7
SN-35	Solvent Recovery System Cooling Tower	PM ₁₀	0.3	1.4
SN-36	Solvent Recovery System Cooling Tower	PM ₁₀	0.3	1.4
SN-37	Solvent Recovery System Process Emissions (Vacuum Pot Distillation Unit, Thin Film Evaporator, and two Distillation Columns vented to two carbon canisters in series)	VOC	5.9	2.2
SN-38	Solvent Recovery System Railcar Loading (with two carbon canisters in series)	VOC	0.9	0.2
SN-39	Solvent Recovery System Drum Filling (with carbon canisters in series)	VOC	4.0	0.4
SN-40	Solvent Recovery System Tanker Loading (with emissions routed back to the tanks)	VOC	10.9	5.6
SN-41	Solvent Recovery System Fugitive	VOC	0.1	0.1

95. 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 #96, #97, #99, #100, #101, #102, and #103 and Plantwide Condition #33. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-31	Solvent Recovery System Storage Tanks (Seven Waste Solvent Tanks and 23 Product Solvent Tanks vented to two carbon canisters in series)	Methyl chloroform	2.43	0.32
		Methylene chloride	5.14	0.66
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.40	0.06
		Single Organic HAP	5.14	0.66
		Total Organic HAP	5.14	0.66
SN-35	Solvent Recovery System Cooling Tower	PM	0.3	1.4
SN-36	Solvent Recovery System Cooling Tower	PM	0.3	1.4
SN-37	Solvent Recovery System Process Emissions (Vacuum Pot Distillation Unit, Thin Film Evaporator, and two Distillation Columns vented to two carbon canisters in series)	Methyl chloroform	2.77	1.00
		Methylene chloride	5.88	2.11
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.46	0.16
		Single Organic HAP	5.88	2.11
		Total Organic HAP	5.88	2.11
SN-38	Solvent Recovery System Railcar Loading (with two carbon canisters in series)	Methyl chloroform	0.41	0.08
		Methylene chloride	0.87	0.16
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.07	0.02
		Single Organic HAP	0.87	0.16
		Total Organic HAP	0.87	0.16
SN-39	Solvent Recovery System Drum Filling (with carbon canisters in series)	Methyl chloroform	1.87	0.19
		Methylene chloride	3.97	0.40
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.31	0.04
		Single Organic HAP	3.97	0.40
		Total Organic HAP	3.97	0.40
SN-40	Solvent Recovery System Tanker Loading (with emissions routed back to the tanks)	Methyl chloroform	5.10	2.62
		Methylene chloride	10.83	5.56
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.85	0.42
		Single Organic HAP	10.83	5.56
		Total Organic HAP	10.83	5.56
SN-41	Solvent Recovery System Fugitive	Methyl chloroform	0.01	0.01
		Methylene chloride	0.01	0.02
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.02
		Total Organic HAP	0.01	0.02

96. The permittee shall not exceed the following throughput limits. [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]

Source	Activity	Limit
SN-31	Throughput of Waste Solvent Tanks	11,720,000 gallons per year
SN-31	Throughput of Intermediate and Final Products Tanks	8,790,000 gallons per year
SN-37	Throughput of Solvent	67,373 tons per year
SN-38	Load out to Railcars	1,771,000 gallons per year
SN-39	Load out to 55 gallon drums	879,000 gallons per year
SN-40	Load out to Tanker Trucks	6,153,000 gallons per year

97. The permittee shall vent SN-31 and SN-37 to carbon canisters when not being vented to the secondary combustion chamber (SN-01). The permittee shall not exceed the following throughput limits while being vented to the carbon canisters. [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]

Source	Activity	Limit
SN-31	Throughput of Waste Solvent Tanks	1,758,000 gallons per year
	Throughput of Intermediate and Final Products Tanks	1,318,500 gallons per year
SN-37	Throughput of Solvent	10,106 tons per year

98. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with the throughput limits set in Specific Conditions #96 and #97. These records may be used by the Division of Environmental Quality for enforcement purposes. These records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. A 12-month rolling total and each individual month's data shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
99. The permittee shall not exceed a vapor pressure of 6.159 psia at 65°F for the contents of the storage tanks at SN-31. Supporting documentation shall be maintained on site to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. [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]
100. The permittee shall not process any material at the Solvent Recovery System such that the product of the vapor pressure and molecular weight exceeds 523.15 psia lb/lbmol. Supporting documentation shall be maintained on site to demonstrate compliance with

this specific condition. [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]

101. The permittee shall maintain the carbon canisters per manufacturer's specifications on the tank farm while any material is being stored in any tank within the tank farm. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
102. The permittee shall maintain the carbon canisters per manufacturer's specifications at SN-37, SN-38, and SN-39. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
103. Each pump, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, and flange or other connector in VOC service and any devices or systems required by 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa is subject to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa – Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006. The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements under 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa. These requirements include, but are not limited to, the following: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa]
 - a. Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of §§ 60.482–1a through 60.482–10a for all equipment within 180 days of initial startup. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-1a(a)]
 - b. Compliance with §§ 60.482–1a to 60.482–10a will be determined by review of records and reports, review of performance test results, and inspection using the methods and procedures specified in § 60.485a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-1a(b)]

- c. If the storage vessel is shared with multiple process units, the process unit with the greatest annual amount of stored materials (predominant use) is the process unit the storage vessel is assigned to. If the storage vessel is shared equally among process units, and one of the process units has equipment subject to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa, the storage vessel is assigned to that process unit. If the storage vessel is shared equally among process units, none of which have equipment subject to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa, the storage vessel is assigned to any process unit subject to subpart VV of this part. If the predominant use of the storage vessel varies from year to year, then the owner or operator must estimate the predominant use initially and reassess every 3 years. The owner or operator must keep records of the information and supporting calculations that show how predominant use is determined. All equipment on the storage vessel must be monitored when in VOC service. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-1a(g)] Effective Date Note: At 73 FR 31376, June 2, 2008, in §60.482-1a, paragraph (g) was stayed until further notice.
- d. Each pump in light liquid service shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in § 60.485a(b). A pump that begins operation in light liquid service after the initial startup date for the process unit must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period, except for a pump that replaces a leaking pump. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-2a(a)(1)]
- e. Each pump in light liquid service shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-2a(a)(2)]
- f. The instrument reading that defines a leak is specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of § 60.482-2a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-2a(b)(1)]
 - i. 5,000 parts per million (ppm) or greater for pumps handling polymerizing monomers;
 - ii. 2,000 ppm or greater for all other pumps.
- g. If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of § 60.482-2a. This requirement does not apply to a pump that was monitored after a previous weekly inspection and the instrument reading was less than the concentration specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of § 60.482-2a, whichever is applicable. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-2a(b)(2)]
 - i. Monitor the pump within 5 days as specified in § 60.485a(b). A leak is detected if the instrument reading measured during monitoring indicates a leak as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of § 60.482-2a, whichever is applicable. The leak shall be repaired using the procedures in paragraph (c) of § 60.482-2a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-2a(b)(2)(i)]

- ii. Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak, and repair the leak using either the procedures in paragraph (c) of § 60.482-2a or by eliminating the visual indications of liquids dripping. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-2a(b)(2)(ii)]
- h. 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 § 60.482-9a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-2a(c)(1)]
- i. A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the practices described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of § 60.482-2a, where practicable. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-2a(c)(2)]
 - i. Tightening the packing gland nuts;
 - ii. Ensuring that the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature.
- j. Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service shall be operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as determined by the methods specified in § 60.485a(c). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-4a(a)]
- k. After each pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, except as provided in § 60.482-9a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-4a(b)(1)]
- l. No later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be monitored to confirm the conditions of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, by the methods specified in § 60.485a(c). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-4a(b)(2)]
- m. 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 through the pressure relief device to a control device as described in § 60.482-10a is exempted from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 60.482-4a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-4a(c)]
- n. 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 § 60.482-4a, provided the owner or operator complies with the requirements in paragraph (d)(2) of § 60.482-4a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-4a(d)(1)]

- o. After each pressure release, a new 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 § 60.482–9a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-4a(d)(2)]
- p. Each sampling connection system shall be equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system, except as provided in § 60.482–1a(c) and paragraph (c) of § 60.482-5a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-5a(a)]
- q. Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system as required in paragraph (a) of § 60.482-5a shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of § 60.482-5a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-5a(b)]
 - i. Gases displaced during filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured.
 - ii. Containers that are part of a closed-purge system must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied.
 - iii. Gases remaining in the tubing or piping between the closed-purge system valve(s) and sample container valve(s) after the valves are closed and the sample container is disconnected are not required to be collected or captured.
 - iv. Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system shall be designed and operated to meet requirements in either paragraph (b)(4)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of § 60.482-5a.
 - A. Return the purged process fluid directly to the process line.
 - B. Collect and recycle the purged process fluid to a process.
 - C. Capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a control device that complies with the requirements of § 60.482–10a.
 - D. Collect, store, and transport the purged process fluid to any of the following systems or facilities:
 - 1. A waste management unit as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 63.111, if the waste management unit is subject to and operated in compliance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 63 subpart G, applicable to Group 1 wastewater streams;
 - 2. A treatment, storage, or disposal facility subject to regulation under 40 C.F.R. §§ 262, 264, 265, or 266;
 - 3. 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 C.F.R. § 261;
 - 4. A waste management unit subject to and operated in compliance with the treatment requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 61.348(a), provided all waste management units that collect, store, or transport the purged process fluid to the treatment unit are subject to and operated in compliance with the management requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 61.343 through 40 C.F.R. § 61.347; or

5. A device used to burn off-specification used oil for energy recovery in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 279 subpart G, provided the purged process fluid is not hazardous waste as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 261.
- r. Each open-ended valve or line shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except as provided in § 60.482-1a(c) and paragraphs (d) and (e) of § 60.482-6a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-6a(a)(1)]
- s. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-6a(a)(2)]
- t. 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. § 60.482-6a(b)]
- u. 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 § 60.482-6a at all other times. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-6a(c)]
- v. 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 § 60.482-6a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-6a(d)]
- w. 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 § 60.482-6a are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of § 60.482-6a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-6a(e)]
- x. Each valve shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in § 60.485a(b) and shall comply with paragraphs (b) through (e) of § 60.482-7a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-7a(a)(1)]
- y. A valve that begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service after the initial startup date for the process unit must be monitored according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) or (ii), except for a valve that replaces a leaking valve. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-7a(a)(2)]
 - i. Monitor the valve as in paragraph (a)(1) of § 60.482-7a. The valve must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period to ensure proper installation.

- z. If an instrument reading of 500 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-7a(b)]
- aa. Any valve for which a leak is not detected for 2 successive months may be monitored the first month of every quarter, beginning with the next quarter, until a leak is detected. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-7a(c)(1)(i)]
- bb. As an alternative to monitoring all of the valves in the first month of a quarter, an owner or operator may elect to subdivide the process unit into two or three subgroups of valves and monitor each subgroup in a different month during the quarter, provided each subgroup is monitored every 3 months. The owner or operator must keep records of the valves assigned to each subgroup. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-7a(c)(1)(ii)]
- cc. If a leak is detected, the valve shall be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for 2 successive months. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-7a(c)(2)]
- dd. 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 § 60.482-9a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-7a(d)(1)]
- ee. A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-7a(d)(2)]
- ff. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following best practices where practicable: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-7a(e)]
 - i. Tightening of bonnet bolts;
 - ii. Replacement of bonnet bolts;
 - iii. Tightening of packing gland nuts;
 - iv. Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.
- gg. If evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at pumps, valves, and connectors in heavy liquid service and pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, the owner or operator shall follow either one of the following procedures: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-8a(a)]
 - i. The owner or operator shall monitor the equipment within 5 days by the method specified in § 60.485a(b) and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (d) of § 60.482-8a.
 - ii. The owner or operator shall eliminate the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indication of a potential leak within 5 calendar days of detection.
- hh. If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-8a(b)]

- ii. 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 § 60.482–9a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-8a(c)(1)]
- jj. The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-8a(c)(2)]
- kk. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described under §§ 60.482–2a(c)(2) and 60.482–7a(e). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-8a(d)]
- ll. Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed if repair within 15 days is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur before the end of the next process unit shutdown. Monitoring to verify repair must occur within 15 days after startup of the process unit. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-9a(a)]
- mm. Delay of repair of equipment will be allowed for equipment which is isolated from the process and which does not remain in VOC service. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-9a(b)]
- nn. Delay of repair for valves and connectors will be allowed if: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-9a(c)]
 - i. The owner or operator demonstrates that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are 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 § 60.482–10a.
- oo. Delay of repair for pumps will be allowed if: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-9a(d)]
 - i. Repair requires the use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system, and
 - ii. Repair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months after the leak was detected.
- pp. 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 next process unit shutdown will not be allowed unless the next process unit shutdown occurs sooner than 6 months after the first process unit shutdown. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-9a(e)]

- qq. When delay of repair is allowed for a leaking pump, valve, or connector that remains in service, the pump, valve, or connector may be considered to be repaired and no longer subject to delay of repair requirements if two consecutive monthly monitoring instrument readings are below the leak definition. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-9a(f)]
- rr. The owner or operator shall initially monitor all connectors in the process unit for leaks by the later of either 12 months after the compliance date or 12 months after initial startup. If all connectors in the process unit have been monitored for leaks prior to the compliance date, no initial monitoring is required provided either no process changes have been made since the monitoring or the owner or operator can determine that the results of the monitoring, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process changes. If required to monitor because of a process change, the owner or operator is required to monitor only those connectors involved in the process change. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-11a(a)]
- ss. Except as allowed in § 60.482-10a, the owner or operator shall monitor all connectors in gas and vapor and light liquid service as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3) of § 60.482-11a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-11a(b)]
 - i. The connectors shall be monitored to detect leaks by the method specified in § 60.485a(b) and, as applicable, § 60.485a(c).
 - ii. If an instrument reading greater than or equal to 500 ppm is measured, a leak is detected.
 - iii. The owner or operator shall perform monitoring, subsequent to the initial monitoring required in paragraph (a) of § 60.482-11a, as specified in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of § 60.482-11a, and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b)(3)(iv) and (v) of § 60.482-11a. The required period in which monitoring must be conducted shall be determined from paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of § 60.482-11a using the monitoring results from the preceding monitoring period. The percent leaking connectors shall be calculated as specified in paragraph (c) of § 60.482-11a.
 - A. If the percent leaking connectors in the process unit were greater than or equal to 0.5 percent, then monitor within 12 months (1 year).
 - B. If the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was greater than or equal to 0.25 percent but less than 0.5 percent, then monitor within 4 years. An owner or operator may comply with the requirements of § 60.482-11a(b)(3)(ii) by monitoring at least 40 percent of the connectors within 2 years of the start of the monitoring period, provided all connectors have been monitored by the end of the 4-year monitoring period.
 - C. If the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was less than 0.25 percent, then monitor as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of § 60.482-11a and either paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(B) or (b)(3)(iii)(C) of § 60.482-11a, as appropriate.

1. An owner or operator shall monitor at least 50 percent of the connectors within 4 years of the start of the monitoring period.
 2. If the percent of leaking connectors calculated from the monitoring results in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of § 60.482-11a is greater than or equal to 0.35 percent of the monitored connectors, the owner or operator shall monitor as soon as practical, but within the next 6 months, all connectors that have not yet been monitored during the monitoring period. At the conclusion of monitoring, a new monitoring period shall be started pursuant to paragraph (b)(3) of § 60.482-11a, based on the percent of leaking connectors within the total monitored connectors.
 3. If the percent of leaking connectors calculated from the monitoring results in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of § 60.482-11a is less than 0.35 percent of the monitored connectors, the owner or operator shall monitor all connectors that have not yet been monitored within 8 years of the start of the monitoring period.
- D. If, during the monitoring conducted pursuant to paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of § 60.482-11a, a connector is found to be leaking, it shall be re-monitored once within 90 days after repair to confirm that it is not leaking.
- E. The owner or operator shall keep a record of the start date and end date of each monitoring period under § 60.482-11a for each process unit.
- tt. For use in determining the monitoring frequency, as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3) of § 60.482-11a, the percent leaking connectors as used in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3) of § 60.482-11a shall be calculated by using the following equation: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-11a(c)]
- $$\%C_L = C_L / C_t * 100$$
- Where:
- $\%C_L$ = Percent of leaking connectors as determined through periodic monitoring required in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of §60.482-11a.
- C_L = Number of connectors measured at 500 ppm or greater, by the method specified in §60.485a(b).
- C_t = Total number of monitored connectors in the process unit or affected facility.
- uu. When a leak is detected pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 60.482-11a, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in § 60.482-9a. A first attempt at repair as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-11a(d)]

- vv. Except for instrumentation systems and inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connectors meeting the provisions of paragraph (f) of § 60.482-11a, identify the connectors subject to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa. Connectors need not be individually identified if all connectors in a designated area or length of pipe subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa are identified as a group, and the number of connectors subject is indicated. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.482-11a(g)] Effective Date Note: At 73 FR 31376, June 2, 2008, § 60.482-11a was stayed until further notice.
- ww. In conducting the performance tests required in § 60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in §60.485a, except as provided in § 60.8(b). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.485a(a)]
- xx. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards in §§ 60.482-1a through 60.482-11a as follows: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.485a(b)]
 - i. Method 21 shall be used to determine the presence of leaking sources. The instrument shall be calibrated before use each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of appendix A-7 of this part. The following calibration gases shall be used:
 - A. Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and
 - B. A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration no more than 2,000 ppm greater than the leak definition concentration of the equipment monitored. 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 ppm 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 ppm. 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.
 - ii. A calibration drift assessment shall be performed, at a minimum, at the end of each monitoring day. Check the instrument using the same calibration gas(es) that were used to calibrate the instrument before use. Follow the procedures specified in Method 21 of appendix A-7 of this part, Section 10.1, except do not adjust the meter readout to correspond to the calibration gas value. Record the instrument reading for each scale used as specified in §60.486a(e)(7). Calculate the average algebraic difference between the three meter readings and the most recent calibration value. Divide this algebraic difference by the initial calibration value and multiply by 100 to express the calibration drift as a percentage. If any calibration drift assessment shows a negative drift of more than 10 percent from the initial calibration value, then all equipment monitored since the last calibration with instrument readings below the appropriate leak definition and above the leak definition multiplied by (100

minus the percent of negative drift/divided by 100) must be re-monitored. If any calibration drift assessment shows a positive drift of more than 10 percent from the initial calibration value, then, at the owner/operator's discretion, all equipment since the last calibration with instrument readings above the appropriate leak definition and below the leak definition multiplied by (100 plus the percent of positive drift/divided by 100) may be re-monitored.

- yy. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the no-detectable-emission standards in § 60.482–4a as follows: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.485a(c)]
 - i. The requirements of paragraph (b) of § 60.485a shall apply.
 - ii. Method 21 of appendix A–7 of this part shall be used to determine the background level. All potential leak interfaces shall be traversed as close to the interface as possible. The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.
- zz. The owner or operator shall test each piece of equipment unless he demonstrates that a process unit is not in VOC service, i.e., that the VOC content would never be reasonably expected to exceed 10 percent by weight. For purposes of this demonstration, the following methods and procedures shall be used: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.485a(d)]
 - i. Procedures that conform to the general methods in ASTM E260–73, 91, or 96, E168–67, 77, or 92, E169–63, 77, or 93 (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17) shall be used to determine the percent VOC content in the process fluid that is contained in or contacts a piece of equipment.
 - ii. Organic compounds that are considered by the Administrator to have negligible photochemical reactivity may be excluded from the total quantity of organic compounds in determining the VOC content of the process fluid.
 - iii. Engineering judgment may be used to estimate the VOC content, if a piece of equipment had not been shown previously to be in service. If the Administrator disagrees with the judgment, paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of § 60.485a shall be used to resolve the disagreement.
- aaa. The owner or operator shall demonstrate that a piece of equipment is in light liquid service by showing that all the following conditions apply: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.485a(e)]
 - i. The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic components is greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in. H₂O at 68 °F). Standard reference texts or ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17) shall be used to determine the vapor pressures.
 - ii. The total concentration of the pure organic components having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in. H₂O at 68 °F) is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.
 - iii. The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.

- bbb. Samples used in conjunction with paragraphs (d), (e), and (g) of §60.485a shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.485a(f)]
- ccc. Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of § 60.486a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.486a(a)(1)]
- ddd. An owner or operator of more than one affected facility subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these facilities in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by each facility. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.486a(a)(2)]
- eee. The owner or operator shall record the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (v) of § 60.486a for each monitoring event required by §§ 60.482–2a, 60.482–3a, 60.482–7a, 60.482–8a, and 60.482–11a. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.486a(a)(3)]
 - i. Monitoring instrument identification.
 - ii. Operator identification.
 - iii. Equipment identification.
 - iv. Date of monitoring.
 - v. Instrument reading.
- fff. When each leak is detected as specified in §§ 60.482–2a, 60.482–3a, 60.482–7a, 60.482–8a, and 60.482–11a, the following requirements apply: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.486a(b)]
 - i. A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.
 - ii. The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored for 2 successive months as specified in § 60.482–7a(c) and no leak has been detected during those 2 months.
 - iii. The identification on a connector may be removed after it has been monitored as specified in § 60.482–11a(b)(3)(iv) and no leak has been detected during that monitoring.
 - iv. The identification on equipment, except on a valve or connector, may be removed after it has been repaired.
- ggg. When each leak is detected as specified in §§ 60.482–2a, 60.482–3a, 60.482–7a, 60.482–8a, and 60.482–11a, the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for 2 years in a readily accessible location: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.486a(c)]
 - i. The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number, except when indications of liquids dripping from a pump are designated as a leak.

- ii. The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.
 - iii. Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.
 - iv. Maximum instrument reading measured by Method 21 of appendix A-7 of this part at the time the leak is successfully repaired or determined to be non-repairable, except when a pump is repaired by eliminating indications of liquids dripping.
 - v. "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
 - vi. The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a process shutdown.
 - vii. The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 days.
 - viii. Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.
 - ix. The date of successful repair of the leak.
- hhh. The following information pertaining to all equipment subject to the requirements in §§ 60.482-1a to 60.482-11a shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.486a(e)]
- i. A list of identification numbers for equipment subject to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 60, Subpart VVa.
 - ii. A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with § 60.482-4a.
 - iii. The dates of each compliance test as required in §§ 60.482-2a(e), 60.482-3a(i), 60.482-4a, and 60.482-7a(f).
 - iv. The background level measured during each compliance test.
 - v. The maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during each compliance test.
 - vi. A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.
 - vii. A list of identification numbers for equipment that the owner or operator designates as operating in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr in accordance with § 60.482-1a(e), a description of the conditions under which the equipment is in VOC service, and rationale supporting the designation that it is in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr.
 - viii. The date and results of the weekly visual inspection for indications of liquids dripping from pumps in light liquid service.
 - ix. Records of the information specified in paragraphs (e)(8)(i) through (vi) of § 60.486a for monitoring instrument calibrations conducted according to sections 8.1.2 and 10 of Method 21 of appendix A-7 of this part and § 60.485a(b).
 - A. Date of calibration and initials of operator performing the calibration.
 - B. Calibration gas cylinder identification, certification date, and certified concentration.
 - C. Instrument scale(s) used.

- D. A description of any corrective action taken if the meter readout could not be adjusted to correspond to the calibration gas value in accordance with section 10.1 of Method 21 of appendix A–7 of Part 60.
 - E. Results of each calibration drift assessment required by § 60.485a(b)(2) (i.e., instrument reading for calibration at end of monitoring day and the calculated percent difference from the initial calibration value).
 - F. If an owner or operator makes their own calibration gas, a description of the procedure used.
- x. The connector monitoring schedule for each process unit as specified in § 60.482–11a(b)(3)(v).
- xi. Records of each release from a pressure relief device subject to § 60.482–4a.
- iii. Information and data used to demonstrate that a piece of equipment is not in VOC service shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.486a(j)]
- jjj. The provisions of § 60.7(b) and (d) do not apply to affected facilities subject to 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.486a(k)]
- kkk. Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa shall submit semiannual reports to the Administrator beginning 6 months after the initial startup date. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.487a(a)]
- lll. The initial semiannual report to the Administrator shall include the following information: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.487a(b)]
 - i. Process unit identification.
 - ii. Number of valves subject to the requirements of § 60.482–7a, excluding those valves designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of § 60.482–7a(f).
 - iii. Number of pumps subject to the requirements of § 60.482–2a, excluding those pumps designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of § 60.482–2a(e) and those pumps complying with § 60.482–2a(f).
 - iv. Number of connectors subject to the requirements of § 60.482–11a.
- mmm. All semiannual reports to the Administrator shall include the following information, summarized from the information in § 60.486a: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.487a(c)]
 - i. Process unit identification.
 - ii. For each month during the semiannual reporting period,
 - A. Number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in §§ 60.482–7a(b) or 60.483–2a,
 - B. Number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in § 60.482–7a(d)(1),
 - C. Number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in §§ 60.482–2a(b), (d)(4)(ii)(A) or (B), or (d)(5)(iii),

- D. Number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in §§ 60.482–2a(c)(1) and (d)(6),
 - E. Number of connectors for which leaks were detected as described in § 60.482–11a(b)
 - F. Number of connectors for which leaks were not repaired as required in § 60.482–11a(d), and
 - G. The facts that explain each delay of repair and, where appropriate, why a process unit shutdown was technically infeasible.
- iii. Dates of process unit shutdowns which occurred within the semiannual reporting period.
 - iv. Revisions to items reported according to paragraph (b) of § 60.487a if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report.
- nnn. An owner or operator shall report the results of all performance tests in accordance with § 60.8 of the General Provisions. The provisions of § 60.8(d) do not apply to affected facilities subject to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart VVa except that an owner or operator must notify the Administrator of the schedule for the initial performance tests at least 30 days before the initial performance tests. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.487a(e)]
104. The permittee shall not load more than one tanker per hour at SN-40. Supporting documentation shall be maintained on site to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. [Rule 19.705 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
105. The facility shall test for total dissolved solids (TDS) in each of the Cooling Towers (SN-35 and SN-36). The TDS shall not exceed 13,600 parts per million (ppm) on any sample result taken when any of the cooling towers are operating. The permittee shall develop a conductivity vs. TDS curve and test for conductivity on a weekly basis when any of the cooling towers are operating. The conductivity result shall not exceed the level that correlates with 13,600 ppm for any sample result taken when any of the cooling towers are operating. The permittee shall also determine, directly, TDS once every three months. The results shall be kept on site and made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705 and Rule 19.703, Rule 18.1004 and Rule 18.1003, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

**SN-32
Lamp Recycling System**

Source Description

The lamp recycling system (SN-32) processes fluorescent lamps. The bulbs are crushed and separated into glass, end caps, and phosphor powder. Emissions from the bulb crusher are exhausted into a baghouse for particulate removal followed by a carbon adsorber for mercury removal.

Specific Conditions

106. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.1	0.1
Mercury	0.000013	0.000057

108. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
SN-32	5%	Rule 18.501 and Ark. Code Ann.

109. The permittee shall conduct weekly observations of the opacity from sources SN-32 and keep a record of these observations. If the permittee detects visible emissions, the permittee must immediately take action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee must document that the source complies with the visible emissions requirements. The permittee shall maintain records of all observations, the cause of any visible emissions, and the corrective action taken. The permittee must keep these records onsite and make them available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

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110. The permittee shall keep records of the operating plan for the use of carbon canisters and the maintenance performed on the canisters at SN-32. This plan is attached as Appendix R. [Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
111. The permittee shall not process more than 38,435 pounds of bulbs per day at SN-32. [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]
112. The permittee shall maintain daily records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #111. These records shall be updated daily. The records shall be kept onsite and made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

**SN-50
Boilers**

Source Description

Clean Harbors operates one boiler, SN-50. The natural gas fired boiler produces steam which is used to create a venturi jet downstream of the Fixed Incinerator Unit scrubber. The 400 HP Boiler (SN-50) has a heat input capacity of 18 MMBTU/hr.

Specific Conditions

113. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Conditions #116 and #121. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
50	400 hp Natural Gas Boiler (18 MMBtu/hr)	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.5
		CO	1.5	6.5
		NO _x	1.8	7.8
		Lead Compounds	0.01	0.01
51	200 hp Natural Gas Boiler (9 MMBtu/hr)	Removed upon permit issuance.		

114. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Conditions #116 and #121. [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
50	400 hp Natural Gas Boiler (18 MMBtu/hr)	PM	0.2	0.6
		Arsenic Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Beryllium Compounds	0.0001	0.01
		Cadmium Compounds	0.001	0.01
		Chromium Compounds	0.001	0.01
		Fluorene	0.01	0.01
		Cobalt Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Manganese Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Mercury Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Nickel Compounds	0.01	0.01
		Phenanthrene	0.01	0.01
		Selenium Compounds	0.01	0.01

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
		Single Organic HAP	0.04	0.14
		Total Organic HAP	0.04	0.15
51	200 hp Natural Gas Boiler (9 MMBtu/hr)	Removed Upon permit issuance.		

115. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance will be demonstrated by burning only natural gas. [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	Limit	Regulatory Citation
50	5%	Rule 18.501

40 C.F.R. § 60, Subpart Dc Conditions for SN-50

116. The boiler, SN-50, is subject to 40 C.F.R. 60, Subpart Dc, *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*, because it is a steam generating unit for which construction was commenced after June 9, 1989 and has a maximum design heat input capacity of 100 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) or less, but greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr and shall comply with all applicable provisions to the subpart. Those include, but are not limited to the requirements below. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.40c(a)]
117. 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. Notification shall be postmarked no later than 30 days after commencing construction. Startup notification must be submitted within 15 days after startup. This notification shall include: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.48c (a)]
- The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.48c (a) (1)]
 - 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.48c (a) (2)]
 - 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.48c (a) (3)]
 - 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. [Rule 19.304 304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.48c (a) (4)]

118. The permittee shall record and maintain records of the amount of fuel combusted during each calendar month. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.48c(g)(2)]
119. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.48c(i)]
120. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.48c(j)]

40 C.F.R. § 63, Subpart DDDDD Conditions for SN-50

121. The permittee is subject to and shall comply with all applicable requirements of 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*, which 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. 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DDDDD also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and work practice standards. SN-50 is subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DDDDD § 63.7485 and must comply with the subpart upon startup of the boiler. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§19.304, 63.7480, and 63.7495(b)]
122. The permittee must be in compliance with the emission limits, work practice standards, and operating limits in this subpart. These emission and operating limits apply at all times the affected unit is operating except for the periods noted in §63.7500(f). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.7505(a)]
123. For new or reconstructed affected sources (as defined in §63.7490), the permittee 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, the permittee is required to complete the applicable annual, biennial, or 5-year tune-up as specified in §63.7515(d). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.7510(g)]
124. If the boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of 10 million Btu per hour or greater (SN-50), the permittee must conduct an annual tune-up of the boiler or process heater to demonstrate continuous compliance as specified in § 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through(vi). If the boiler or process heater has a heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour the permittee must conduct a biennial tune-up of the boiler or process heater as specified in paragraphs § 63.7540 (a)(10)(i) through (vi). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. 63.7540(a)(10)(i) through (vi) and 63.7540 (a)(11)]

- a. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any components of the burner as necessary (the permittee may 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; [§ 63.7540(a)(10)(i)]
 - b. 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; [§ 63.7540(a)(10)(ii)]
 - c. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure that it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly (the permittee may delay the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown). Units that produce electricity for sale may delay the inspection until the first outage, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection; [§ 63.7540(a)(10)(iii)]
 - d. 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; [§ 63.740(a)(10)(iv)]
 - e. 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 [§ 63.7540(a)(10)(v)]
 - f. Maintain on-site and submit, if requested by the Administrator, a report containing the following information. [§ 63.7540(a)(10)(vi)]
 - i. 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; [§ 63.7540(a)(10)(vi)(A)]
 - ii. A description of any corrective actions taken as a part of the tune-up; and [§ 63.7540(a)(10)(vi)(B)]
 - iii. 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. [§ 63.7540(a)(10)(vi)(C)]
125. The permittee 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 by the dates specified. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.7545(a)]
126. As specified in §63.9(b)(4) and (5), if the permittee startups the new or reconstructed affected source on or after January 31, 2013, the permittee must submit an Initial

Notification no later than 15 days after the actual date of startup of the affected source.
[Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.7545(c)]

127. The first semi-annual compliance report must cover the period beginning at startup and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date that occurs at least 180 days after startup. If submitting an annual, biennial, or 5-year compliance report, the first compliance report must cover the period beginning at startup and ending on December 31 within 1, 2, or 5 years, as applicable, after startup. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.7550(b)(1)]
128. A compliance report must contain the following information depending on how the facility chooses to comply with the limits set in this rule. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.7550(c)]
 - a. If the facility is subject to the requirements of a tune up the permittee must submit a compliance report with the information in the following paragraphs: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.7550(c)(1)]
 - i. Company and Facility name and address. [§ 63.7550(c)(5)(i)]
 - ii. Process unit information, emissions limitations, and operating parameter limitations. [§ 63.7550(c)(5)(ii)]
 - iii. Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period. [§ 63.7550(c)(5)(iii)]
 - iv. 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. [§ 63.7550(c)(5)(xiv)]
 - v. 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. [§ 63.7550(c)(5)(xvii)]
129. The permittee 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.) The permittee must use the appropriate electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart. Instead of using the electronic report in CEDRI for this subpart, the permittee 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, the permittee must submit the report to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. The permittee must begin submitting reports via CEDRI no later than 90 days after the form becomes available in CEDRI. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.7550(h)(3)]
130. The permittee must keep records according to § 63.7555(a)(1) and (2) as follows: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.7555(a)(1) and (2)]

- a. A copy of each notification and report that the permittee submitted to comply with 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DDDDD, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status or semiannual compliance report that the permittee submitted, according to the requirements in § 63.10(b)(2)(xiv). [§ 63.7555(a)(1)]
 - b. Records of performance tests, fuel analyses, or other compliance demonstrations and performance evaluations as required in § 63.10(b)(2)(viii). [§ 63.7555(a)(2)]
- 131. Records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review, according to § 63.10(b)(1). Each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. Each record must be kept on site, or 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). The permittee may keep the records off site for the remaining 3 years. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.7560]

**SN-42 and SN-43
Incinerator Cooling Towers**

Source Description

The facility operates two cooling towers with two cells each. Cooling Tower SN-42 is for Incinerator SN-01 and cooling tower SN-43 is for Incinerator SN-44. The water flow rate for SN-42 is 6,200 gallons per minute and for SN-43 is 6,500 gallons per minute.

Specific Conditions

132. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Emissions from these sources have been calculated based on the maximum capacity of each unit. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #135. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
42	Cooling Tower for SN-01	PM ₁₀	0.6	2.3
43	Cooling Tower for SN-44	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2

133. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Emissions from these sources have been calculated based on the maximum capacity of each unit. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #135. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
42	Cooling Tower for SN-01	PM	3.4	14.9
43	Cooling Tower for SN-44	PM	0.3	1.2

134. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from the Cooling Towers (SN-42 and SN-43) as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with the opacity limits is demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition #135. [Rule 18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
135. The facility shall test for total dissolved solids (TDS) in each of the Cooling Towers (SN-42 and SN-43). The TDS shall not exceed 13,600 parts per million (ppm) on any sample result taken when any of the cooling towers are operating. The permittee shall develop a

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conductivity vs. TDS curve and test for conductivity on a weekly basis when any of the cooling towers are operating. The conductivity result shall not exceed the level that correlates with 13,600 ppm for any sample result taken when any of the cooling towers are operating. The permittee shall also determine, directly, TDS once every three months. The results shall be kept on site and made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 19.705 and Rule 19.703, Rule 18.1004 and Rule 18.1003, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-44
Fixed Incinerator Unit 44

Source Description

The Fixed Incinerator Unit 44 is comprised of a rotary kiln, a Secondary Combustion Chamber (SCC), a gas conditioning system, and an air pollution control train.

Wastes are fed to one of two primary feed locations: the rotary kiln or the SCC. Combustion gases from the SCC are routed through a spray dryer for gas conditioning. The gas stream then passes into baghouse #1, a saturator, two parallel condenser towers, a demister, baghouse #2, and the de-NO_x unit.

All of these combustion units have a combined capacity of 61,025 pounds/hour of waste feed. The sulfur feed rate will be limited to 2045 lb/hr and 1590 tons/year.

Specific Conditions

136. 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 #138, #142, #144, #146, and Plantwide Condition #191, and equipment limitations. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.6	2.5
SO ₂	45.0	35.0
VOC	1.9	8.1
CO	18.3	80.1
NO _x	56.2 ^b	38.0
Lead Compounds	0.0016 ^a	0.007 ^a

- i. Combined limits for lead and cadmium.
- ii. 12-hour averaging period for NO_x lb/hr. See Specific Condition #148.

137. 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 #138, #141, #146, and #147, Plantwide Condition #191, and equipment limitations. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.6	2.5
Antimony Compounds	0.57	2.48
Arsenic Compounds	0.0036 ^b	0.016 ^b
Beryllium Compounds	0.0036 ^{b, c}	0.016 ^b
Cadmium Compounds	0.0016 ^a	0.007 ^a
Calcium cyanimide	1.84	8.02
Chlorine	4.79 ^d	20.99 ^d
Chromium Compounds	0.0036 ^b	0.016 ^b
Cobalt Compounds	0.57	2.50
Cyanide Compounds	1.84	8.02
Dioxins/Furans	1.70E-8	7.45E-8
Hydrazine	1.02	4.47
Hydrochloric acid	4.93 ^d	21.60 ^d
Hydrogen fluoride	0.60	2.70
Manganese Compounds	0.57	2.48
Mercury Compounds	0.002 ^e	0.006
Methyl chloroform	1.84	8.02
Methylene chloride	1.84	8.02
Nickel Compounds	0.57	2.49
Phosphine	1.84	8.02
Phosphorus	1.84	8.02
Selenium Compounds	0.57	2.50
Tetrachloroethylene	1.84	8.02
Titanium Tetrachloride	1.84	8.02
Single Organic HAP	1.84	8.02
Total Organic HAP	1.84	8.02

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Ammonia	2.3	9.8

- a. Combined limits for lead and cadmium.
- b. Combined limits for arsenic, beryllium, and chromium.
- c. Beryllium emissions are also limited by 40 C.F.R. § 61 Subpart C.
- d. Combined limit for chlorine and hydrogen chloride of 32 ppm, expressed as chloride equivalent.
- e. Mercury emissions are also limited by 40 C.F.R. § 61 Subpart E.

138. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
44	20%	Rule 19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E

139. The permittee shall maintain a Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS) or a Continuous Parameter Monitoring System (CPMS) to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #138. The monitoring system shall comply with the Air Division's "Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems Conditions." The facility will develop a correlation curve with the COMS and CPMS outputs and use the curve to predict opacity when using the CPMS to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #138 [Rule 19.705, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
140. The permittee shall install and maintain Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems (CEMS) to demonstrate compliance with the hourly and annual NO_x emission limits in Specific Condition #136. These CEMS shall comply with the Air Division's "Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems Conditions." These CEMS shall be installed and operating at start-up of SN-44. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
141. The permittee shall maintain a destruction and removal efficiency of 99.997% for organic HAPs (excluding dioxins and furans). Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated during the comprehensive performance test as required by 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. [Rule 18.1004 and 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]
142. The facility shall limit the sulfur feed rate to 2045 lb/hr and 1590 tons/yr at SN-44. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.*, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
143. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #142. 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

maintained on-site, made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

144. The control efficiency of the scrubber shall be maintained at a minimum of 98.9% for SO₂ removal. [Rule 19.705, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311, 40 C.F.R. § 70.6 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
145. The permittee shall conduct testing to determine the control efficiency of the scrubber for SO₂ at SN-44. This testing shall be conducted in accordance with EPA Reference Method 6C and Plantwide Condition #3. The initial test shall be conducted during the next comprehensive performance test (CPT) which will be conducted as required by 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. This testing shall be performed a minimum of once every 5 years. The result of this testing shall be maintained on-site, made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.702, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
146. The permittee shall conduct all particulate testing with the inclusion of EPA Method 202. The initial testing shall be performed at the same time as the CPT required by 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. This testing shall be performed a minimum of once every five years. EPA Method 202 is not to be utilized as part of the demonstration of compliance with 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE particulate limits. A copy of these test results shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.702, 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
147. The permittee shall test SN-44 for cyanide compounds, hydrazine, hydrogen fluoride, phosphine, and titanium tetrachloride while operating at 90% or greater capacity. Emission results shall be extrapolated to correlate with 100% of the permitted capacity to determine compliance. These tests shall be performed using test methods as approved by ADEQ, and shall be conducted in accordance with Plantwide Condition #3. This testing shall be conducted during the next CPT which will be conducted as required by 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. [Rule 18.1002 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
148. The permittee may not exceed average emissions of 56.2 lb/hr at SN-44 over a rolling 12-hour averaging period. Compliance with the lb/hr limit for NO_x will be demonstrated by comparison of the limit to the 12-hour rolling average NO_x reading obtained from the CEMs installed pursuant to with Specific Condition #147. To show compliance with the lb/hr limit such comparisons will be made for each hour that the source is in operation. These records shall be kept on site and shall be provided to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. Records shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

149. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the Division of Environmental Quality in accordance with General Provision #7 and shall include the following per 40 C.F.R. § 64.9(a)(2): [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.49]
- i. The information required under 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii);
 - ii. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken; and
 - iii. A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP, if required, 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. A QIP shall be required if the excess emissions exceeds 5% of the unit operating time.
- b. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in § 70.6(a)(3)(ii). The permittee 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 40 C.F.R. § 64 (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). [40 C.F.R. § 64.9(b)(1)]

SN-45
Fuel Storage Tank

This tank will be used to store fuel for SN-44 start up. Exhaust from the tank is controlled by routing to the SCC (Secondary combustion chamber). When the SCC is down, the exhaust is routed to a carbon tank system for emission control. Control efficiency for the SCC is 99.99% and carbon is 99%. In order to estimate worst case emissions, the scenario with carbon control is used in the emission calculations. Emissions were estimated utilizing TANKS 4.0.9d software.

Specific Conditions

150. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #152. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.1	0.1

151. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #152. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
Total Organic HAP	0.01	0.01

152. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 399,360 gallons of diesel fuel at SN-45 per rolling 12 month period. [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]
153. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #152. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The twelve month rolling totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7.

SN-46
Gondola Transferring Operations

The emissions associated with solidification and the gondola transferring operation are controlled with a baghouse. The facility plans to add hydrated lime to absorb excess moisture from the wet ash. The hydrated lime is dusty and becomes an airborne particulate which will be controlled by a baghouse. Particulate emissions are estimated based on blower capacity and ADEQ grain loading factor.

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

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-46	PM ₁₀	1.5	6.2

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

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-46	PM	2.6	11.3

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

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
46	5%	Rule 18.501

157. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from source SN-46 and keep a record of these observations. If the permittee detects visible emissions that exceed the limit, the permittee must immediately take action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee must document that the source complies with the visible emissions requirements. The permittee shall maintain records of the cause of any visible emissions and the corrective action taken. The permittee must keep these records onsite and make them available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

158. SN-46 is subject to Compliance Assurance Monitoring and shall comply with all applicable provisions, including but not limited to: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
- a. Indicator: The permittee shall monitor daily the opacity, continuously monitor gas differential pressure and document daily inspections of the bag filters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(i)]
 - b. Indicator Range and Averaging Period: The permittee shall maintain the opacity below the limit specified in Specific Condition #156 and maintain pressure drop within the range specified by the manufacturer; the permittee shall perform daily inspections of the bag filters to document undamaged condition. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(2)]
 - c. Measurement Approach: The permittee shall use EPA Reference Method 9 to determine the daily opacity, record gas differential pressure and perform daily inspections of the bag filters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(ii)]
 - d. Data Representativeness: The permittee shall test for the opacity at SN-46 using EPA Reference Method 9. The daily inspections shall be performed by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(iii)]
 - e. QA/QC and Frequency of Monitoring: The permittee shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance of the baghouse. Personnel shall be trained on the inspection procedures. The bag filters shall be inspected daily. The opacity measurements shall follow the procedures of EPA Reference Method 9 and shall be conducted daily. [40 C.F.R. §§ 64.6(c)(1)(iii) and 64.3(b)(4)]
 - f. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the Division of Environmental Quality in accordance with General Provision #7 and shall include the following per 40 C.F.R. § 64.9(a)(2):
 - i. The information required under 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii);
 - ii. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken; and
 - iii. A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP, if required, 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. A QIP shall be required if the excess emissions exceeds 5% of the unit operating time.
 - g. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in § 70.6(a)(3)(ii). The permittee 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

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improvement plan, and other supporting information required to be maintained under 40 C.F.R. § 64 (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). [40 C.F.R. § 64.9(b)(1)]

SN-48
Ash Collection Building

Source Description

Combustion gases from the SCC (SN-44) are routed through a spray dryer for gas conditioning. The gases exit the spray dryer into baghouse #1. The salt and fly ash collected from baghouse #1 is conveyed into an ash collection building and is discharged into lined roll-off bins. To improve working conditions inside the ash collection building, the air is vented from the building and controlled with a baghouse.

Specific Conditions

159. 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 #161 and equipment limitations. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-48	PM ₁₀	1.8	7.6

160. 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 #161 and equipment limitations. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-48	PM	1.8	7.6

161. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
48	5%	Rule 18.501

162. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from source SN-48 and keep a record of these observations. If the permittee detects visible emissions that exceed the limit, the permittee must immediately take action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee must document that the source complies with the visible emissions requirements. The permittee shall maintain records of the cause of any visible emissions and the corrective

action taken. The permittee must keep these records onsite and make them available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [40 C.F.R. § 64, Rule 19.304, Rule 18.1004, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

163. SN-48 is subject to Compliance Assurance Monitoring and shall comply with all applicable provisions, including but not limited to: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
- a. Indicator: The permittee shall monitor daily the opacity, continuously monitor gas differential pressure and document daily inspections of the bag filters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(i)]
 - b. Indicator Range and Averaging Period: The permittee shall maintain the opacity below the limit specified in Specific Condition #161 and maintain pressure drop within the range specified by the manufacturer; the permittee shall perform daily inspections of the bag filters to document undamaged condition. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(2)]
 - c. Measurement Approach: The permittee shall use EPA Reference Method 9 to determine the daily opacity, record gas differential pressure and perform daily inspections of the bag filters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(ii)]
 - d. Data Representativeness: The permittee shall test for the opacity at SN-48 using EPA Reference Method 9. The daily inspections shall be performed by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(iii)]
 - e. QA/QC and Frequency of Monitoring: The permittee shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance of the baghouse. Personnel shall be trained on the inspection procedures. The bag filters shall be inspected daily. The opacity measurements shall follow the procedures of EPA Reference Method 9 and shall be conducted daily. [40 C.F.R. §§ 64.6(c)(1)(iii) and 64.3(b)(4)]
 - f. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the Division of Environmental Quality in accordance with General Provision #7 and shall include the following per 40 C.F.R. § 64.9(a)(2):
 - i. The information required under 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii);
 - ii. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken; and
 - iii. A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP, if required, 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. A QIP shall be required if the excess emissions exceeds 5% of the unit operating time.

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- g. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in § 70.6(a)(3)(ii). The permittee 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 40 C.F.R. § 64 (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). [40 C.F.R. § 64.9(b)(1)]

**SN-49A and SN-49B
Plastic Pail Production**

Source Description

Plastic pail production operations consist of shredding, pelletizing, resin storage and injection molding. Particulate emissions are expected from the shredding operation. Drums may contain residues of organic liquid at the bottom of the plastic drums which result in VOC and HAP emissions. The drums are considered RCRA empty. The injection molding operation produces particulate, VOC and HAP emissions.

SHREDDING (BARREL PUMPING AREA) – SN-49A

Pallets of recycled plastic drums will be delivered via truck. The shredder system consists of a granulator, friction washer and air dryer. Pallets of drums will be lifted via fork truck to an operator who will manually load them into the granulator. The granulated product will be washed and mechanically dried. Then granulated product will be pneumatically conveyed and collected via cyclone and dumped into a super sack. Exhaust from the cyclone is routed to a baghouse and emitted to the atmosphere.

PELLETIZING AND INJECTION MOLDING (CROWN BUILDING) – SN-49B

The supersack will be transported to a dumper at the pelletizer. Granulated product will be dumped onto the pelletizer incline conveyor and fed into the pelletizer hopper. Pelletized product will discharge from the pelletizer via pneumatic conveyor and either convey to the onsite resin silos or to a supersack loading station. The facility will operate 2 injection molders and will receive pelletized product from the onsite resin storage system and will produce pails and lids for the waste disposal operation. The injection molder includes a retractable tie bar to allow for shorter lift requirements to remove the mold from the injection molder. The injection molding machine will be located so that a permanent in-place crane can be installed to assist with mold changes. Floor space is allocated for a full truckload worth of finished product in the injection molding area.

Specific Conditions

164. 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 #166, #168 and equipment limitations. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
49A	Shredder with Baghouse	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.9	3.8

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
49B	Pelletizer and Injection Molding	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.7
		VOC	0.1	0.3

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 Condition #166, #168 and equipment limitations. [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
49A	Shredder with Baghouse	PM	0.1	0.1
		Chlorine	0.01	0.01
		Hydrazine	0.01	0.01
		Hydrochloric acid	0.01	0.01
		Hydrogen fluoride	0.01	0.01
		Methyl chloroform	0.02	0.06
		Methylene chloride	0.03	0.12
		Phosphine	0.01	0.01
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.01	0.02
		Titanium tetrachloride	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.03	0.12
		Total Organic HAP	0.85	3.73
49B	Pelletizer and Injection Molding	PM	0.2	0.7
		Formaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Acrolein	0.01	0.01
		Acetaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Acrylic Acid	0.01	0.01
		Propionaldehyde	0.01	0.01
		Single Organic HAP	0.01	0.01
		Total Organic HAP	0.01	0.01

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
		Acetone	0.1	0.1

166. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
49A, 49B	5%	Rule 18.501

167. The permittee shall conduct weekly observations of the opacity from sources SN-49A and SN-49B and keep a record of these observations. If the permittee detects visible emissions that exceed the limit, the permittee must immediately take action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee must document that the source complies with the visible emissions requirements. The permittee shall maintain records of the cause of any visible emissions and the corrective action taken. The permittee must keep these records onsite and make them available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 18.1004, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
168. The permittee shall not process more than 963,600 drums at both SN-49A and SN-49B per rolling 12 month period. Drum throughput based on maximum equipment capacity. [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]
169. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #168. These records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. A twelve month rolling total and each individual month's data shall be maintained on site, made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
170. The permittee shall only process drums at SN-49 that contain or has contained waste from the approved El Dorado facility RCRA waste codes (see Appendix T). [Rule 18.801, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
171. The permittee shall maintain monthly records of bills of lading for the drums which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #170. These records shall be maintained on site and made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon

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

SN-52
Non-Hazardous Waste and Empty Drum Shredder

Source Description

Non-hazardous waste and empty drum shredder is used to reduce volume of waste. Non-hazardous waste and drums which are RCRA empty are fed to the shredder. Non-Hazardous Waste includes both solids and liquids which also includes but is not limited to construction debris, cardboard boxes and wood pallets. The shredder and mixing pit are located in a partial enclosure. The shredder directly discharges shredded material into a mixing pit. Prior to mixing, if necessary, absorbent (sawdust/wood chips) is added in the pit. Mixed waste is transferred into roll off containers for disposal.

Specific Conditions

172. 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 #174 and #176. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.3	0.1
VOC	2.4	10.5

173. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance by Specific Conditions #174 and #176. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.3	0.1
Chlorine	0.01	0.02
Hydrazine	0.01	0.02
Hydrochloric acid	0.01	0.02
Hydrogen fluoride	0.01	0.02
Methyl chloroform	0.04	0.16
Methylene chloride	0.08	0.31
Phosphine	0.01	0.02

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Tetrachloroethylene	0.01	0.04
Titanium tetrachloride	0.01	0.02
Single Organic HAP	0.14	0.58
Total Organic HAP	0.14	0.58

174. Visible emissions may not exceed the limits specified in the following table of this permit as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Limit	Regulatory Citation
52	5%	Rule 18.501

175. The permittee shall conduct weekly observations of the opacity from the non-hazardous waste shredder and keep a record of these observations. If the permittee detects visible emissions, the permittee must immediately take action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee must document that the source complies with the visible emissions requirements. The permittee shall maintain records of all observations, the cause of any visible emissions, and the corrective action taken. The permittee must keep these records onsite and make them available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
176. The permittee shall not process more than 7,300 tons of debris and waste combined per consecutive 12 month period. [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]
177. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #176. These records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. A twelve month rolling total and each individual month's data shall be maintained on site, made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
178. The permittee shall only process RCRA empty drums at SN-52 that contain or has contained waste from the approved El Dorado facility RCRA waste codes (see Appendix T). [Rule 18.801, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
179. The permittee will monitor receiving and handling of the RCRA empty drums using the facility database system to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #178. The

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permittee will separately monitor the RCRA empty drums from the non-hazardous waste. These records shall be maintained in the database and made available for on-site review by Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 18.1004, Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-53
Tanker Transfer

Source Description

Tankers are received by the facility and their contents are either pumped into facility tanks or pumped directly into the incinerators for direct burn. Emissions from these activities are accounted for at the tanks and incinerators, respectively. For worst-case, physical properties of methylene chloride are used in the calculations. Physical properties for methylene chloride were taken from table 7.1-3 in AP-42. Emissions are calculated using Equation 1 from Section 5.2.2.1.1 of AP-42.

Specific Conditions

180. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #182. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
53	Tank Transfer (Tanker Loading)	VOC	6.0	0.30

181. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #182. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
53	Tank Transfer (Tanker Loading)	Chlorine	0.01	0.01
		Hydrazine	0.01	0.01
		Hydrochloric acid	0.01	0.01
		Hydrogen fluoride	0.01	0.01
		Methyl chloroform	0.01	0.01
		Methylene chloride	0.18	0.04
		Phosphine	0.01	0.01
		Tetrachloroethylene	0.01	0.01
		Titanium tetrachloride	0.01	0.01

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	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
		Single Organic HAP	5.97	0.30
		Total Organic HAP	5.97	0.30

182. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 100 tankers (600,000 gallons) at SN-53 per rolling 12 month period. [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]
183. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #182. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The twelve month rolling totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7.
184. The permittee shall maintain the carbon canisters used to control emissions from the tank transfer operations per manufacturer's specifications. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-54
Drum Pumping

Source Description

Drum pumping is a part of the tanker unloading process. Drums containing waste are used as vehicles of delivery at the facility. In the 201 warehouse drum pumping area, the facility pumps drums to tankers for processing at the units. Emissions are controlled by carbon at 99% efficiency.

Specific Conditions

185. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Conditions #187, #189 and #190 . [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Drum Pumping	VOC	0.4	1.5

186. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Conditions #187, #189 and #190 . [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Drum Pumping	Chlorine	0.01	0.03
	Hydrazine	0.01	0.03
	Hydrochloric acid	0.01	0.03
	Hydrogen fluoride	0.01	0.03
	Methyl chloroform	0.01	0.03
	Methylene chloride	0.05	0.9
	Phosphine	0.01	0.03
	Tetrachloroethylene	0.01	0.09
	Titanium tetrachloride	0.01	0.03
	Single Organic HAP	0.33	1.44

Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
	Total Organic HAP	0.33	1.44

187. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 2,400 tankers (14,400,000 gallons) at SN-54 per rolling 12 month period. [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]
188. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #187. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The twelve month rolling totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7.[Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
189. The permittee shall maintain the carbon tank used to control emissions from the drum pumping per manufacturer's specifications. [Rule 19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
190. SN-54 is subject to Compliance Assurance Monitoring when emissions are not routed to SN-01 and shall comply with all applicable provisions, including but not limited to: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]
 - a. Indicator: The permittee shall monitor the organic liquid throughput, monitor the VOC concentration weekly, and document daily inspections of the carbon canisters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(i)]
 - b. Indicator Range and Averaging Period: The permittee shall maintain the organic liquid throughput below the limit specified in Specific Condition #187 on a rolling 12-month basis; a VOC concentration of 500 ppmv or greater requires replacement of one or both carbon canisters; and the permittee shall perform daily inspections of the carbon canisters to document undamaged condition. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(2)]
 - c. Measurement Approach: The permittee shall maintain receiving records for the throughput of SN-21; use EPA Reference Method 21 to determine the VOC concentration; and perform daily inspections of the carbon canisters. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(ii)]
 - d. Data Representativeness: The permittee shall test for the VOC concentration between the primary and secondary carbon canisters using EPA Reference Method 21. The daily inspections shall be performed by trained personnel using documented inspection procedures. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(iii)]

- e. QA/QC and Frequency of Monitoring: The permittee shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maintenance of the carbon canisters. Personnel shall be trained on the inspection procedures. The carbon canisters shall be inspected daily. The throughput shall be updated monthly in accordance with Specific Condition #187. The VOC concentration measurements shall follow the procedures of EPA Reference Method 21, and the VOC concentration shall be monitored weekly. [40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)(iii) and 64.3(b)(4)]
- f. A monitoring report shall be submitted to the Division of Environmental Quality in accordance with General Provision #7 and shall include the following per 40 C.F.R. § 64.9(a)(2):
 - i. The information required under 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(3)(iii);
 - ii. Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken; and
 - iii. A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP, if required, 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. A QIP shall be required if the excess emissions exceeds 5% of the unit operating time.
- g. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in § 70.6(a)(3)(ii). The permittee 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 40 C.F.R. § 64 (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions). [40 C.F.R. § 64.9(b)(1)]

SN-55
Railcar Loading & Unloading

Source Description

Organic waste liquids are loaded into railcars for off-site shipment. Rail cars are loaded by pump at maximum rate at 4,800 gal per hour, and emissions are controlled with carbon at a 99% efficiency. Railcar tanks are received by the facility and their contents pumped into facility tanks. Emissions from these activities are accounted for at the tanks. No emissions are expected from unloading.

Specific Conditions

191. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #193. [Rule 19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Railcar Loading & Unloading	VOC	0.9	0.2

192. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by compliance with Specific Condition #193. [Rule 18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Railcar Loading & Unloading	Chlorine	0.01	0.01
	Hydrazine	0.01	0.01
	Hydrochloric acid	0.01	0.01
	Hydrogen fluoride	0.01	0.01
	Methyl chloroform	0.01	0.01
	Methylene chloride	0.03	0.02
	Phosphine	0.01	0.01
	Tetrachloroethylene	0.01	0.01
	Titanium tetrachloride	0.01	0.01
	Single Organic HAP	0.87	0.13

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Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
	Total Organic HAP	0.87	0.13

193. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 60 railcars and 1,380,000 gallons of material and at SN-54 per rolling 12 month period. [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]
194. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #193. The permittee shall update these records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The twelve month rolling totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

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SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Clean Harbors El Dorado, LLC 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. The permittee must prepare and implement a Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan (SSM). If the Division of Environmental Quality requests a review of the SSM, the permittee will make the SSM available for review. The permittee must keep a copy of the SSM at the source's location and retain all previous versions of the SSM plan for five years. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6(e)(3)]

Divert Stack Events

9. Opening of any of the divert stack(s) while uncombusted waste material is contained in the kiln(s) shall constitute an operational divert stack event. [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. § 52 Subpart E]
10. No divert stack shall be opened during an operational divert stack event without first stopping the waste feed and halting the SN-01 kiln(s) rotation. Rotation of the SN-44 kiln shall be allowed during divert stack events. No waste feed shall be introduced into the kiln(s) without first closing the divert stack(s). [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. § 52 Subpart E]
11. The permittee is limited to twelve operational divert stack events per 12-month rolling total, per stack, and shall not exceed three divert stack events during any rolling 30 day period. [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. § 52 Subpart E]
12. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limit set in Plantwide Condition #11. These records may be used by the Division of Environmental Quality for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated during each event, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Division of Environmental Quality in accordance with General Provision #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
13. Within 5 working days of the operational divert stack event, the permittee shall submit to the Division of Environmental Quality a written report detailing the cause(s) of the event, the duration of the event, actions taken during the event, and actions taken to correct the cause(s). [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52, Subpart E]

14. Opening of any of the divert stack(s) while uncombusted waste material is NOT contained in the kiln(s) shall constitute a maintenance divert stack event and not be subject to Plant Wide Conditions #9 through #13. [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. § 52 Subpart E]
15. Prior to opening the divert stacks for a maintenance divert stack event, the permittee shall: [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. § 52 Subpart E]
 - a. Shut down all waste feed;
 - b. Burn out using natural gas as sole source of fuel for one hour prior to opening the divert vent;
 - c. Shut off all burners;
 - d. Do not allow combustion (including natural gas combustion) to take place in the kilns or SCC while vent is open; and
 - e. Follow Emergency Safety Ventilation Procedures set in the MACT Operating Plan.
16. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the limits set in Plantwide Condition #15. These records may be used by the Division of Environmental Quality for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated during each event, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to Division of Environmental Quality in accordance with General Condition #7. [Rule 19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

40 C.F.R. § 61, Subpart C

17. This facility is considered an affected source and is subject, but not limited to, the following requirements. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61 Subpart C – National Emission Standard for Beryllium]
18. The permittee shall not emit to the atmosphere greater than 10 grams of beryllium over a 24-hour period. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.32(a)]
19. Within 90 days of startup of the new APC system, the permittee shall test SN-44 according to Method 104 of Appendix B of 40 C.F.R. § 61. CPT for SN-01 was conducted in March, 2006. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.33(a)]
20. The permittee shall notify the Division of Environmental Quality at least 30 days prior to an emission test. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.33(b)]
21. The permittee shall take samples over such a period or periods as are necessary to accurately determine the maximum emissions which will occur in any 24-hour period. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.33(c)]

22. The permittee shall analyze all samples and beryllium emissions shall be determined within 30 days after the source test. Test results will then be sent to the Division of Environmental Quality. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.33(d)]

40 C.F.R. § 61, Subpart E

23. This facility is considered an affected source and is subject, but not limited to, the following requirements. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61 Subpart E – National Emission Standards for Mercury]
24. The permittee shall not emit to the atmosphere greater than 3200 grams of mercury per 24-hour period. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.52(b)]
25. Within 90 days of startup of the new APC system, the permittee shall test SN-44 for mercury emissions using Method 101A in Appendix B of 40 C.F.R. § 61. CPT for SN-01 was conducted in March, 2006. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.53(d)(2)]
26. The permittee shall notify the Division of Environmental Quality at least 30 days prior to an emission test. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.53(d)(3)]
27. The permittee shall take samples over such a period or periods as are necessary to accurately determine the maximum emissions which will occur in any 24-hour period. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.53(d)(4)]
28. The permittee shall analyze all samples and mercury emissions shall be determined within 30 days after the source test. Test results will then be sent to the Division of Environmental Quality. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.53(d)(5)]
29. The permittee is required to monitor mercury emissions in accordance with § 61.55(a) if the mercury emissions are greater than 1,600 grams per 24-hour period. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.55(a)]

40 C.F.R. § 61, Subpart FF

30. This facility is considered an affected source and is subject, but not limited to, the following requirements. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61 Subpart FF]
31. A treatment process or waste stream is in compliance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 61 Subpart FF and exempt from the requirements of paragraph (c) of § 61.348 because the facility is a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 C.F.R. § 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 264 Subpart O. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 61.348(d)]
32. The facility shall develop and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for those sources indicated as being subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart FF. The plan

shall include those items listed in 40 C.F.R. § 63.6(e)(3) *et seq.* The plan shall be maintained on site and be available to Division of Environmental Quality personnel upon request. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6(e)(3)(i)]

40 C.F.R. § 63, Subpart DD

33. Tanks RCRA 1 through 4, RCRA 8 through RCRA 15, RCRA 602 through 609, 144-TNK-201 through 144-TNK-204, 600-TNK-502 through 600-TNK-504, 600-TNK-505 through 600-TNK-527, containers (including but not limited to: drums, tank trucks, and railcars), vacuum pot distillation unit, thin film evaporator, two distillation columns, transfer systems, and equipment components are subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations. The permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements under 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. These requirements include, but are not limited to, the following requirements. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD]
34. Affected sources —(1) Off-site material management units. For each operation specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of § 63.680 that is located at the plant site, the affected source is the entire group of off-site material management units associated with the operation. An off-site material management unit is a tank, container, surface impoundment, oil-water separator, organic-water separator, or transfer system used to manage off-site material. For the purpose of implementing the standards under 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, a unit that meets the definition of a tank or container but also is equipped with a vent that serves as a process vent for any of the processes listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(vi) of § 63.680 is not an off-site material management unit but instead is a process vent and is to be included in the appropriate affected source group under paragraph (c)(2) of § 63.680. Examples of such a unit may include, but are not limited to, a distillate receiver vessel, a primary condenser, a bottoms receiver vessel, a surge control tank, a separator tank, and a hot well. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(c)(1)]
35. Process vents. For each operation specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of § 63.680 that is located at the plant site, the affected source is the entire group of process equipment associated with the process vents for the processes listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(vi) of § 63.680. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(c)(2)]
 - a. Distillation process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Distillation means a process, either batch or continuous, separating one or more off-site material feed streams into two or more exit streams having different component concentrations from those in the feed stream or streams. The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and vapor phases as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(c)(2)(i)]

- b. Thin-film evaporation process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Thin-film evaporation means a liquid mixture separation process or method that uses a heating surface consisting of a large diameter tube that may be either straight or tapered, horizontal or vertical. Liquid is spread on the tube wall by a rotating assembly of blades that maintain a close clearance from the wall or actually ride on the film of liquid on the wall. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(c)(2)(iii)]
36. Equipment leaks. For each operation specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of § 63.680 that is located at the plant site, the affected source is the entire group of equipment components for which each component meets all of the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (c)(3)(iii) of § 63.680. If any one of these conditions does not apply to an equipment component, then that component is not part of the affected source for equipment leaks. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(c)(3)]
- a. The equipment component is a pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, or instrumentation system; [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(c)(3)(i)]
 - b. The equipment component contains or contacts off-site material having a total HAP concentration equal to or greater than 10 percent by weight; and [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(c)(3)(ii)]
 - c. The equipment component is intended to operate for 300 hours or more during a calendar year in off-site material service, as defined in § 63.681 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(c)(3)(iii)]
37. Compliance dates —(1) Existing sources. The owner or operator of an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 13, 1994, must achieve compliance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD on or before the date specified in paragraph (e)(1)(i) or (e)(1)(ii) of § 63.680 as applicable to the affected source. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(e)(1)]
- a. For an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 13, 1994 and receives off-site material for the first time before February 1, 2000, the owner or operator of this affected source must achieve compliance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD on or before February 1, 2000 unless an extension has been granted by the Administrator as provided in 40 C.F.R. § 63.6(i). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(e)(1)(i)]
 - b. For an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 13, 1994, but receives off-site material for the first time on or after February 1, 2000, the owner or operator of the affected source must achieve compliance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD upon the first date that the affected source begins to manage off-site material. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(e)(1)(ii)]

38. New sources. The owner or operator of an affected source for which construction or reconstruction commences on or after October 13, 1994, must achieve compliance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD on or before July 1, 1996, or upon initial startup of operations, whichever date is later as provided in 40 C.F.R. § 63.6(b). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(e)(2)]
39. The provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 63 subpart A—General Provisions that apply and those that do not apply to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD are specified in Table 2 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(f)]
40. Off-site material management units. (1) For each off-site material management unit that is part of an affected source, the owner or operator must meet the requirements in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of § 63.683. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.683(b)(1)]
 - a. The owner or operator controls air emissions from the off-site material management unit in accordance with the applicable standards specified in §§ 63.685 through 63.689 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.683(b)(1)(i)]
41. Process vents. (1) For each process vent that is part of an affected source, the owner or operator must meet the requirements in paragraph (c)(1)(i) of § 63.683. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.683(c)(1)]
 - a. The owner or operator controls air emissions from the process vent in accordance with the standards specified in § 63.690 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.683(c)(1)(i)]
42. Equipment leaks. The owner or operator must control equipment leaks from each equipment component that is part of the affected source specified in § 63.680(c)(3) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD by implementing leak detection and control measures in accordance with the standards specified in § 63.691 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.683(d)]
43. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from each tank subject to § 63.685 in accordance with the following applicable requirements: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(b)]
 - a. For a tank that is part of an existing affected source but the tank is not used to manage off-site material having a maximum HAP vapor pressure kilopascal (kPa) that is equal to or greater than 76.6 kPa nor is the tank used for a waste stabilization process as defined in § 63.681 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, the owner or operator shall determine whether the tank is required to use either Tank Level 1 controls or Tank Level 2 controls as specified for the tank by Table 3 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD based on the off-site material maximum HAP vapor

pressure and the tank's design capacity. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by Table 3 to use Tank Level 1 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c) of § 63.685. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by Table 3 to use Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of § 63.685. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(b)(1)]

- b. For a tank that is part of a new affected source but the tank is not used to manage off-site material having a maximum HAP vapor pressure that is equal to or greater than 76.6 kPa nor is the tank used for a waste stabilization process as defined in § 63.681 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, the owner or operator shall determine whether the tank is required to use either Tank Level 1 controls or Tank Level 2 controls as specified for the tank by Table 4 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD based on the off-site material maximum HAP vapor pressure and the tank's design capacity. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by Table 4 to use Tank Level 1 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c) of § 63.685. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by Table 4 to use Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of § 63.685. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(b)(2)]

- 44. Owners and operators controlling air emissions from a tank using Tank Level 1 controls shall meet the following requirements: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(c)]

- a. The owner or operator shall determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure for an off-site material to be managed in the tank using Tank Level 1 controls before the first time the off-site material is placed in the tank. The maximum HAP vapor pressure shall be determined using the procedures specified in § 63.694(j) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. Thereafter, the owner or operator shall perform a new determination whenever changes to the off-site material managed in the tank could potentially cause the maximum HAP vapor pressure to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the maximum HAP vapor pressure limit for the tank design capacity category specified in Table 3 or Table 4 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, as applicable to the tank. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(c)(1)]
- b. The owner or operator must control air emissions from the tank in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (c)(2)(i) or (c)(2)(ii) of § 63.685, as applicable to the tank. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(c)(2)]
 - i. The owner or operator controls air emissions from the tank in accordance with the provisions specified in subpart OO of 40 C.F.R. § 63—National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(c)(2)(i)]
 - ii. As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of § 63.685, an owner or operator may control air emissions from the tank in

accordance with the provisions for Tank Level 2 controls as specified in paragraph (d) of § 63.685. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(c)(2)(ii)]

45. Owners and operators controlling air emissions from a tank using Tank Level 2 controls shall use one of the following tanks: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(d)]
 - a. A tank vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (g) of § 63.685. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(d)(3)]
46. The owner or operator who controls tank air emissions by venting to a control device shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(3) of § 63.685. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(g)]
 - a. The tank shall be covered by a fixed roof and vented directly through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the following requirements: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(g)(1)]
 - i. The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid in the tank. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(g)(1)(i)]
 - ii. Each opening in the fixed roof not vented to the control device shall be equipped with a closure device. If the pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, the closure devices shall be 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. If the pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, the closure device shall be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(g)(1)(ii)]
 - iii. The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the off-site material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the equipment throughout its intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices shall include: organic vapor permeability, the effects of any contact with the liquid and its vapor managed in the tank; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(g)(1)(iii)]
 - iv. The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of § 63.693 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(g)(1)(iv)]
 - b. Whenever an off-site material is in the tank, the fixed roof shall be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position and the vapor headspace

underneath the fixed roof vented to the control device except as follows: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(g)(2)]

- i. Venting to the control device is not required, and opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(g)(2)(i)]
 - 1. To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(g)(2)(i)(A)]
 - 2. To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of the tank. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(g)(2)(i)(B)]
- ii. Opening of a safety device, as defined in § 63.681 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid an unsafe condition. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(g)(2)(ii)]

- c. The owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the air emission control equipment in accordance with the procedures specified in § 63.695 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(g)(3)]

47. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from each container subject to § 63.688 in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable to the container. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.688(b)]

- a. For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m³ and less than or equal to 0.46 m³, the owner or operator must control air emissions from the container in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (b)(1)(ii) of § 63.688. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.688(b)(1)]
 - i. The owner or operator controls air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for Container Level 1 controls as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 63 subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.688(b)(1)(i)]
 - ii. As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of § 63.688, an owner or operator may choose to control air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for either Container Level 2 controls or Container Level 3 controls as specified in subpart PP of this part 63—National Emission Standards for Containers. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.688(b)(1)(ii)]
- b. For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m³ and the container is not in light-material service as defined in §63.681 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, the owner or operator must control air emissions from the container in accordance

- with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (b)(1)(ii) of § 63.688. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.688(b)(2)]
- c. For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.46 m³ and the container is in light-material service as defined in §63.681 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, the owner or operator must control air emissions from the container in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of § 63.688. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.688(b)(3)]
 - i. The owner or operator controls air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for Container Level 2 controls as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 63 subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.688(b)(3)(i)]
 - ii. As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of § 63.688, an owner or operator may choose to control air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for Container Level 3 controls as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 63 subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.688(b)(3)(ii)]
48. For each transfer system that is subject to § 63.689, the owner or operator shall control air emissions by using the transfer systems specified in paragraphs (c)(2) of § 63.689. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.689(c)]
- a. A transfer system that consists of continuous hard-piping. All joints or seams between the pipe sections shall be permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded joint between two sections of metal pipe or a bolted and gasketed flange). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.689(c)(2)]
49. The owner or operator must route the vent stream from each affected process vent through a closed-vent system to a control device that meets the standards specified in § 63.693 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. For the purpose of complying with paragraph (b) of § 63.690, a primary condenser is not a control device; however, a second condenser or other organic recovery device that is operated downstream of the primary condenser is considered a control device. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.690(b)]
50. The owner or operator shall control the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with the applicable provisions specified in either paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of § 63.691. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.691(b)]
- a. The owner or operator controls the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with §§ 61.242 through 61.247 in 40 C.F.R. § 61 subpart V—National Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks; or [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.691(b)(1)]

51. For each closed-vent system and control device used to comply with § 63.693, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)]
- a. The owner or operator must use a closed-vent system that meets the requirements specified in paragraph (c) of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)(1)]
 - b. The owner or operator must use a control device that meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (d) through (h) of § 63.693 as applicable to the type and design of the control device selected by the owner or operator to comply with the provisions of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)(2)]
 - c. Whenever gases or vapors containing HAP are vented through a closed-vent system connected to a control device used to comply with § 63.693, the control device must be operating except at those times listed in either paragraph (b)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(ii) of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)(3)]
 - i. The control device may be bypassed for the purpose of performing planned routine maintenance of the closed-vent system or control device in situations when the routine maintenance cannot be performed during periods that the emission point vented to the control device is shutdown. On an annual basis, the total time that the closed-vent system or control device is bypassed to perform routine maintenance shall not exceed 240 hours per each calendar year. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)(3)(i)]
 - ii. The control device may be bypassed for the purpose of correcting a malfunction of the closed-vent system or control device. The owner or operator shall perform the adjustments or repairs necessary to correct the malfunction as soon as practicable after the malfunction is detected. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)(3)(ii)]
 - d. The owner or operator must inspect and monitor each closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements specified in either paragraph (b)(4)(i) or (b)(4)(ii) of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)(4)]
 - i. The owner or operator inspects and monitors the closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.695(c) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, and complies with the applicable recordkeeping requirements in § 63.696 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD and the applicable reporting requirements in § 63.697 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)(4)(i)]
 - ii. As an alternative to meeting the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(4)(i) of § 63.693, the owner or operator may choose to inspect and monitor the closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements under 40 C.F.R. § 63 subpart H—National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 63.172(f) through (h), and complies with the applicable recordkeeping requirements in 40 C.F.R.

§ 63.181 and the applicable reporting requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 63.182.
[Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)(4)(ii)]

- e. The owner or operator must monitor the operation of each control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraphs (d) through (h) of § 63.693 as applicable to the type and design of the control device selected by the owner or operator to comply with the provisions of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)(5)]
- f. The owner or operator shall maintain records for each control device in accordance with the requirements of § 63.696 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)(6)]
- g. The owner or operator shall prepare and submit reports for each control device in accordance with the requirements of § 63.697 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)(7)]
- h. In the case when an owner or operator chooses to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance of a control device with the applicable performance requirements specified in § 63.693 as provided for in paragraphs (d) through (g) of § 63.693, the Administrator may request that the design analysis be revised or amended by the owner or operator to correct any deficiencies identified by the Administrator. If the owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on the acceptability of using the design analysis (including any changes requested by the Administrator) to demonstrate that the control device achieves the applicable performance requirements, then the disagreement must be resolved using the results of a performance test conducted by the owner or operator in accordance with the requirements of § 63.694(l) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. The Administrator may choose to have an authorized representative observe the performance test conducted by the owner or operator. Should the results of this performance test not agree with the determination of control device performance based on the design analysis, then the results of the performance test will be used to establish compliance with 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(b)(8)]

52. Closed-vent system requirements. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(c)]

- a. The vent stream required to be controlled shall be conveyed to the control device by either of the following closed-vent systems: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(c)(1)]
 - i. A closed-vent system that is designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions using the procedure specified in § 63.694(k) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD; or [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(c)(1)(i)]
 - ii. A closed-vent system that is designed to operate at a pressure below atmospheric pressure. The system shall be equipped with at least one pressure

gage or other pressure measurement device that can be read from a readily accessible location to verify that negative pressure is being maintained in the closed-vent system when the control device is operating. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(c)(1)(ii)]

53. Carbon adsorption control device requirements. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)]

- a. The carbon adsorption system must achieve the performance specifications in either paragraph (d)(1)(i) or (d)(1)(ii) of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(1)]
 - i. Recover 95 percent or more, on a weight-basis, of the total organic compounds (TOC), less methane and ethane, contained in the vent stream entering the carbon adsorption system; or [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(1)(i)]
 - ii. Recover 95 percent or more, on a weight-basis, of the total HAP listed in Table 1 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD contained in the vent stream entering the carbon adsorption system. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(1)(ii)]
- b. The owner or operator must demonstrate that the carbon adsorption system achieves the performance requirements in paragraph (d)(1) of § 63.693 by either performing a performance test as specified in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of § 63.693 or a design analysis as specified in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(2)]
 - i. An owner or operator choosing to use a performance test to demonstrate compliance must conduct the test in accordance with the requirements of § 63.694(l) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(2)(i)]
 - ii. An owner or operator choosing to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance must include as part of this design analysis the information specified in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B) of § 63.693 as applicable to the carbon adsorption system design. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(2)(ii)]
 - 1. For a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system (e.g., a carbon canister), the design analysis shall address the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature and shall establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration, carbon bed capacity, activated carbon type and working capacity, and design carbon replacement interval based on the total carbon working capacity of the control device and emission point operating schedule. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(2)(ii)(B)]
- c. The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the carbon adsorption system in accordance with the requirements of § 63.695(e) using the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (d)(3)(ii) of § 63.693. Monitoring the operation of a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system (e.g., a carbon canister) using a continuous monitoring system is not required when the carbon canister or

the carbon in the control device is replaced on a regular basis according to the requirements in paragraph (d)(4)(iii) of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(3)]

- i. A continuous monitoring system to measure and record the daily average concentration level of organic compounds in the exhaust gas stream from the control device. The organic monitoring system must comply either with Performance Specification 8 or 9 in 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix B. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 8, Sections 2.4 and 3 need not be conducted. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(3)(ii)]
- d. The owner or operator shall manage the carbon used for the carbon adsorption system, as follows: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)]
- i. Following the initial startup of the control device, all carbon in the control device shall be replaced with fresh carbon on a regular, predetermined time interval that is no longer than the carbon service life established for the carbon adsorption system. The provisions of this paragraph (d)(4)(i) do not apply to a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system (e.g., a carbon canister) for which the carbon canister or the carbon in the control device is replaced on a regular basis according to the requirements in paragraph (d)(4)(iii) of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)(i)]
 - ii. The spent carbon removed from the carbon adsorption system must be either regenerated, reactivated, or burned in one of the units specified in paragraphs (d)(4)(ii)(A) through (d)(4)(ii)(G) of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)(ii)]
 1. Regenerated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 C.F.R. § 270 that implements the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 264 subpart X. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)(ii)(A)]
 2. Regenerated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)(ii)(B)]
 3. Regenerated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit equipped with and operating organic air emission controls in accordance with a national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants under another subpart in 40 C.F.R. § 63 or 40 C.F.R. § 61. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)(ii)(C)]
 4. Burned in a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 C.F.R. § 270 that implements the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 264 subpart O. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)(ii)(D)]
 5. Burned in a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has designed and operates the incinerator in accordance with the interim status requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 265 subpart O. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)(ii)(E)]

6. Burned in a boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 C.F.R. § 270 that implements the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 266 subpart H. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)(ii)(F)]
 7. Burned in a boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has designed and operates the unit in accordance with the interim status requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 266 subpart H. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)(ii)(G)]
 - iii. As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraphs (d)(3) and (d)(4)(i) of § 63.693, an owner or operator of a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system may choose to replace on a regular basis the carbon canister or the carbon in the control device using the procedures in either paragraph (d)(4)(iii)(A) or (d)(4)(iii)(B) of § 63.693. For the purpose of complying with this paragraph (d)(4)(iii), a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system means a carbon adsorption system that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device, such as a carbon canister. The spent carbon removed from the nonregenerable carbon adsorption system must be managed according to the requirements in paragraph (d)(4)(ii) of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)(iii)]
 1. Monitor the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent from the carbon adsorption system on a regular schedule, and when carbon breakthrough is indicated, immediately replace either the existing carbon canister with a new carbon canister or replace the existing carbon in the control device with fresh carbon. Measurement of the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream must be made with a detection instrument that is appropriate for the composition of organic constituents in the vent stream and is routinely calibrated to measure the organic concentration level expected to occur at breakthrough. The monitoring frequency must be daily or at an interval no greater than 20 percent of the time required to consume the total carbon working capacity established as a requirement of paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B) of § 63.693, whichever is longer. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)(iii)(A)]
 2. Replace either the existing carbon canister with a new carbon canister or replace the existing carbon in the control device with fresh carbon at a regular, predetermined time interval that is less than the design carbon replacement interval established as a requirement of paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B) of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(d)(4)(iii)(B)]
54. Vapor incinerator control device requirements. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)]
- a. The vapor incinerator must achieve the performance specifications in either paragraph (f)(1)(i), (f)(1)(ii), or (f)(1)(iii) of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(1)]

- i. Destroy the total organic compounds (TOC), less methane and ethane, contained in the vent stream entering the vapor incinerator either: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(1)(i)]
 - A. By 95 percent or more, on a weight-basis, or [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(1)(i)(A)]
 - B. To achieve a total incinerator outlet concentration for the TOC, less methane and ethane, of less than or equal to ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(1)(i)(B)]
 - ii. Destroy the HAP listed in Table 1 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD contained in the vent stream entering the vapor incinerator either: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(1)(ii)]
 - A. By 95 percent or more, on a total HAP weight-basis, or [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(1)(ii)(A)]
 - B. To achieve a total incinerator outlet concentration for the HAP, listed in Table 1 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, of less than or equal to ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(1)(ii)(B)]
 - iii. Maintain the conditions in the vapor incinerator combustion chamber at a residence time of 0.5 seconds or longer and at a temperature of 760°C or higher. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(1)(iii)]
- b. The owner or operator must demonstrate that the vapor incinerator achieves the performance requirements in paragraph (f)(1) of § 63.693 by either performing a performance test as specified in paragraph (f)(2)(i) of § 63.693 or a design analysis as specified in paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of § 63.693. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(2)]
 - i. An owner or operator choosing to use a performance test to demonstrate compliance must conduct the test in accordance with the requirements of § 63.694(l) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(2)(i)]
 - ii. An owner or operator choosing to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance must include as part of this design analysis the information specified in either paragraph (f)(2)(ii)(A) or (f)(2)(ii)(B) of § 63.693 as applicable to the vapor incinerator design. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(2)(ii)]
 - A. For a thermal vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall address the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate and shall establish the design minimum and average temperatures in the combustion chamber and the combustion chamber residence time. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(2)(ii)(A)]
- c. The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the vapor incinerator in accordance with the requirements of § 63.695(e) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (f)(3)(i)

through (f)(3)(iv) of § 63.693 as applicable to the type of vapor incinerator used. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(3)]

- i. For a thermal vapor incinerator, a continuous parameter monitoring system to measure and record the daily average temperature of the exhaust gases from the control device. The accuracy of the temperature monitoring device must be ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in degrees Celsius of ± 0.5 °C, whichever is greater. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(3)(i)]
 - ii. For either type of vapor incinerator, a continuous monitoring system to measure and record the daily average concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the control device. The organic monitoring system must comply either with Performance Specification 8 or 9 in 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix B. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 8, Sections 2.4 and 3 need not be conducted. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.693(f)(3)(iii)]
55. To determine maximum organic HAP vapor pressure of off-site materials in tanks for compliance with the standards specified in § 63.685 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (j) of § 63.694. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(a)(9)]
56. To determine no detectable organic emissions, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (k) of § 63.694. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(a)(10)]
57. To determine closed-vent system and control device performance for compliance with the standards specified in § 63.693 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (l) of § 63.694. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(a)(11)]
58. To determine process vent stream flow rate and total organic HAP concentration for compliance with the standards specified in § 63.693 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (m) of § 63.694. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(a)(12)]
59. Determination of maximum HAP vapor pressure for off-site material in a tank. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(j)]
- a. The maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material composition managed in a tank shall be determined using either direct measurement as specified in paragraph (j)(2) of § 63.694 or by knowledge of the off-site material as specified by paragraph (j)(3) of § 63.694. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(j)(1)]
 - b. Direct measurement to determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure of an off-site material. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(j)(2)]

- i. Sampling. A sufficient number of samples shall be collected to be representative of the off-site material contained in the tank. All samples shall be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan shall describe the procedure by which representative samples of the off-site material is collected such that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan shall be maintained on-site in the plant site operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in accordance with the requirements specified in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846 or Method 25D in 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(j)(2)(i)]
 - ii. Analysis. Any one of the following methods may be used to analyze the samples and compute the maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(j)(2)(ii)]
 - 1. Method 25E in 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A;
 - 2. Methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, “Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks,”;
 - 3. Methods obtained from standard reference texts;
 - 4. ASTM Method 2879-83; or
 - 5. Any other method approved by the Administrator.
 - c. Use of knowledge to determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material. Documentation shall be prepared and recorded that presents the information used as the basis for the owner’s or operator’s knowledge that the maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit listed in Table 3 or Table 4 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD for the applicable tank design capacity category. Examples of information that may be used include: the off-site material is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the off-site material maximum HAP vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(j)(3)]
60. Procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)]
- a. The test shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A. Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices shall be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to: the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting; the periphery of any opening on the cover and

its associated closure device; and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure-relief valve. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(1)]

- b. The test shall be performed when the unit contains a material having a total organic concentration representative of the range of concentrations for the materials expected to be managed in the unit. During the test, the cover and closure devices shall be secured in the closed position. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(2)]
- c. The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21 of 40 C.F.R. § 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 organic constituents in the material placed in the unit, not for each individual organic constituent. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(3)]
- d. The detection instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(4)]
- e. Calibration gases shall be as follows: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(5)]
 - i. Zero air (less than 10 ppmv hydrocarbon in air); and
 - ii. A mixture of methane or n-hexane in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppmv.
- f. An owner or operator may choose to adjust or not adjust the detection instrument readings to account for the background organic concentration level. If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the instrument readings for the background level, the background level value must be determined according to the procedures in Method 21 of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(6)]
- g. Each potential leak interface shall be checked by traversing the instrument probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as possible, as described in Method 21. In the case when the configuration of the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface, all accessible portions of the interface shall be sampled. In the case when the configuration of the closure device prevents any sampling at the interface and the device is equipped with an enclosed extension or horn (e.g., some pressure relief devices), the instrument probe inlet shall be placed at approximately the center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(7)]
- h. An owner or operator must determine if a potential leak interface operates with no detectable emissions using the applicable procedure specified in paragraph (k)(8)(i) or (k)(8)(ii) of § 63.694. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(8)]

- i. If an owner or operator chooses not to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, then the maximum organic concentration value measured by the detection instrument is compared directly to the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (k)(9) of § 63.694. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(8)(i)]
 - ii. If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, the value of the arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration value measured by the instrument and the background organic concentration value as determined in paragraph (k)(6) of § 63.694 is compared with the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (k)(9) of § 63.694. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(8)(ii)]
 - i. A potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable emissions using the applicable criteria specified in paragraphs (k)(9)(i) and (k)(9)(ii) of § 63.694. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(9)]
 - i. For a potential leak interface other than a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (k)(8) is less than 500 ppmv. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(9)(i)]
 - ii. For a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (k)(8) is less than 10,000 ppmv. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(k)(9)(ii)]
61. Control device performance test procedures. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)]
- a. Method 1 or 1A of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A, as appropriate, shall be used for selection of the sampling sites at the inlet and outlet of the control device. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(1)]
 - i. To determine compliance with a control device percent reduction requirement, sampling sites shall be located at the inlet of the control device as specified in paragraphs (l)(1)(i)(A) and (l)(1)(i)(B) of § 63.694, and at the outlet of the control device. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(1)(i)]
 - 1. The control device inlet sampling site shall be located after the final product recovery device. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(1)(i)(A)]
 - 2. If a vent stream is introduced with the combustion air or as an auxiliary fuel into a boiler or process heater, the location of the inlet sampling sites shall be selected to ensure that the measurement of total HAP concentration or TOC concentration, as applicable, includes all vent streams and primary and secondary fuels introduced into the boiler or process heater. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(1)(i)(B)]

- ii. To determine compliance with an enclosed combustion device concentration limit, the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the device. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(1)(ii)]
- b. The gas volumetric flow rate shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A, as appropriate. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(2)]
- c. To determine compliance with the control device percent reduction requirement, the owner or operator shall use Method 18 of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A of Chapter I; alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 in 40 C.F.R. § 63 appendix A of § 63 may be used. The following procedures shall be used to calculate percent reduction efficiency: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(3)]
 - 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(3)(i)]
 - ii. The mass rate of either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP (E_i and E_o , respectively) shall be computed. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(3)(ii)]
 - 1. The following equations shall be used: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(3)(ii)(A)]

$$E_i = K_2 \times Q_i \times \sum_{j=1}^n (C_{ij} \times M_{ij})$$

$$E_o = K_2 \times Q_o \times \sum_{j=1}^n (C_{oj} \times M_{oj})$$

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 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.

2. When the TOC mass rate is calculated, all organic compounds (minus methane and ethane) measured by Method 18 of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A shall be summed using the equation in paragraph (l)(3)(ii)(A) of § 63.694. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(3)(ii)(B)]
3. When the total HAP mass rate is calculated, only the HAP constituents shall be summed using the equation in paragraph (l)(3)(ii)(A) of § 63.694. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(3)(ii)(C)]
- iii. The percent reduction in TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP shall be calculated as follows: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(3)(iii)]

$$R_{cd} = \frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} \times 100$$

where:

R_{cd} = Control efficiency of control device, percent.

E_i = Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP at the inlet to the control device as calculated under paragraph (l)(3)(ii) of § 63.694, kilograms TOC per hour or kilograms HAP per hour.

E_o = Mass rate of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP at the outlet of the control device, as calculated under paragraph (l)(3)(ii) of § 63.694, kilograms TOC per hour or kilograms HAP per hour. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(3)(iii)]

- d. To determine compliance with the enclosed combustion device total HAP concentration limit of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, the owner or operator shall use Method 18 of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A to measure either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP. Alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to Method 301 in appendix A of § 63, may be used. The following procedures shall be used to calculate parts per million by volume concentration, corrected to 3 percent oxygen: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(4)]
 - 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(4)(i)]
 - ii. The TOC concentration or total HAP concentration shall be calculated according to paragraph (m)(4)(ii)(A) or (m)(4)(ii)(B) of § 63.694. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(4)(ii)]
 1. 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: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(4)(ii)(A)]

$$C_{TOC} = \sum_{i=1}^x \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n C_{ji}}{x}$$

where:

C_{TOC} = Concentration of total organic compounds 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.

2. The total HAP concentration (C_{HAP}) shall be computed according to the equation in paragraph (l)(4)(ii)(A) of § 63.694 except that only HAP constituents shall be summed. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(4)(ii)(B)]
- iii. The measured TOC concentration or total HAP concentration shall be corrected to 3 percent oxygen as follows: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(4)(iii)]
 - A. The emission rate correction factor or excess air, integrated sampling and analysis procedures of Method 3B of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration (% O_{2dry}). The samples shall be collected during the same time that the samples are collected for determining TOC concentration or total HAP concentration. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(4)(iii)(A)]
 - B. The concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen (C_c) shall be computed using the following equation: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(l)(4)(iii)(B)]

$$C_c = C_m \left(\frac{17.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2dry}} \right)$$

where:

C_c = TOC concentration or total HAP concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_m = Measured TOC concentration or total HAP concentration, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

% O_{2dry} = Concentration of oxygen, dry basis, percent by volume.

62. Determination of process vent stream flow rate and total HAP concentration. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(m)]
 - a. Method 1 or 1A of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A, as appropriate, must be used for selection of the sampling site. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(m)(1)]
 - b. No traverse site selection method is needed for vents smaller than 0.10 meter in diameter. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(m)(2)]

- c. Process vent stream gas volumetric flow rate must be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A, as appropriate. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(m)(3)]
- d. Process vent stream total HAP concentration must be measured using the following procedures: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(m)(4)]
 - i. Method 18 of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A, must be used to measure the total HAP concentration. Alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to the protocol in Method 301 of appendix A of § 63 may be used. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(m)(4)(i)]
 - ii. Where Method 18 of 40 C.F.R. § 60 appendix A, is used, the following procedures must be used to calculate parts per million by volume concentration: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(m)(4)(ii)]
 - 1. The minimum sampling time for each run must be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or four grab samples must be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples must be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15 minute intervals during the run. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(m)(4)(ii)(A)]
 - 2. The total HAP concentration (C_{HAP}) must be computed according to the following equation: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.694(m)(4)(ii)(B)]
$$C_{HAP} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^x (\sum_{j=1}^n C_{ji})}{x}$$

Where:
 C_{HAP} = Total concentration of HAP compounds listed in Table 1 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, 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.

63. Tank Level 2 fixed roof and floating roof inspection requirements. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(b)]

- a. Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with a fixed roof in accordance with the provisions of § 63.685(g) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD shall meet the following requirements: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(b)(3)]
 - i. The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the separator wall; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices. In the case when a tank is buried partially or entirely underground, inspection is required only for those portions of the cover that extend to or above the ground surface, and those connections that are on such portions of the cover (e.g., fill ports, access

- hatches, gauge wells, etc.) and can be opened to the atmosphere. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(b)(3)(i)]
 - ii. The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the fixed roof. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (f) of § 63.695. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(b)(3)(ii)]
 - iii. In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of § 63.695. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(b)(3)(iii)]
 - iv. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.696(e) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(b)(3)(iv)]
- b. The owner or operator shall repair each defect detected during an inspection performed in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of § 63.695 in the following manner: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(b)(4)]
- i. The owner or operator shall within 45 calendar days of detecting the defect either repair the defect or empty the tank and remove it from service. If within this 45-day period the defect cannot be repaired or the tank cannot be removed from service without disrupting operations at the plant site, the owner or operator is allowed two 30-day extensions. In cases when an owner or operator elects to use a 30-day extension, the owner or operator shall prepare and maintain documentation describing the defect, explaining why alternative storage capacity is not available, and specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the control equipment will be repaired or the tank emptied as soon as possible. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(b)(4)(i)]
 - ii. When a defect is detected during an inspection of a tank that has been emptied and degassed, the owner or operator shall repair the defect before refilling the tank. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(b)(4)(ii)]
64. Owners and operators that use a closed-vent system in accordance with the provisions of § 63.693 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD shall meet the following inspection and monitoring requirements: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)]
- a. Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with § 63.693(c)(1)(i) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD shall be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(1)]
 - i. At initial startup, the owner or operator shall monitor the closed-vent system components and connections using the procedures specified in § 63.694(k) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD to demonstrate that the closed-vent system operates with no detectable organic emissions. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(1)(i)]
 - ii. After initial startup, the owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent system as follows: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(1)(ii)]

1. Closed-vent system joints, seams, or other connections that are permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded joint between two sections of hard piping or a bolted and gasketed ducting flange) shall be visually inspected at least once per year to check for defects that could result in air emissions. The owner or operator shall monitor a component or connection using the procedures specified in § 63.694(k) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD to demonstrate that it operates with no detectable organic emissions following any time the component is repaired or replaced (e.g., a section of damaged hard piping is replaced with new hard piping) or the connection is unsealed (e.g., a flange is unbolted). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(1)(ii)(A)]
2. Closed-vent system components or connections other than those specified in paragraph (c)(1)(ii)(A) of § 63.695, shall be monitored at least once per year using the procedures specified in § 63.694(k) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD to demonstrate that components or connections operate with no detectable organic emissions. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(1)(ii)(B)]
3. The continuous monitoring system required by § 63.693(b)(4)(i) shall monitor and record either an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes or an average value for intervals of 15 minutes or less. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(1)(ii)(C)]
4. The owner or operator shall visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism required by § 63.693(c)(2)(ii) at least once every month to verify that the bypass mechanism is maintained in the closed position. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(1)(ii)(D)]
- iii. In the event that a defect or leak is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect or leak in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(3) of § 63.695. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(1)(iii)]
- iv. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.696 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(1)(iv)]
- b. Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with § 63.693(c)(1)(ii) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD shall be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(2)]
 - i. The closed-vent system shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in ductwork or piping; loose connections; or broken or missing caps or other closure devices. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(2)(i)]
 - ii. The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the closed-vent system. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (f) of § 63.695. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(2)(ii)]

- iii. In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(3) of § 63.695. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(2)(iii)]
 - iv. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.696 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(2)(iv)]
 - c. The owner or operator shall repair all detected defects as follows: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(3)]
 - i. The owner or operator shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 5 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(3)(i)]
 - ii. Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if either of the conditions specified in paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(A) or (c)(3)(ii)(B) of § 63.695 occurs. In this case, the owner or operator must repair the defect the next time the process or unit that vents to the closed-vent system is shutdown. Repair of the defect must be completed before the process or unit resumes operation. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(3)(ii)]
 - 1. Completion of the repair is technically infeasible without the shutdown of the process or unit that vents to the closed-vent system. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(3)(ii)(A)]
 - 2. The owner or operator determines that the air emissions resulting from the repair of the defect within the specified period would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result by delaying the repair until the next time the process or unit that vents to the closed-vent system is shutdown. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(3)(ii)(B)]
 - iii. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.696 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(c)(3)(iii)]
65. Control device monitoring requirements. For each control device required under § 63.693 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD to be monitored in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph (e), the owner or operator must ensure that each control device operates properly by monitoring the control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(7) of § 63.695. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)]
- a. A continuous parameter monitoring system must be used to measure the operating parameter or parameters specified for the control device in §§ 63.693(d) through 63.693(g) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD as applicable to the type and design of the control device. The continuous parameter monitoring system must meet the following specifications and requirements: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(1)]
 - i. The continuous parameter monitoring system must measure either an instantaneous value at least once every 15 minutes or an average value for

- intervals of 15 minutes or less and continuously record either: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(1)(i)]
1. Each measured data value; or [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(1)(i)(A)]
 2. Each block average value for each 1-hour period or shorter periods calculated from all measured data values during each period. If values are measured more frequently than once per minute, a single value for each minute may be used to calculate the hourly (or shorter period) block average instead of all measured values. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(1)(i)(B)]
- ii. The monitoring system must be installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or other written procedures that provide reasonable assurance that the monitoring equipment is operating properly. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(1)(ii)]
- b. Using the data recorded by the monitoring system, the owner or operator must calculate the daily average value for each monitored operating parameter for each operating day. If operation of the control device is continuous, the operating day is a 24-hour period. If control device operation is not continuous, the operating day is the total number of hours of control device operation per 24-hour period. Valid data points must be available for 75 percent of the operating hours in an operating day to compute the daily average. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(2)]
- c. For each monitored operating parameter, the owner or operator must establish a minimum operating parameter value or a maximum operating parameter value, as appropriate, to define the range of conditions at which the control device must be operated to continuously achieve the applicable performance requirements specified in § 63.693(b)(2) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. Each minimum or maximum operating parameter value must be established in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) and (e)(3)(ii) of § 63.695. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(3)]
- i. If the owner or operator conducts a performance test to demonstrate control device performance, then the minimum or maximum operating parameter value must be established based on values measured during the performance test and supplemented, as necessary, by the control device design specifications, manufacturer recommendations, or other applicable information. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(3)(i)]
 - ii. If the owner or operator uses a control device design analysis to demonstrate control device performance, then the minimum or maximum operating parameter value must be established based on the control device design analysis and supplemented, as necessary, by the control device manufacturer recommendations or other applicable information. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(3)(ii)]

- d. An excursion for a given control device is determined to have occurred when the monitoring data or lack of monitoring data result in any one of the criteria specified in paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (e)(4)(iii) of § 63.695 being met. When multiple operating parameters are monitored for the same control device and during the same operating day more than one of these operating parameters meets an excursion criterion specified in paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (e)(4)(iii) of § 63.695, then a single excursion is determined to have occurred for the control device for that operating day. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(4)]
 - i. An excursion occurs when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum operating parameter limit (or, if applicable, greater than the maximum operating parameter limit) established for the operating parameter in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (e)(3) of § 63.695. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(4)(i)]
 - ii. An excursion occurs when the period of control device operation is 4 hours or greater in an operating day and the monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours. Monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data if measured values are unavailable for any of the 15-minute periods within the hour. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(4)(ii)]
 - iii. An excursion occurs when the period of control device operation is less than 4 hours in an operating day and more than 1 of the hours during the period does not constitute a valid hour of data due to insufficient monitoring data. Monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data if measured values are unavailable for any of the 15-minute periods within the hour. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(4)(iii)]
- e. For each excursion, except as provided for in paragraph (e)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall be deemed to have failed to have applied control in a manner that achieves the required operating parameter limits. Failure to achieve the required operating parameter limits is a violation of this standard. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(5)]
- f. An excursion is not a violation of this standard under any one of the conditions specified in paragraphs (e)(6)(i) and (e)(6)(ii) of § 63.695. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(6)]
 - i. An excursion is not a violation nor does it count toward the number of excused excursions allowed under paragraph (e)(6)(ii) of § 63.695 when the excursion occurs during any one of the following periods: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(6)(i)]
 - 1. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction when the affected facility is operated during such period in accordance with § 63.6(e)(1); or [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(6)(i)(A)]
 - 2. During periods of non-operation of the unit or the process that is vented to the control device (resulting in cessation of HAP emissions to which the monitoring applies). [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(6)(i)(B)]

- ii. For each control device, one excused excursion is allowed per semiannual period for any reason. The initial semiannual period is the 6-month reporting period addressed by the first semiannual report submitted by the owner or operator in accordance with § 63.697(b)(4) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(6)(ii)]
 - g. Nothing in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(6) of § 63.695 shall be construed to allow or excuse a monitoring parameter excursion caused by any activity that violates other applicable provisions of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(e)(7)]
- 66. Alternative inspection and monitoring interval. Following the initial inspection and monitoring of a piece of air pollution control equipment in accordance with the applicable provisions of § 63.695, subsequent inspection and monitoring of the equipment may be performed at intervals longer than 1 year when an owner or operator determines that performing the required inspection or monitoring procedures would expose a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or otherwise unsafe conditions and the owner or operator complies with the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of § 63.695. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(f)]
 - a. The owner or operator must prepare and maintain at the plant site written documentation identifying the specific air pollution control equipment designated as “unsafe to inspect and monitor.” The documentation must include for each piece of air pollution control equipment designated as such a written explanation of the reasons why the equipment is unsafe to inspect or monitor using the applicable procedures under § 63.695. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(f)(1)]
 - b. The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan and schedule to inspect and monitor the air pollution control equipment using the applicable procedures specified in § 63.695 during times when a worker can safely access the air pollution control equipment. The required inspections and monitoring must be performed as frequently as practicable but do not need to be performed more frequently than the periodic schedule that would be otherwise applicable to the air pollution control equipment under the provisions of § 63.695. A copy of the written plan and schedule must be maintained at the plant site. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.695(f)(2)]
- 67. The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in § 63.10 under 40 C.F.R. § 63 subpart A—General Provisions that are applicable to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD as specified in Table 2 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.696(a)]

68. The owner or operator of a control device subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD shall maintain the records in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 63.10. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.696(b)]
69. An owner or operator shall record, on a semiannual basis, the information specified in paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2) of § 63.696 for those planned routine maintenance operations that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of § 63.693(d) through (h) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, as applicable. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.696(g)]
 - a. 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. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.696(g)(1)]
 - b. 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 these 6 months that the control device did not meet the requirement of § 63.693 (d) through (h) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, as applicable, due to planned routine maintenance. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.696(g)(2)]
70. An owner or operator shall record the information specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (h)(3) of § 63.696 for those unexpected control device system malfunctions that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of § 63.693 (d) through (h) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, as applicable. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.696(h)]
 - a. The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the control device system. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.696(h)(1)]
 - b. The duration of each period during a malfunction when gases, vapors, or fumes are vented from the waste management unit through the closed-vent system to the control device while the control device is not properly functioning. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.696(h)(2)]
 - c. Actions taken during periods of malfunction to restore a malfunctioning control device to its normal or usual manner of operation. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.696(h)(3)]
71. Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD must comply with the notification requirements specified in paragraph (a)(1) of § 63.697 and the reporting requirements specified in paragraph (a)(2) of § 63.697. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.697(a)]

- a. The owner or operator of an affected source must submit notices to the Administrator in accordance with the applicable notification requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 63.9 as specified in Table 2 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. For the purpose of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD, an owner or operator subject to the initial notification requirements under 40 C.F.R. § 63.9(b)(2) must submit the required notification on or before October 19, 1999. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.697(a)(1)]
 - b. The owner or operator of an affected source must submit reports to the Administrator in accordance with the applicable reporting requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 63.10 as specified in Table 2 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.697(a)(2)]
72. The owner or operator of a control device used to meet the requirements of § 63.693 of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD shall submit the following notifications and reports to the Administrator: [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.697(b)]
- a. A Notification of Performance Tests specified in §§ 63.7 and 63.9(g),
 - b. Performance test reports specified in § 63.10(d)(2) and
 - c. Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports specified in § 63.10(d)(5).
 - i. If actions taken by an owner or operator during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected source (including actions taken to correct a malfunction) are not completely consistent with the procedures specified in the source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan specified in § 63.6(e)(3), the owner or operator shall state such information in the report. The startup, shutdown, or malfunction report shall consist of a letter, containing the name, title, and signature of the responsible official who is certifying its accuracy, that shall be submitted to the Administrator, and
 - ii. Separate startup, shutdown, or malfunction reports are not required if the information is included in the summary report specified in paragraph (b)(4) of § 63.697.
 - d. A summary report specified in § 63.10(e)(3) shall be submitted on a semiannual basis (i.e., once every 6-month period). The summary report must include a description of all excursions as defined in § 63.695(e) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD that have occurred during the 6-month reporting period. For each excursion caused when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum operating parameter limit (or, if applicable, greater than the maximum operating parameter limit), the report must include the daily average values of the monitored parameter, the applicable operating parameter limit, and the date and duration of the period that the exceedance occurred. For each excursion caused by lack of monitoring data, the report must include the date and

duration of period when the monitoring data were not collected and the reason why the data were not collected.

40 C.F.R. § 63, Subpart EEE

73. This facility is considered an affected source and is subject, but not limited to, the following requirements. [Rule 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63, Subpart EEE, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Hazardous Waste Combustors]
74. The permittee must comply with the standards set forth in 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE no later than September 30, 2003 unless the Administrator grants an extension of time under §§ 63.6(i) or 63.1213. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(a)(1)(i)(A)]
75. The permittee must comply with the emission standards under § 63.1219 and the other requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE no later than October 14, 2008. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(a)(1)(ii)(A)]
76. The emission standards and operating requirements set forth in 40 C.F.R. § 63, Subpart EEE apply at all times except: [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(1)]
 - a. During periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, provided that hazardous waste is not in the combustion chamber (i.e., the hazardous waste feed to the combustor has been cutoff for a period time not less than the hazardous waste residence time, excluding residues that may adhere to the combustion chamber surfaces after waste feed is stopped) during those periods of operation, as provided by paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of § 63.1206; and
 - b. When hazardous waste is not in the combustion chamber (i.e., the hazardous waste feed to the combustor has been cutoff for a period time not less than the hazardous waste residence time, excluding residues that may adhere to the combustion chamber surfaces after waste feed is stopped), and the permittee has documented in the operating record that you are
 - c. complying with all otherwise applicable requirements and standards promulgated under authority of sections 112 or 129 of the Clean Air Act in lieu of the emission standards under §§ 63.1203, 63.1204, 63.1205, 63.1215, 63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1218, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221; the monitoring and compliance standards of § 63.1206 and §§ 63.1207 through 63.1209, except the modes of operation requirements of § 63.1209(q); and the notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of §§ 63.1210 through 63.1212.
77. The Administrator will determine compliance with the emission standards of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE as provided by § 63.6(f)(2). Conducting performance testing under operating conditions representative of the extreme range of normal conditions is consistent with the requirements of §§ 63.6(f)(2)(iii)(B) and 63.7(e)(1) to conduct

performance testing under representative operating conditions. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(2)]

78. The Administrator will make a finding concerning compliance with the emission standards and other requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE as provided by § 63.6(f)(3). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(3)]
79. The Administrator may grant an extension of compliance with the emission standards of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE as provided by §§ 63.6(i) and 63.1213. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(4)]
80. If the permittee plans to change the design, operation, or maintenance practices of the source in a manner that may adversely affect compliance with any emission standard that is not monitored with a CEMS, the following must be followed: [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(5)(i)]
 - a. The permittee must notify the Administrator at least 60 days prior to the change, unless the permittee documents the circumstances that dictate such prior notice is not reasonably feasible. The notification must include:
 - i. A description of the changes and which emission standards may be affected; and
 - ii. A comprehensive performance test schedule and test plan under the requirements of § 63.1207(f) that will document compliance with the affected emission standard(s);
 - b. The permittee must conduct a comprehensive performance test under the requirements of §§ 63.1207(f)(1) and (g)(1) to document compliance with the affected emission standard(s) and establish operating parameter limits as required under § 63.1209, and submit to the Administrator a Notification of Compliance under §§ 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d); and
 - c. Restriction on waste burning.
 - i. Except as provided by § 63.1206(b)(5)(i)(C)(2), after the change and prior to submitting the notification of compliance, the permittee must not burn hazardous waste for more than a total of 720 hours (renewable at the discretion of the Administrator) and only for purposes of pretesting or comprehensive performance testing.
 - ii. The permittee may petition the Administrator to obtain written approval to burn hazardous waste in the interim prior to submitting a Notification of Compliance for purposes other than testing or pretesting. The permittee must specify operating requirements, including limits on operating parameters, that will demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE based on available information.

81. If the permittee determines that a change will not adversely affect compliance with the emission standards or operating requirements, the permittee must document the change in the operating record upon making such change. The permittee will revise as necessary the performance test plan, Documentation of Compliance, Notification of Compliance, and start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan to reflect these changes. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(5)(ii)]
82. If a DRE test is acceptable as documentation of compliance with the DRE standard, the permittee may use the highest hourly rolling average hydrocarbon level achieved during those DRE test runs to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard. An acceptable DRE test is any test for which the data and results are determined to meet quality assurance objectives (on a site-specific basis) such that the results adequately demonstrate compliance with the DRE standard. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(6)(i)]
83. If during the acceptable DRE test, the permittee did not obtain hydrocarbon emissions data sufficient to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard, the permittee must either: [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(6)(ii)]
 - a. Perform, as part of the performance test, an “equivalent DRE test” to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard; or
 - b. Perform a DRE test as part of the performance test.
84. The permittee must document compliance with the DRE standard under 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE only once, provided that the permittee does not modify the source after the DRE test in a manner that could affect the ability of the source to achieve the DRE standard. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(7)(i)(A)]
85. The permittee may use any DRE test data that documents that the source achieves the required level of DRE provided:
 - a. The permittee has not modified the design or operation of the source in a manner that could affect the ability of the source to achieve the DRE standard since the DRE test was performed; and,
 - b. The DRE test data meet quality assurance objectives determined on a site-specific basis. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(7)(i)(B)]
86. For sources that feed hazardous waste at a location in the combustion system other than the normal flame zone, the permittee must demonstrate compliance with the DRE standard during each comprehensive performance test. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(7)(ii)(A)]

87. For sources that do not use DRE previous testing to document conformance with the DRE standard pursuant to § 63.1207(c)(2), the permittee must perform DRE testing during the initial comprehensive performance test. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(7)(iii)]
88. Any particulate matter and opacity standards or any permit or other emissions operating parameter limits or conditions, including any limitation on workplace practices, that are applicable to hazardous waste combustors to insure compliance with any particulate matter or opacity standard of parts §§ 60, 61, 63, 264, 265, and 266 of Chapter I (i.e., any title 40 particulate or opacity standards) applicable to hazardous waste combustor do not apply while the permittee conducts particulate matter continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) correlation tests. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(8)(i) and (ii)]
89. For provisions of § 63.1206(b)(8) to apply, the permittee must develop a particulate matter CEMS correlation test plan that includes the following information. This test plan may be included as part of the comprehensive performance test plan required under §§ 63.1207(e) and (f): [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(8)(iii)(A) and (B)]
 - a. Number of test conditions and number of runs for each test condition;
 - b. Target particulate matter emission level for each test condition;
 - c. How you plan to modify operations to attain the desired particulate matter emission levels;
 - d. Anticipated normal emission levels; and
 - e. Submit the test plan to the Administrator for approval at least 90 calendar days before the correlation test is scheduled to be conducted.
90. If the Administrator fails to approve or disapprove the correlation test plan with the time period specified by § 63.7(c)(3)(i), the plan is considered approved, unless the Administrator has requested additional information. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(8)(iv)]
91. The particulate matter and associated operating limits and conditions will not be waived for more than 96 hours, in the aggregate, for a correlation test, including all runs of all test conditions unless an extension to this limit has been granted by the Administrator prior to the occurrence. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(8)(v)]
92. The stack sampling team must be on-site and prepared to perform correlation testing no later than 24 hours after the permittee has modified operations to attain the desired particulate matter emissions concentrations; unless the permittee documents in the correlation test plan that a longer period of conditioning is appropriate. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(8)(vi)]

93. The permittee must return to operating conditions indicative of compliance with the applicable particulate matter and opacity standards as soon as possible after correlation testing is completed. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(8)(vii)]
94. The permittee must calculate the hazardous waste residence time and include the calculation in the performance test plan under § 63.1207(f) and the operating record. The permittee must also provide the hazardous waste residence time in the Documentation of Compliance under § 63.1211(c) and the Notification of Compliance under §§ 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(11)]
95. The permittee must conduct a minimum of three runs of a performance test required under § 63.1207 to document compliance with the emission standards of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(12)(i)]
96. The permittee must document compliance with the emission standards based on the arithmetic average of the emission results of each run, except that the permittee must document compliance with the destruction and removal efficiency standard for each run of the comprehensive performance test individually. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(12)(ii)]
97. In lieu of complying with the particulate standard under § 63.1203, semivolatile and low volatile metal operating parameter limits must be established to ensure compliance with the alternative emission limitations described in paragraphs (b)(14)(ii) and (iii) of §§ 63.1206 pursuant to 63.1209(n), except that semivolatile metal feed rate limits apply to lead, cadmium, and selenium, combined, and low volatile metal feed rate limits apply to arsenic, beryllium, chromium, antimony, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(b)(14)(iv)]
98. The permittee must operate only under the operating requirements specified in the Documentation of Compliance under § 63.1211(c) or the Notification of Compliance under §§ 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d), except during performance tests under approved test plans according to § 63.1207(e), (f), and (g) and under the conditions of paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of § 63.1206. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(1)(i)]
99. The Documentation of Compliance and the Notification of Compliance must contain operating requirements including, but not limited to, the operating requirements of §§ 63.1206 and 63.1209. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(1)(ii)]
100. Failure to comply with the operating requirements is failure to ensure compliance with the emissions standards of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(1)(iii)]
101. Operating requirements in the Notification of Compliance are applicable requirements for purposes of parts 70 and 71 of Chapter I. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(1)(iv)]

102. The operating requirements specified in the Notification of Compliance will be incorporated in the Title V permit. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(1)(v)]
103. The permittee is subject to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan requirements of § 63.6(e)(3). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(2)(i)]
104. If the permittee elects to comply with §§ 270.235(a)(1)(iii), 270.235(a)(2)(iii), or 270.235(b)(1)(ii) of Chapter I to address RCRA concerns that you minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events (including releases from emergency safety vents), then the permittee must comply with § 63.1206(c)(2)(ii). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(2)(ii)]
105. The permittee must identify in the plan the projected oxygen correction factor based on normal operations to use during periods of startup and shutdown. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(2)(iii)]
106. The permittee must record the plan in the operating record. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(2)(iv)]
107. During malfunctions, the automatic waste feed cutoff requirements of § 63.1206(c)(3) continue to apply, except for paragraphs (c)(3)(v) and (c)(3)(vi) of § 63.1206. If the permittee exceeds a § 63 Subpart EEE, of Chapter I emission standard monitored by a CEMS or COMs or operating limit specified under § 63.1209, the automatic waste feed cutoff system must immediately and automatically cutoff the hazardous waste feed, except as provided by paragraph (c)(3)(viii) of § 63.1206. If the malfunction itself prevents immediate and automatic cutoff of the hazardous waste feed, however, the permittee must cease feeding hazardous waste as quickly as possible. Although the automatic waste feed cutoff requirements continue to apply during a malfunction, an exceedance of an emission standard monitored by a CEMS or COMS or operating limit specified under § 63.1209 is not a violation of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE if the permittee operates in accordance with § 63.6(e)(1). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(2)(v)(A)(1) and (2)]
108. For each set of 10 exceedances of an emission standard or operating requirement while hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (*i.e.*, when the hazardous waste residence time has not transpired since the hazardous waste feed was cutoff) during a 60-day block period, the permittee must: [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(2)(v)(A)(3)]
 - a. Within 45 days of the 10th exceedance, complete an investigation of the cause of each exceedance and evaluation of approaches to minimize the frequency, duration, and severity of each exceedance, and revise the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan as warranted by the evaluation to minimize the frequency, duration, and severity of each exceedance; and

- b. Record the results of the investigation and evaluation in the operating record, and include a summary of the investigation and evaluation, and any changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, in the excess emissions report required under § 63.10(e)(3).
109. *Compliance with AWFCO requirements when burning hazardous waste during startup and shutdown.* [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(2)(v)(B)]
- a. If the permittee feeds hazardous waste during startup or shutdown, the permittee must include waste feed restrictions (*e.g.*, type and quantity), and other appropriate operating conditions and limits in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
 - b. The permittee must interlock the operating limits you establish under paragraph (c)(2)(v)(B)(1) of § 63.1206 with the automatic waste feed cutoff system required under § 63.1206(c)(3), except for paragraphs (c)(3)(v) and (c)(3)(vi) of § 63.1206.
 - c. When feeding hazardous waste during startup or shutdown, the automatic waste feed cutoff system must immediately and automatically cutoff the hazardous waste feed if the permittee exceeds the operating limits the permittee establishes under paragraph (c)(2)(v)(B)(1) of § 63.1206, except as provided by paragraph (c)(3)(viii) of § 63.1206.
 - d. Although the automatic waste feed cutoff requirements of this paragraph (c)(2)(v)(B)(4) apply during startup and shutdown, an exceedance of an emission standard or operating limit is not a violation of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE if the permittee operates in accordance with § 63.6(e)(1).
110. Upon the compliance date, the permittee must operate the combustor with a functioning system that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed, except as provided by paragraph (c)(3)(viii) of § 63.1206: [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(3)(i)]
- a. When any of the following are exceeded: operating parameter limits specified under § 63.1209; an emission standard monitored by CEMS; and the allowable combustion chamber pressure;
 - b. When the span value of any CMS detector, except a CEMS, is met or exceeded;
 - c. Upon malfunction of a CMS monitoring an operating parameter limit specified under § 63.1209 or an emission level; or
 - d. When any component of the automatic waste feed cutoff system fails.
111. During an automatic waste feed cutoff (AWFCO) the permittee must continue to duct combustion gases to the air pollution control system while hazardous waste remains in

- the combustion chamber (i.e., if the hazardous waste residence time has not transpired since the hazardous waste feed cutoff system was activated). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(3)(ii)]
112. The permittee must continue to monitor during the cutoff the operating parameters for which limits are established under § 63.1209 and the emissions required under that section to be monitored by a CEMS, and the permittee shall not restart the hazardous waste feed until the operating parameters and emission levels are within specified limits. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(3)(iii)]
113. If the AWFCO system fails to automatically and immediately cutoff the flow of hazardous waste upon exceedance of a parameter required to be interlocked with the AWFCO system under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of § 63.1206, the permittee has failed to comply with the AWFCO requirements of paragraph (c)(3) of § 63.1206. If an equipment or other failure prevents immediate and automatic cutoff of the hazardous waste feed, however, the permittee must cease feeding hazardous waste as quickly as possible. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(3)(iv)]
114. If, after any AWFCO, there is an exceedance of any emission standard or operating requirement, irrespective of whether the exceedance occurred while hazardous waste remained in the combustion chamber (i.e., whether the hazardous waste residence time has transpired since the hazardous waste feed cutoff system was activated), the permittee shall investigate the cause of the AWFCO, take appropriate corrective measures to minimize future AWFCOs and record the findings and corrective measures in the operating record. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(3)(v)]
115. For each set of 10 exceedances of an emissions standard or operating requirement while hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (i.e., when the hazardous waste residence time has not transpired since the hazardous waste feed was cutoff), excluding residues that may adhere to the combustion chamber surfaces after waste feed is stopped, during a 60-day block period, the permittee must submit to the Administrator a written report within 5 calendar days of the 10th exceedance documenting the exceedances and the results of the investigation and corrective measures taken. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(3)(vi)(A)]
116. On a case-by-case basis, the Administrator may require excessive exceedance reporting when fewer than 10 exceedances occur during a 60-day block period. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(3)(vi)(B)]
117. The AWFCO system and associated alarms must be tested at least weekly to verify operability, unless the permittee documents in the operating record that weekly inspections will unduly restrict or upset operations and that less frequent inspection will be adequate. At a minimum, the permittee must conduct operability testing at least monthly. The permittee must document and record in the operating record AWFCO operability test procedures and results. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(3)(vii)]

118. The permittee may ramp down the waste feed rate of pumpable hazardous waste over a period not to exceed one minute, except as provided by paragraph (c)(3)(viii)(B). If the permittee elects to ramp down the waste feed, the permittee must document ramp down procedures in the operating and maintenance plan. The procedure must specify that the ramp down begins immediately upon initiation of automatic waste feed cutoff and the procedures must prescribe a bona fide ramping down. If an emission standard or operating limit is exceeded during the ramp down, the permittee has failed to comply with the emission standards or operating requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(3)(viii)(A)]
119. If the automatic waste feed cutoff is triggered by an exceedance of any of the following operating limits, the permittee may not ramp down the waste feed cutoff: Minimum combustion temperature, maximum hazardous waste feed rate, or any hazardous waste firing system operating limits that may be established for the combustor. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(3)(viii)(B)]
120. The permittee is subject to the emergency safety vent (ESV) operating and reporting requirements set forth in § 63.1206(c)(4). [Rule 19.304 and §§ 63.1206(c)(4)(i through iv)]
121. The permittee is subject to the combustion system leak control system operating and reporting requirements set forth in § 63.1206(c)(5). [Rule 19.304 and §§ 63.1206(c)(5)(i through ii)]
122. The permittee is subject to the operator training and certification standards set forth in § 63.1206(c)(6). [Rule 19.304 and §§ 63.1206(c)(6)(i through vii)]
123. The permittee must prepare and at all times operate according to an operation and maintenance plan which complies with the requirements set forth in § 63.1206(c)(7). [Rule 19.304 and §§ 63.1206(c)(7)(i through iv)]
124. If the combustor is equipped with a baghouse (fabric filter), the permittee must continuously operate either:
 - a. A bag leak detection system that meets the specifications and requirements of paragraph (c)(8)(ii) of § 63.1206 and the permittee must comply with the corrective measures and notification requirements of paragraphs (c)(8)(iii) and (iv) of § 63.1206; or
 - b. A particulate matter detection system under paragraph (c)(9) of § 63.1206.
125. If the permittee operates a bag leak detection system, then the permittee is subject to the bag leak detection system standards set forth in § 63.1206(c)(8). [Rule 19.304 and §§ 63.1206(c)(8)(ii through iv)]

126. If the permittee operates a particulate matter detection system, the permittee is subject to the particulate matter detection system standards set forth in § 63.1206(c)(9). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1206(c)(9)]
127. The permittee must conduct performance testing in accordance with the applicable requirements contained in § 63.1207. [Rule 19.304 and §§ 63.1207(a-m)]
128. The permittee must commence the initial comprehensive performance test not later than six months after the compliance date. An extension to March 30, 2006 for conducting the comprehensive performance test was given by the Environmental Protection Agency. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1207(c)(1)]
129. The permittee must conduct testing periodically as described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of § 63.1207. The date of commencement of the initial comprehensive performance test is the basis for establishing the deadline to commence the initial confirmatory performance test and the next comprehensive performance test. The permittee may conduct performance testing at any time prior to the required date. The deadline for commencing subsequent confirmatory and comprehensive performance testing is based on the date of commencement of the previous comprehensive performance test. [Rule 19.304 and §§ 63.1207(d)(1) through (3)]
 - a. The permittee must commence testing no later than 61 months after the date of commencing the previous comprehensive performance test.
 - b. The permittee must commence confirmatory performance testing no later than 31 months after the date of commencing the previous comprehensive performance test. To insure that the confirmatory test is conducted approximately midway between comprehensive performance tests, the Administrator will not approve a test plan that schedules testing within 18 months of commencing the previous comprehensive performance test.
 - c. The permittee must complete performance testing within 60 days after the date of commencement, unless the Administrator determines that a time extension is warranted based on documentation in writing of factors beyond the permittee's control that prevent the permittee from meeting the 60-day deadline.
130. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of § 63.1207, the permittee must conduct only an initial comprehensive performance test under the interim standards (§§ 63.1203 through 63.1205); all subsequent comprehensive performance testing requirements are waived under the interim standards. The provisions in the introductory text to paragraph (d) and in paragraph (d)(1) of § 63.1207 apply only to tests used to demonstrate compliance with the standards under §§ 63.1219 through 63.1221. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1207(d)(4)(i)]

131. The permittee is not required to conduct a confirmatory test under the interim standards (§§ 63.1203 through 63.1205). The confirmatory testing requirements in the introductory text to paragraph (d) and in paragraph (d)(2) of § 63.1207 apply only after the permittee has demonstrated compliance with the standards under §§ 63.1219 through 63.1221. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1207(d)(4)(ii)]
132. The permittee must submit to the Administrator a notification of intent to conduct a comprehensive performance test and CMS performance evaluation and a site specific test plan and CMS performance evaluation plan at least one year before the performance test and performance evaluation are scheduled to begin. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1207(e)(1)(i)]
133. The permittee must submit to the Administrator a notification of intent to conduct the comprehensive performance test at least 60 calendar days before the test is scheduled to begin. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1207(e)(1)(i)(B)]
134. The permittee must submit to the Administrator a notification of intent to conduct a confirmatory performance test and CMS performance evaluation and a site-specific test plan and CMS performance evaluation plan at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1207(e)(1)(ii)]
135. The permittee shall use the test methods contained in § 63.1208 when determining compliance with the emissions standards of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. [Rule 19.304 and §§ 63.1208(a-b)]
136. The permittee is subject to the applicable monitoring requirements contained in § 63.1209. [Rule 19.304 and §§ 63.1209 (a-r)]
137. The permittee must use either a carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon CEMS to demonstrate and monitor compliance with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon standards under 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. The permittee must also use an oxygen CEMS to continuously correct the carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon levels to 7 percent oxygen. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(a)(1)(i)]
138. The permittee must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a particulate matter CEMS to demonstrate and monitor compliance with the particulate matter standards under 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. However, compliance with the requirements in § 63.1209 to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the PM CEMS is not required until such time that the Agency promulgates all performance specifications and operational requirements applicable to PM CEMS. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(a)(1)(iii)]
139. The permittee must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the COMS and CEMS in compliance with the quality assurance procedures provided in the appendix to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE and Performance Specifications 1 (opacity), 4B (carbon monoxide and oxygen), and 8A (hydrocarbons) in Appendix B, § 60 of Chapter I. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(a)(2)]

140. If a carbon monoxide CEMS is used, the permittee is subject to the provisions of § 63.1209(a)(3) if a carbon monoxide exceedance is detected. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(a)(3)]
141. If a hydrocarbon CEMS is used, the permittee is subject to the provisions of § 63.1209(a)(4) if a hydrocarbon exceedance is detected. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(a)(4)]
142. If the permittee elects to comply with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emission standard by continuously monitoring carbon monoxide with a CEMS, the permittee must demonstrate that hydrocarbon emissions during the comprehensive performance test do not exceed the hydrocarbon emissions standard. In addition, the limits the permittee establishes on the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) operating parameters required under paragraph (j) of § 63.1209 also ensure that the permittee maintains compliance with the hydrocarbon emission standard. If the permittee does not conduct the hydrocarbon demonstration and DRE tests concurrently, the permittee must establish separate operating parameter limits under paragraph (j) of § 63.1209 based on each test and the more restrictive of the operating parameter limits applies. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(a)(7)]
143. The permittee is subject to the CMS standards of § 63.1209(b). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(b)]
144. Prior to feeding the material, the permittee must obtain an analysis of each feed stream that is sufficient to document compliance with the applicable feed rate limits provided in § 63.1209. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(c)(1)]
145. The permittee must develop and implement a feed stream analysis plan and record it in the operating record. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(c)(2)]
146. The permittee must submit the feed stream analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval, if requested. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(c)(3)]
147. To comply with the applicable feed rate limits of § 63.1209, the permittee must monitor and record the feed rates as follows: [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(c)(4)]
 - a. Determine and record the value of the parameter for each feed stream by sampling and analysis or other method;
 - b. Determine and record the mass or volume flow rate of each feed stream by a CMS. If the permittee determines flow rate of a feed stream by volume, the permittee must determine and record the density of the feed stream by sampling and analysis (unless the permittee reports the constituent concentration in units of weight per volume); and

- c. Calculate and record the mass feed rate of the parameter per unit time.
148. The requirements of §§ 63.8(d) (Quality control program) and (e) (Performance evaluation of continuous monitoring systems) apply, except that the permittee must conduct performance evaluations components of the CMS under the frequency and procedures (for example, submittal of performance evaluation test plan for review and approval) applicable to performance tests as provided by § 63.1207. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(d)(1)]
149. The permittee must comply with the quality assurance procedures for CEMS prescribed in the appendix to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(d)(2)]
150. To remain in compliance with the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standards, the permittee must establish operating limits during the comprehensive performance test (or during a previous DRE test under provisions of § 63.1206(b)(7)) for the following parameters, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications and comply with those limits at all times that hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (i.e., the hazardous waste residence time has not transpired since the hazardous waste feed cutoff system was activated). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(j)]
- a. The permittee must measure the temperature of each combustion chamber at locations that best represents, as practicable, the bulk gas temperature in the combustion zone. Based on the most recent comprehensive performance test, these limits are listed below. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(j)(1)(i) and (ii)]

Location		Kiln Minimum Temperature (°F)	Averaging Period
SN-01	Kiln 1 Combustion Chamber	861	Hourly Rolling Average
	Kiln 2 Combustion Chamber	875	
SN-44	Kiln Combustion Chamber	1,574	

- b. As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, the permittee must establish and comply with a limit on the maximum flue gas flow rate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that is documented in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run. The permittee must comply with this limit on an hourly rolling average basis. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(j)(2)(i) and (ii)]

- c. The permittee must establish limits on the maximum pumpable and total (i.e., pumpable and non-pumpable) hazardous waste feed rate for each location where hazardous waste is fed. Based on the most recent comprehensive performance test, these limits are listed below. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(j)(3)(i)]

Location		Maximum Total Hazardous Waste Feed Rate (lb/hr)	Maximum Pumpable Hazardous Waste Feed Rate (lb/hr)	Averaging Period
SN-01	Kiln 1	13,383	5,005	Hourly Rolling Average
	Kiln 2	30,168	6,656	
SN-44	Kiln	28,992	7,018	
SN-01	Secondary Combustion Chamber	13,601	13,601	Hourly Rolling Average
SN-44		21,779	21,779	
SN-01 Waste Fired Boiler		3,873 ⁽¹⁾	3,873 ⁽¹⁾	Hourly Rolling Average

⁽¹⁾Waste Fired Boiler was not operational during March/May 2024 CPT

151. The permittee must specify operating parameters and limits to insure that good operation of each hazardous waste firing system is maintained. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(j)(4)]
152. The permittee must comply with the dioxin and furans emission standard by establishing and complying with the following operating parameter limits. The permittee must base the limits on operations during the comprehensive performance test, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(k)]
153. The permittee must establish a limit on the maximum temperature of the gas at the inlet to the baghouse on an hourly rolling average. Based on the most recent comprehensive performance test, these limits are listed below. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(k)(1)(i)]

Location		Maximum Inlet Temperature (°F)	Averaging Period
SN-01	Baghouse Inlet	289	Hourly Rolling Average
SN-44	Baghouse #1 Inlet	444	
	Baghouse #2 Inlet	234	

154. The permittee must measure the temperature of each combustion chamber at a location that best represents, as practicable, the bulk gas temperature in the combustion zone. The permittee must document the temperature measurement location in the test plan. These temperatures are: [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(k)(2)(i)]

Location		Minimum Temperature (°F)	Averaging Period
SN-01	Secondary Combustion Chamber	1,858	Hourly Rolling Average
SN-44		1,915	
SN-01 Waste Fired Boiler		1,856 ⁽¹⁾	Hourly Rolling Average

⁽¹⁾Waste Fired Boiler was not operational during March/May 2024 CPT

155. As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, the permittee must establish and comply with a limit on the maximum flue gas flow rate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that the permittee documents in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run. The maximum flue gas flow rate shall be 100,568 acfm for SN-01 and 90,732 acfm for SN-44 on an hourly rolling average basis. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(k)(3)(i)]
156. The permittee established limits on the maximum pumpable and total (pumpable and non-pumpable) hazardous waste feed rate for each location where waste is fed. These feed rates are: [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(k)(4)(i)]

Location		Maximum Total Hazardous Waste Feed Rate (lb/hr)	Maximum Pumpable Hazardous Waste Feed Rate (lb/hr)	Averaging Period
SN-01	Kiln 1	13,383	5,005	Hourly Rolling Average
	Kiln 2	30,168	9,527	
SN-44	Kiln	28,992	7,018	
SN-01	Secondary Combustion Chamber	13,601	13,601	Hourly Rolling Average
SN-44		21,779	21,779	
SN-01 Waste Fired Boiler		3,873 ⁽¹⁾	3,873 ⁽¹⁾	Hourly Rolling Average

⁽¹⁾Waste Fired Boiler was not operational during March/May 2024 CPT

157. If the combustor is equipped with an activated carbon injection system or a carbon bed system, it is subject to the provisions of § 63.1209(k) (5). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(k)(5)]
158. If the combustor is equipped with an activated carbon injection system, it is subject to the provisions of § 63.1209(k) (6). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(k)(6)]
159. The permittee must establish a limit on minimum carbon injection rate on an hourly rolling average calculated as the average of the test run averages. If the carbon injection system injects carbon at more than one location, the permittee must establish a carbon feed rate limit for each location. The minimum carbon feed rate limit for SN-01 is 21.6 lb/hr and for SN-44 is 32.2 lb/hr (hourly rolling average). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(k)(6)(i)]
160. The permittee must establish a limit on minimum carrier fluid (gas or liquid) flow rate or pressure drop as an hourly rolling average based on the manufacturer's specifications. The permittee must document the specifications in the test plan submitted under §§ 63.1207(e) and (f). The minimum carrier fluid flow rate for SN-01 is 30 scfm and for SN-44 is 60.1 scfm (hourly rolling average). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(k)(6)(ii)]
161. The permittee must specify and use the brand (*i.e.*, manufacturer) and type of carbon used during the comprehensive performance test until a subsequent comprehensive performance test is conducted, unless the permittee documents in the site-specific performance test plan required under §§ 63.1207(e) and (f) key parameters that affect adsorption and establish limits on those parameters based on the carbon used in the performance test. The permittee may substitute at any time a different brand or type of carbon provided that the replacement has equivalent or improved properties compared to the carbon used in the performance test and conforms to the key sorbent parameters the permittee identifies under § 63.1209 (k)(6)(iii)(A). The permittee must include in the operating record documentation that the substitute carbon will provide the same level of control as the original carbon. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(k)(6)(iii)]
162. The permittee must comply with the mercury emission standard by establishing and complying with the operating parameter limits found in § 63.1209(l). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(l)]
163. For incinerators and solid fuel boilers, when complying with the mercury emission standards under §§ 63.1203, 63.1216 and 63.1219, the permittee must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the total feed rate of mercury in all feed streams and the Waste Fired Boiler as the average of the test run averages. The maximum mercury feed rate limit for all feed streams for SN-01 is 0.509 lb/hr and for SN-44 is 0.220 lb/hr. The feed rate for SN-01 WFB mercury shall not exceed 0.187 lb/hr (rolling 12 hour average). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(l)(1)(i)]

164. The permittee must comply with the particulate matter emission standard by establishing and complying with the operating parameter limits found in § 63.1209(m) of 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(m)]
165. The permittee must establish the minimum pressure drop across the SN-01 wet scrubber and minimum condenser liquid nozzle pressure at SN-44 on an hourly rolling average, established as the average on the test run averages. The minimum pressure drop across the SN-01 high energy scrubber is 31.9 in. w.c. (hourly rolling average). The minimum condenser liquid nozzle pressure at SN-44 is 7.4 psig (hourly rolling average). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(m)(1)(i)(A)]
166. The permittee must establish a limit on solids content of the scrubber liquid using a CMS or by manual sampling and analysis. If the permittee elects to monitor solids content manually, the permittee must sample and analyze the scrubber liquid hourly unless the permittee supports an alternative monitoring frequency in the performance test plan that the permittee submits for review and approval, or establish a minimum blowdown rate using a CMS and either a minimum scrubber tank volume or liquid level using a CMS. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(m)(1)(i)(B)(1)(i) and (ii)]
167. For maximum solids content monitored with a CMS, the permittee must establish a limit on a twelve-hour rolling average as the average of the test run averages. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(m)(1)(i)(B)(2)]
168. For maximum solids content measured manually, the permittee must establish an hourly limit, as measured at least once per hour, unless the permittee supports an alternative monitoring frequency in the performance test plan that the permittee submits for review and approval. The permittee must establish the maximum hourly limit as the average of the manual measurement averages for each run. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(m)(1)(i)(B)(3)]
169. For minimum blowdown rate and either a minimum scrubber tank volume or liquid level using a CMS, the permittee must establish a limit on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(m)(1)(i)(B)(4)]
170. The permittee established limits on the minimum scrubber water flow rate and maximum flue gas flow rate on an hourly rolling average based upon testing. If the permittee establishes limits on maximum flue gas flow rate under this paragraph, the permittee need not establish a limit on maximum flue gas flow rate under paragraph (m)(2) of § 63.1209. The permittee must establish these hourly rolling average limits as the average of the test run averages. The minimum scrubber water flow rate for SN-01 is 658 gpm and for SN-44 is 3,672 gpm (hourly rolling average). The maximum flue gas flow rate for SN-01 is 100,568 acfm and for SN-44 is 90,732 acfm (hourly rolling average). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(m)(1)(i)(C)]

171. If the combustor is equipped with a baghouse, the permittee must establish a limit on the minimum pressure drop and the maximum pressure drop across each baghouse cell based on manufacturer's specifications. The permittee must comply with the limit on an hourly rolling average. The minimum baghouse pressure drop per cell is 1 in. w.c. The maximum baghouse pressure drop per cell is 16 in. w.c. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(m)(1)(ii)]
172. The permittee established a maximum ash feed rate limit based upon testing. The total feed rate of ash for SN-01 shall not exceed 19,675 lb/hr and for SN-44 shall not exceed 12,431 lb/hr. The feed rate of ash for the WFB shall not exceed 164.2 lb/hr (12 hour rolling average). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(m)(3)]
173. The permittee must comply with the semi-volatile metal (cadmium and lead) and low volatile metal (arsenic, beryllium, and chromium) emission standards by establishing and complying with the following operating parameter limits. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(n)]
174. The permittee must establish a limit on the maximum inlet temperature to the primary dry metals emissions control device on an hourly rolling basis as the average of the test run averages. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(n)(1)]
175. The permittee established feed rate limits for semi-volatile metals and low volatile metals as set forth in § 63.1209(n) (2). These feed rate limits are: [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(n)(2)]

Metal		Maximum Feed rate Limit (lb/hr, 12 hr-RA)	Maximum Pumpable System Feed rate Limit (lb/hr, 12 hr-RA)	Maximum WFB Feed rate Limit (lb/MMBtu, 12 hr-RA)	Maximum WFB Chromium Feed rate Limit (lb/MMBtu, 12 hr-RA)	Maximum WFB Chromium Feed rate Limit (lb/hr, 12 hr-RA)
SN-01	Semi volatile	134		3.12 ⁽¹⁾		
SN-44		55				
SN-01	Low volatile	127	120		2.87 ⁽¹⁾	30 ⁽¹⁾
SN-44		47	39			

⁽¹⁾Waste Fired Boiler was not operational during March/May 2024 CPT

176. The permittee must establish operating parameter limits on the particulate matter control device as specified by paragraph § 63.1209(m)(1). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(n)(3)]

177. The permittee established a 12-hour rolling average limit for the feed rate of total chlorine and chloride in all feed streams and the WFB from testing. The feed rate of chlorine and chloride shall not exceed 3,289 lb/hr for all SN-01 combined feed streams, 1,490 lb/hr for all SN-44 combined feed streams, and 1,020 Lb/MMBtu for the SN-01 WFB (12 hour rolling average). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(n)(4)]
178. As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, the permittee must establish a limit on the maximum flue gas flow rate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that the permittee documents in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run. The permittee must comply with this limit on an hourly rolling average basis. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(n)(5)]
179. The permittee must comply with the hydrochloric acid and chlorine emission standards by establishing and complying with the operating parameter limits found in § 63.1209(o). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(o)]
180. The permittee must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the total feed rate of chlorine (organic and inorganic) in all feed streams and the WFB as the average of the test run averages. The feed rate of total chlorine and chloride shall not exceed 3,289 lb/hr for all SN-01 feed streams, 1,490 lb/hr for all SN-44 combined feed streams and 1,020 lb/MMBtu for the SN-01 WFB (12 hour rolling average). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(o)(1)(i)]
181. The permittee must establish a limit on minimum pressure drop across the SN-01 wet scrubber on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(o)(3)(i)]
182. The permittee established a limit on minimum pH on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages. The minimum pH of the inlet water to the SN-01 high energy scrubber is 3.9 and to the SN-44 spray tower condenser is 5.1 (hourly rolling average). [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(o)(3)(iv)]
183. The permittee must establish limits on either the minimum liquid to gas ratio or the minimum scrubber water flow rate and maximum flue gas flow rate on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages. If the permittee establishes limits on maximum flue gas flow rate under this paragraph, the permittee need not establish a limit on maximum flue gas flow rate under paragraph (o)(2) of § 63.1209. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(o)(3)(v)]
184. If the permittee complies with the requirements for combustion system leaks under § 63.1206(c)(5) by maintaining combustion chamber zone pressure lower than ambient pressure, the permittee must monitor the pressure instantaneously and the automatic waste feed cutoff system must be engaged when negative pressure is not adequately maintained. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1209(p)]

185. The permittee shall submit all of the applicable notifications prior to the deadlines established in 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1210(a)(1)]
186. The permittee must submit the required notifications outlined in § 63.1210(a)(2) to the Administrator in order to request or elect to comply with the alternative requirements contained in 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1210(a)(2)]
187. Upon postmark of the Notification of Compliance, the operating parameter limits identified in the Notification of Compliance, as applicable, shall be complied with, the limits identified in the Document of Compliance or a previous Notification of Compliance are no longer applicable. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1210(d)(2)]
188. The permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of § 63.1211. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1211]
189. The permittee may request an extension of the compliance date to install pollution prevention or waste minimization controls provided that the conditions outlined in § 63.1213 are met. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1213]
190. Prior to April 14, 2008, the permittee shall submit an application to the Division of Environmental Quality which addresses all of the applicable requirements of §§ 63.1217 and 63.1219. An application was received on April 11, 2008. [Rule 19.304 and § 26.1011(A)(1)]
191. For existing sources, the permittee must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain: [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1219(a)]
 - a. For dioxins and furans:
 - i. Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
 - ii. Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. (For purposes of compliance, operation of a wet particulate matter control device is presumed to meet the 400 °F or lower requirement);
 - b. Mercury in excess of 130 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
 - c. Cadmium and lead in excess of 230 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
 - d. Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 92 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

- e. For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
 - i. Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If the permittee elects to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of § 63.1219, the permittee must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by § 63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
 - ii. Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
 - f. Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas (total chlorine) in excess of 32 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
 - g. Particulate matter in excess of 0.013 gr/dscf corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
192. For new sources, the permittee must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain: [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1219(b)]
- a. For Dioxins and furans:
 - i. Emissions in excess of 0.11 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or
 - ii. Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen for sources not equipped with either a waste heat boiler or dry air pollution control system;
 - b. Mercury in excess of 8.1 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
 - c. Cadmium and lead in excess of 10 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
 - d. Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 23 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
 - e. For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
 - i. Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon

- standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by § 63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
- ii. Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
- f. Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas in excess of 21 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
- g. Particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.0016 gr/dscf corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
193. The permittee must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of § 63.1219. The permittee must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation: [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1219(c)(1)]
- $$\text{DRE} = [1 - (\text{Wout} / \text{Win})] \times 100\%$$
- Where:
- Win = mass feed rate of one POHC in a waste feed stream; and
- Wout = mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.
194. The permittee must treat each POHC in the waste feed that the permittee specified under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of § 63.1219 to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of § 63.1219. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1219(c)(3)(i)]
195. The permittee must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feed stream. The permittee must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information. [Rule 19.304 and § 63.1219(c)(3)(ii)]

Risk Assessment Requirements

196. Compliance with the conditions of this air permit is also contingent upon the compliance with the Risk Assessment Requirements contained in the RCRA Permit No. 10H-

RN1. [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Acid Rain (Title IV)

197. The Director prohibits the permittee to cause any emissions exceeding any allowances the source lawfully holds under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated under the Act. No permit revision is required for increases in emissions allowed by allowances acquired pursuant to the acid rain program, if such increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement. This permit establishes no limit on the number of allowances held by the permittee. However, the source may not use allowances as a defense for noncompliance with any other applicable requirement of this permit or the Act. The permittee will account for any such allowance according to the procedures established in regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act. A copy of the facility's Acid Rain Permit is attached in an appendix to this Title V permit. [Rule 26.701 and 40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(4)]

Title VI Provisions

198. The permittee must comply with the standards for labeling of products using ozone-depleting substances. [40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart E]
- a. All containers containing a class I or class II substance stored or transported, all products containing a class I substance, and all products directly manufactured with a class I substance must bear the required warning statement if it is being introduced to interstate commerce pursuant to § 82.106.
 - b. The placement of the required warning statement must comply with the requirements pursuant to § 82.108.
 - c. The form of the label bearing the required warning must comply with the requirements pursuant to § 82.110.
 - d. No person may modify, remove, or interfere with the required warning statement except as described in § 82.112.
199. The permittee must comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction, except as provided for MVACs in Subpart B. [40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart F]
- a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to § 82.156.
 - b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to § 82.158.
 - c. Persons performing maintenance, service repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to § 82.161.

- d. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to § 82.166. (“MVAC like appliance” as defined at § 82.152)
- e. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with leak repair requirements pursuant to § 82.156.
- f. Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to § 82.166.

200. If the permittee manufactures, transforms, destroys, imports, or exports a class I or class II substance, the permittee is subject to all requirements as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart A, Production and Consumption Controls.
201. If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone depleting substance refrigerant (or regulated substitute substance) in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners.

The term “motor vehicle” as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term “MVAC” as used in Subpart B does not include the air tight sealed refrigeration system used as refrigerated cargo, or the system used on passenger buses using HCFC 22 refrigerant.

202. The permittee can switch from any ozone depleting substance to any alternative listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart G.

Permit Shield

203. 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 May 24, 2023.

Applicable Regulations

Source No.	Regulation	Description
SN-50	40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units
SN-21	40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Kb	National Emission Standards for Volatile Organic Liquids Storage Vessels (Including

Source No.	Regulation	Description
		Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984
SN-31, SN-41	40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart VVa	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006
Facility	40 C.F.R. Part 61, Subpart C	National Emission Standard for Beryllium
Facility	40 C.F.R. Part 61, Subpart E	National Emission Standard for Mercury
Equipment Leaks	40 C.F.R. Part 61, Subpart V	National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)
Facility	40 C.F.R. Part 61, Subpart FF	National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations
SN-31, SN-37, SN-38, SN-39, SN-40, SN-41	40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart DD	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations
SN-21, SN-31	40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart OO	National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1
Facility	40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart PP	National Emission Standards for Containers
SN-01, SN-44	40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart EEE	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors
SN-24A, SN-24B, SN-24D	40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
SN-24C, SN-24E	40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII	Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition and Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
SN-24F, SN-24G, SN-24H	40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
SN-50	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-01, SN-07, SN-20, SN-21, SN-25, SN-38, SN-44, SN-46, SN-48	40 C.F.R. Part 64	Compliance Assurance Monitoring

Clean Harbors El Dorado, LLC
Permit #: 1009-AOP-R29
AFIN: 70-00098

The permit specifically identifies the following as inapplicable based upon information submitted by the permittee in an application dated May 24, 2023.

Inapplicable Regulations

Source No.	Regulation	Description
SN-21	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VVa	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006
SN-31	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984
Facility	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ce	Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators
Facility	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec	Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources: Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators

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 May 24, 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
10,000 gal Diesel Storage Tank and Dispenser Unit	A-3
550 gal Diesel Storage Tank	A-3
1,000 gal Diesel Storage Tank (formally SN-12)	A-3
500 gal Diesel Storage Tank (formally SN-12)	A-3
250 gal Diesel Storage Tank (Residue Building)	A-3
Nine (9) Solar Sipper LNAPL Recovery Systems	A-13
Surface Water Treatment	A-13
SN-22 Brine Plant Sources (other than listed)	A-13
Filter Aid Loading Operation (at Tank 597) (formerly SN-22)	A-13
Bulk Solid Mixing Process Backup Carbon Filter	A-13
Railcar Unloading Emergency Scrubber	A-13
Electric Heater and Fan at Pellet Silo #1	A-13
Electric Heater and Fan at Pellet Silo #2	A-13
SN-15 NaSH Storage at Brine Unit (formerly SN-22)	B-21

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:

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

Clean Harbors El Dorado, LLC

Permit #: 1009-AOP-R29

AFIN: 70-00098

[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

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc

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]

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§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:

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

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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_o = 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 SO₂ emission 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 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 SO₂ 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 SO₂ 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}o from paragraph (e)(1) of this section and an adjusted average SO₂ inlet rate (E_{ai}o) using the following formula:

$$\%R_{g_o} = 100 \left(1 - \frac{E_{ao}^o}{E_{ai}^o} \right)$$

Where:

%R_go = Adjusted %R_g, in percent;

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

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

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

$$E_{hi}^o = \frac{E_m - E_w(1 - X_1)}{X_1}$$

Where:

E_{hi}o = 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 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
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb

Subpart Kb—Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984

Source: 52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 60.110b Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the affected facility to which this subpart applies is each storage vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 cubic meters (m^3) that is used to store volatile organic liquids (VOL) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification is commenced after July 23, 1984.

(b) This subpart does not apply to storage vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 3.5 kilopascals (kPa) or with a capacity greater than or equal to 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 15.0 kPa.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) This subpart does not apply to the following:

(1) Vessels at coke oven by-product plants.

(2) Pressure vessels designed to operate in excess of 204.9 kPa and without emissions to the atmosphere.

(3) Vessels permanently attached to mobile vehicles such as trucks, railcars, barges, or ships.

(4) Vessels with a design capacity less than or equal to 1,589.874 m^3 used for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, or treated prior to custody transfer.

(5) Vessels located at bulk gasoline plants.

(6) Storage vessels located at gasoline service stations.

(7) Vessels used to store beverage alcohol.

(8) Vessels subject to subpart GGGG of 40 CFR part 63.

(e) *Alternative means of compliance* —(1) *Option to comply with part 65.* Owners or operators may choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, to satisfy the requirements of §§60.112b through 60.117b for storage vessels that are subject to this subpart that meet the specifications in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, the monitoring requirements of §60.116b(c), (e), (f)(1), and (g) still apply. Other provisions applying to owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.

(i) A storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa; or

(ii) A storage vessel with a design capacity greater than 75 m^3 but less than 151 m^3 containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa.

(2) *Part 60, subpart A.* Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, must also comply with §§60.1, 60.2, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7(a)(1) and (4), 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 for those storage vessels. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (e)(2) do not apply to owners or operators of storage vessels complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, 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, must comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart A.

(3) *Internal floating roof report.* If an owner or operator installs an internal floating roof and, at initial startup, chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, a report shall be furnished to the Administrator stating that the control equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 65.43. This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 65.5(b).

(4) *External floating roof report.* If an owner or operator installs an external floating roof and, at initial startup, chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, a report shall be furnished to the Administrator stating that the control equipment meets the specifications of 40 CFR 65.44. This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by 40 CFR 65.5(b).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989; 65 FR 78275, Dec. 14, 2000; 68 FR 59332, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.111b Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this subpart as follows:

Bulk gasoline plant means any gasoline distribution facility that has a gasoline throughput less than or equal to 75,700 liters per day. Gasoline throughput shall be the maximum calculated design throughput as may be limited by compliance with an enforceable condition under Federal requirement or Federal, State or local law, and discoverable by the Administrator and any other person.

Condensate means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas that condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure, or both, and remains liquid at standard conditions.

Custody transfer means the transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate, after processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

Fill means the introduction of VOL into a storage vessel but not necessarily to complete capacity.

Gasoline service station means any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks.

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) in the stored VOL at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the VOL storage temperature for VOL's stored above or below the ambient temperature or at the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service for VOL's stored at the ambient temperature, as determined:

(1) In accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss From External Floating Roof Tanks, (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(2) As obtained from standard reference texts; or

(3) As determined by ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17);

(4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

Petroleum means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, and coal.

Petroleum liquids means petroleum, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery.

Process tank means a tank that is used within a process (including a solvent or raw material recovery process) to collect material discharged from a feedstock storage vessel or equipment within the process before the material is transferred to other equipment within the process, to a product or by-product storage vessel, or to a vessel used to store recovered solvent or raw material. In many process tanks, unit operations such as reactions and blending are conducted. Other process tanks, such as surge control vessels and bottoms receivers, however, may not involve unit operations.

Reid vapor pressure means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids except liquified petroleum gases, as determined by ASTM D323–82 or 94 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

Storage vessel means each tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of volatile organic liquids but does not include:

- (1) Frames, housing, auxiliary supports, or other components that are not directly involved in the containment of liquids or vapors;
- (2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs; or
- (3) Process tanks.

Volatile organic liquid (VOL) means any organic liquid which can emit volatile organic compounds (as defined in 40 CFR 51.100) into the atmosphere.

Waste means any liquid resulting from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations, or from community activities that is discarded or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, or biologically treated prior to being discarded or recycled.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989; 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000; 68 FR 59333, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.112b Standard for volatile organic compounds (VOC).

(a) The owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ containing a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa but less than 76.6 kPa, shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A fixed roof in combination with an internal floating roof meeting the following specifications:

(i) The internal floating roof shall rest or float on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it) inside a storage vessel that has a fixed roof. The internal floating roof shall be floating on the liquid surface at all times, except during initial fill and during those intervals when the storage vessel is completely emptied or subsequently emptied and refilled. When the roof is resting on the leg supports, the process of filling, emptying, or refilling shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(ii) Each internal floating roof shall be equipped with one of the following closure devices between the wall of the storage vessel and the edge of the internal floating roof:

(A) A foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid (liquid-mounted seal). A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the storage vessel and the floating roof continuously around the circumference of the tank.

(B) 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.

(C) A mechanical shoe seal. A mechanical shoe seal is a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the storage vessel by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(iii) Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(iv) 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 is to be equipped with a cover or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. The cover or lid shall be equipped with a gasket. Covers on each access hatch and automatic gauge float well shall be bolted except when they are in use.

(v) Automatic bleeder vents shall be equipped with a gasket and 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.

(vi) Rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket and are to be set to open only when the internal floating roof is not floating or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(vii) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall be a sample well. The sample well shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

(viii) 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.

(ix) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.

(2) An external floating roof. An external floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a vessel with no fixed roof. Each external floating roof must meet the following specifications:

(i) Each external floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the storage vessel and the roof edge. 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.

(A) The primary seal shall be either a mechanical shoe seal or a liquid-mounted seal. Except as provided in §60.113b(b)(4), the seal shall completely cover the annular space between the edge of the floating roof and tank wall.

(B) 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 except as allowed in §60.113b(b)(4).

(ii) Except for automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface. 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 that is to be maintained in a closed position at all times (i.e., no visible gap) except when the device is in actual use. 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. Rim vents are to be set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof legs supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. Automatic bleeder vents and rim space vents are to be gasketed. Each emergency roof drain is to be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(iii) The roof shall be floating on the liquid at all times (i.e., off the roof leg supports) except during initial fill until the roof is lifted off leg supports and when the tank is completely emptied and subsequently refilled. The process of filling, emptying, or refilling when the roof is resting on the leg supports shall be continuous and shall be accomplished as rapidly as possible.

(3) A closed vent system and control device meeting the following specifications:

(i) The closed vent system shall be designed to collect all VOC vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and operated with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background and visual inspections, as determined in part 60, subpart VV, §60.485(b).

(ii) The control device shall be designed and operated to reduce inlet VOC emissions 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 (§60.18) of the General Provisions.

(4) A system equivalent to those described in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) of this section as provided in §60.114b of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ which contains a VOL that, as stored, has a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 76.6 kPa shall equip each storage vessel with one of the following:

(1) A closed vent system and control device as specified in §60.112b(a)(3).

(2) A system equivalent to that described in paragraph (b)(1) as provided in §60.114b of this subpart.

(c) *Site-specific standard for Merck & Co., Inc.'s Stonewall Plant in Elkton, Virginia.* This paragraph applies only to the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, commonly referred to as the Stonewall Plant, located at Route 340 South, in Elkton, Virginia ("site").

(1) For any storage vessel that otherwise would be subject to the control technology requirements of paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section, the site shall have the option of either complying directly with the requirements of this subpart, or reducing the site-wide total criteria pollutant emissions cap (total emissions cap) in accordance with the procedures set forth in a permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.2454. If the site chooses the option of reducing the total emissions cap in accordance with the procedures set forth in such permit, the requirements of such permit shall apply in lieu of the otherwise applicable requirements of this subpart for such storage vessel.

(2) For any storage vessel at the site not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b (a) or (b), the requirements of 40 CFR 60.116b (b) and (c) and the General Provisions (subpart A of this part) shall not apply.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 62 FR 52641, Oct. 8, 1997]

§ 60.113b Testing and procedures.

The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.112b(a) shall meet the requirements of paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section. The applicable paragraph for a particular storage vessel depends on the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of §60.112b.

(a) After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(1) (permanently affixed roof and internal floating roof), each owner or operator shall:

(1) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, and the secondary seal (if one is in service), prior to filling the storage vessel with VOL. If there are holes, tears, or other openings in the primary seal, the secondary seal, or the seal fabric or defects in the internal floating roof, or both, the owner or operator shall repair the items before filling the storage vessel.

(2) For Vessels equipped with a liquid-mounted or mechanical shoe primary seal, visually inspect the internal floating roof and the primary seal or the secondary seal (if one is in service) through manholes and roof hatches on the fixed roof at least once every 12 months after initial fill. If the internal floating roof is not resting on the surface of the VOL inside the storage vessel, or there is liquid accumulated on the roof, or the seal is detached, or there are holes or tears in the seal fabric, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in §60.115b(a)(3). Such a request for an extension must document that

alternate storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the company will take that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(3) For vessels equipped with a double-seal system as specified in §60.112b(a)(1)(ii)(B):

(i) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(4) of this section at least every 5 years; or

(ii) Visually inspect the vessel as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(4) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, the primary seal, the secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, slotted membranes and sleeve seals (if any) each time the storage vessel is emptied and degassed. If the internal 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 surfaces 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 VOL. In no event shall inspections conducted in accordance with this provision occur at intervals greater than 10 years in the case of vessels conducting the annual visual inspection as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3)(ii) of this section and at intervals no greater than 5 years in the case of vessels specified in paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section.

(5) Notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel for which an inspection is required by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(4) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present. If the inspection required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance or refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone 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 by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

(b) After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall:

(1) Determine the gap areas and maximum gap widths, between the primary seal and the wall of the storage vessel and between the secondary seal and the wall of the storage vessel according to the following frequency.

(i) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal (seal gaps) shall be performed during the hydrostatic testing of the vessel or within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once every 5 years thereafter.

(ii) Measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall be performed within 60 days of the initial fill with VOL and at least once per year thereafter.

(iii) If any source ceases to store VOL for a period of 1 year or more, subsequent introduction of VOL into the vessel shall be considered an initial fill for the purposes of paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(2) Determine gap widths and areas in the primary and secondary seals individually by the following procedures:

(i) Measure seal gaps, if any, at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof leg supports.

(ii) Measure seal gaps around the entire circumference of the tank in each place where a 0.32-cm diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the wall of the storage vessel and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.

(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 tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

(3) Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually and divide the sum for each seal by the nominal diameter of the tank and compare each ratio to the respective standards in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(4) Make necessary repairs or empty the storage vessel within 45 days of identification in any inspection for seals not meeting the requirements listed in (b)(4) (i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the mechanical shoe or liquid-mounted primary seal shall not exceed 212 Cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 3.81 cm.

(A) One end of the mechanical shoe is to extend into the stored liquid, and the other end is to extend a minimum vertical distance of 61 cm above the stored liquid surface.

(B) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the shoe, seal fabric, or seal envelope.

(ii) The secondary seal is to meet the following requirements:

(A) The secondary seal is to be installed above the primary seal so that it completely covers the space between the roof edge and the tank wall except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(iii) of this section.

(B) The accumulated area of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of any gap shall not exceed 1.27 cm.

(C) There are to be no holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric.

(iii) If a failure that is detected during inspections required in paragraph (b)(1) of §60.113b(b) cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Administrator in the inspection report required in §60.115b(b)(4). Such extension request must include a demonstration of unavailability of alternate storage capacity and a specification of a schedule that will assure that the control equipment will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible.

(5) Notify the Administrator 30 days in advance of any gap measurements required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section to afford the Administrator the opportunity to have an observer present.

(6) 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, 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 VOL.

(ii) For all the inspections required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in writing at least 30 days prior to the filling or refilling of each storage vessel to afford the Administrator the opportunity to inspect the storage vessel prior to refilling. If the inspection required by paragraph (b)(6) of this section is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance of refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling of the storage vessel. Notification shall be made by telephone 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 by express mail so that it is received by the Administrator at least 7 days prior to the refilling.

(c) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and control device as required in §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(2) (other than a flare) is exempt from §60.8 of the General Provisions and shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Submit for approval by the Administrator as an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(1) or, if the facility is exempt from §60.7(a)(1), as an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(2), an operating plan containing the information listed below.

(i) Documentation demonstrating that the control device will achieve the required control efficiency during maximum loading conditions. This documentation is to include a description of the gas stream which enters the control device, including flow and VOC content under varying liquid level conditions (dynamic and static) and manufacturer's design specifications for the control device. If the control device or the closed vent capture system receives vapors, gases, or liquids other than fuels from sources that are not designated sources under this subpart, the efficiency demonstration is to include consideration of all vapors, gases, and liquids received by the closed vent capture system and control device. If an enclosed combustion device with a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds and a minimum temperature of 816 °C is used to meet the 95 percent requirement, documentation that those conditions will exist is sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(ii) A description of the parameter or parameters to be monitored to ensure that the control device will be operated in conformance with its design and an explanation of the criteria used for selection of that parameter (or parameters).

(2) Operate the closed vent system and control device and monitor the parameters of the closed vent system and control device in accordance with the operating plan submitted to the Administrator in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section, unless the plan was modified by the Administrator during the review process. In this case, the modified plan applies.

(d) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and a flare to meet the requirements in §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(2) shall meet the requirements as specified in the general control device requirements, §60.18 (e) and (f).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 32973, Aug. 11, 1989]

§ 60.114b Alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions achieved by any requirement in §60.112b, the Administrator will publish in the Federal Register a notice permitting the use of the alternative means for purposes of compliance with that requirement.

(b) Any notice under paragraph (a) of this section will be published only after notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

(c) Any person seeking permission under this section shall submit to the Administrator a written application including:

(1) An actual emissions test that uses a full-sized or scale-model storage vessel that accurately collects and measures all VOC emissions from a given control device and that accurately simulates wind and accounts for other emission variables such as temperature and barometric pressure.

(2) An engineering evaluation that the Administrator determines is an accurate method of determining equivalence.

(d) The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emissions reduction as specified in §60.112b.

§ 60.115b Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.112b(a) shall keep records and furnish reports as required by paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section depending upon the control equipment installed to meet the requirements of §60.112b. The owner or operator shall keep copies of all reports and records required by this section, except for the record required by (c)(1), for at least 2 years. The record required by (c)(1) will be kept for the life of the control equipment.

(a) After installing control equipment in accordance with §60.112b(a)(1) (fixed roof and internal floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of §60.112b(a)(1) and §60.113b(a)(1). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(3).

(2) Keep a record of each inspection performed as required by §60.113b (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4). Each record shall identify the storage vessel on which the inspection was performed and shall contain the date the vessel was inspected and the observed condition of each component of the control equipment (seals, internal floating roof, and fittings).

(3) If any of the conditions described in §60.113b(a)(2) are detected during the annual visual inspection required by §60.113b(a)(2), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. Each report shall identify the storage vessel, the nature of the defects, and the date the storage vessel was emptied or the nature of and date the repair was made.

(4) After each inspection required by §60.113b(a)(3) that finds holes or tears in the seal or seal fabric, or defects in the internal floating roof, or other control equipment defects listed in §60.113b(a)(3)(ii), a report shall be furnished to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report shall identify the storage vessel and the reason it did not meet the specifications of §60.112b(a)(1) or §60.113b(a)(3) and list each repair made.

(b) After installing control equipment in accordance with §60.112b(a)(2) (external floating roof), the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) Furnish the Administrator with a report that describes the control equipment and certifies that the control equipment meets the specifications of §60.112b(a)(2) and §60.113b(b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4). This report shall be an attachment to the notification required by §60.7(a)(3).

(2) Within 60 days of performing the seal gap measurements required by §60.113b(b)(1), furnish the Administrator with a report that contains:

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

(iii) The calculations described in §60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3).

(3) Keep a record of each gap measurement performed as required by §60.113b(b). Each record shall identify the storage vessel in which the measurement was performed and shall contain:

(i) The date of measurement.

(ii) The raw data obtained in the measurement.

(iii) The calculations described in §60.113b (b)(2) and (b)(3).

(4) After each seal gap measurement that detects gaps exceeding the limitations specified by §60.113b(b)(4), submit a report to the Administrator within 30 days of the inspection. The report will identify the vessel and contain the information specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and the date the vessel was emptied or the repairs made and date of repair.

(c) After installing control equipment in accordance with §60.112b (a)(3) or (b)(1) (closed vent system and control device other than a flare), the owner or operator shall keep the following records.

(1) A copy of the operating plan.

(2) A record of the measured values of the parameters monitored in accordance with §60.113b(c)(2).

(d) After installing a closed vent system and flare to comply with §60.112b, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements.

(1) A report containing the measurements required by §60.18(f) (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6) shall be furnished to the Administrator as required by §60.8 of the General Provisions. This report shall be submitted within 6 months of the initial start-up date.

(2) Records shall be kept of all periods of operation during which the flare pilot flame is absent.

(3) Semiannual reports of all periods recorded under §60.115b(d)(2) in which the pilot flame was absent shall be furnished to the Administrator.

§ 60.116b Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator shall keep copies of all records required by this section, except for the record required by paragraph (b) of this section, for at least 2 years. The record required by paragraph (b) of this section will be kept for the life of the source.

(b) The owner or operator of each storage vessel as specified in §60.110b(a) shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimension of the storage vessel and an analysis showing the capacity of the storage vessel.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 3.5 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure greater than or equal to 15.0 kPa shall maintain a record of the VOL stored, the period of storage, and the maximum true vapor pressure of that VOL during the respective storage period.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, the owner or operator of each storage vessel either with a design capacity greater than or equal to 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 5.2 kPa or with a design capacity greater than or equal to 75 m³ but less than 151 m³ storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure that is normally less than 27.6 kPa shall notify the Administrator within 30 days when the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid exceeds the respective maximum true vapor pressure values for each volume range.

(e) Available data on the storage temperature may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure as determined below.

(1) For vessels operated above or below ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the highest expected calendar-month average of the storage temperature. For vessels operated at ambient temperatures, the maximum true vapor pressure is calculated based upon the maximum local monthly average ambient temperature as reported by the National Weather Service.

(2) For crude oil or refined petroleum products the vapor pressure may be obtained by the following:

(i) Available data on the Reid vapor pressure and the maximum expected storage temperature based on the highest expected calendar-month average temperature of the stored product may be used to determine the maximum true vapor pressure from nomographs contained in API Bulletin 2517 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17), unless the Administrator specifically requests that the liquid be sampled, the actual storage temperature determined, and the Reid vapor pressure determined from the sample(s).

(ii) The true vapor pressure of each type of crude oil with a Reid vapor pressure less than 13.8 kPa or with physical properties that preclude determination by the recommended method is to be determined from available data and recorded if the estimated maximum true vapor pressure is greater than 3.5 kPa.

(3) For other liquids, the vapor pressure:

(i) May be obtained from standard reference texts, or

(ii) Determined by ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(iii) Measured by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator; or

(iv) Calculated by an appropriate method approved by the Administrator.

(f) The owner or operator of each vessel storing a waste mixture of indeterminate or variable composition shall be subject to the following requirements.

(1) Prior to the initial filling of the vessel, the highest maximum true vapor pressure for the range of anticipated liquid compositions to be stored will be determined using the methods described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) For vessels in which the vapor pressure of the anticipated liquid composition is above the cutoff for monitoring but below the cutoff for controls as defined in §60.112b(a), an initial physical test of the vapor pressure is required; and a physical test at least once every 6 months thereafter is required as determined by the following methods:

(i) ASTM D2879–83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(ii) ASTM D323–82 or 94 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17); or

(iii) As measured by an appropriate method as approved by the Administrator.

(g) The owner or operator of each vessel equipped with a closed vent system and control device meeting the specification of §60.112b or with emissions reductions equipment as specified in 40 CFR 65.42(b)(4), (b)(5), (b)(6), or (c) is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 61756, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78276, Dec. 14, 2000; 68 FR 59333, Oct. 15, 2003]

§ 60.117b Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) 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 which will not be delegated to States: §§60.111b(f)(4), 60.114b, 60.116b(e)(3)(iii), 60.116b(e)(3)(iv), and 60.116b(f)(2)(iii).

[52 FR 11429, Apr. 8, 1987, as amended at 52 FR 22780, June 16, 1987]

Appendix C

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart VVa

Subpart VVa—Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006

Source: 72 FR 64883, Nov. 16, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§60.480a Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a)(1) The provisions of this subpart apply to affected facilities in the synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry.

(2) The group of all equipment (defined in §60.481a) within a process unit is an affected facility.

(b) Any affected facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification after November 7, 2006, shall be subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(c) Addition or replacement of equipment for the purpose of process improvement which is accomplished without a capital expenditure shall not by itself be considered a modification under this subpart.

(d)(1) If an owner or operator applies for one or more of the exemptions in this paragraph, then the owner or operator shall maintain records as required in §60.486a(i).

(2) Any affected facility that has the design capacity to produce less than 1,000 Mg/yr (1,102 ton/yr) of a chemical listed in §60.489 is exempt from §§60.482-1a through 60.482-11a.

(3) If an affected facility produces heavy liquid chemicals only from heavy liquid feed or raw materials, then it is exempt from §§60.482-1a through 60.482-11a.

(4) Any affected facility that produces beverage alcohol is exempt from §§60.482-1a through 60.482-11a.

(5) Any affected facility that has no equipment in volatile organic compounds (VOC) service is exempt from §§60.482-1a through 60.482-11a.

(e) *Alternative means of compliance*—(1) *Option to comply with part 65.* (i) Owners or operators may choose to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR part 65, subpart F, to satisfy the requirements of §§60.482-1a through 60.487a for an affected facility. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart F, the requirements of §§60.485a(d), (e), and (f), and 60.486a(i) and (j) still apply. Other provisions applying to an owner or operator who chooses to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.

(ii) *Part 60, subpart A.* Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart F must also comply with §§60.1, 60.2, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7(a)(1) and (4), 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 for that equipment. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (e)(1)(ii) do not apply to owners or operators of equipment subject to this subpart complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart 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 F, must comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart A.

(2) *Part 63, subpart H.* (i) Owners or operators may choose to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart H, to satisfy the requirements of §§60.482-1a through 60.487a for an affected facility. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 63, subpart H, the requirements of §60.485a(d), (e), and (f), and §60.486a(i) and (j) still apply.

(ii) *Part 60, subpart A.* Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 63, subpart H must also comply with §§60.1, 60.2, 60.5, 60.6, 60.7(a)(1) and (4), 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 for that equipment. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (e)(2)(ii) do not apply to owners or operators of equipment subject to this subpart complying with 40 CFR part 63, subpart H, except that provisions required to be met prior to implementing 40 CFR part 63 still apply. Owners and operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 63, subpart H, must comply with 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.

(f) *Stay of standards.* (1) Owners or operators that start a new, reconstructed, or modified affected source prior to November 16, 2007 are not required to comply with the requirements in this paragraph until EPA takes final action to require compliance and publishes a document in the Federal Register.

(i) The definition of “capital expenditure” in §60.481a of this subpart. While the definition of “capital expenditure” is stayed, owners or operators should use the definition found in §60.481 of subpart VV of this part.

(ii) [Reserved]

(2) Owners or operators are not required to comply with the requirements in this paragraph until EPA takes final action to require compliance and publishes a document in the Federal Register.

(i) The definition of “process unit” in §60.481a of this subpart. While the definition of “process unit” is stayed, owners or operators should use the following definition:

Process unit means components assembled to produce, as intermediate or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in §60.489 of this part. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient storage facilities for the product.

(ii) The method of allocation of shared storage vessels in §60.482-1a(g) of this subpart.

(iii) The standards for connectors in gas/vapor service and in light liquid service in §60.482-11a of this subpart.

[72 FR 64883, Nov. 16, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 31375, June 2, 2008]

§60.481a Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act (CAA) or in subpart A of part 60, and the following terms shall have the specific meanings given them.

Capital expenditure means, in addition to the definition in 40 CFR 60.2, an expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility that:

(a) Exceeds P, the product of the facility's replacement cost, R, and an adjusted annual asset guideline repair allowance, A, as reflected by the following equation: $P = R \times A$, where:

(1) The adjusted annual asset guideline repair allowance, A, is the product of the percent of the replacement cost, Y, and the applicable basic annual asset guideline repair allowance, B, divided by 100 as reflected by the following equation:

$$A = Y \times (B \div 100);$$

(2) The percent Y is determined from the following equation: $Y = 1.0 - 0.575 \log X$, where X is 2006 minus the year of construction; and

(3) The applicable basic annual asset guideline repair allowance, B, is selected from the following table consistent with the applicable subpart:

Table for Determining Applicable Value for B

Subpart applicable to facility	Value of B to be used in equation
VVa	12.5
GGGa	7.0

Closed-loop system means an enclosed system that returns process fluid to the process.

Closed-purge system means a system or combination of systems and portable containers to capture purged liquids. Containers for purged liquids 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 to a process.

Connector means flanged, screwed, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipe lines or a pipe line and a piece of process equipment or that close an opening in a pipe that could be connected to another pipe. Joined fittings welded completely around the circumference of the interface are not considered connectors for the purpose of this regulation.

Control device means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare.

Distance piece means an open or enclosed casing through which the piston rod travels, separating the compressor cylinder from the crankcase.

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, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, and flange or other connector in VOC service and any 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 using best practices.

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-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 judgment and standards such as ASME B31.3, Process Piping (available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, P.O. Box 2300, Fairfield, NJ 07007-2300).

In gas/vapor service means that the piece of equipment contains process fluid that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

In heavy liquid service means that the piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.

In light liquid service means that the piece of equipment contains a liquid that meets the conditions specified in §60.485a(e).

In-situ sampling systems means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

In vacuum service means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure which is at least 5 kilopascals (kPa) (0.7 psia) below ambient pressure.

In VOC service means that the piece of equipment contains or contacts a process fluid that is at least 10 percent VOC by weight. (The provisions of §60.485a(d) specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in VOC service.)

Initial calibration value means the concentration measured during the initial calibration at the beginning of each day required in §60.485a(b)(1), or the most recent calibration if the instrument is recalibrated during the day (i.e., the calibration is adjusted) after a calibration drift assessment.

Liquids dripping means any visible leakage from the seal including spraying, misting, clouding, and ice formation.

Open-ended valve or line means any valve, except safety relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping.

Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from system pressure being greater than set pressure of the pressure relief device.

Process improvement means routine changes made for safety and occupational health requirements, for energy savings, for better utility, for ease of maintenance and operation, for correction of design deficiencies, for bottleneck removal, for changing product requirements, or for environmental control.

Process unit means the components assembled and connected by pipes or ducts to process raw materials and to produce, as intermediate or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in §60.489. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient storage facilities for the product. For the purpose of this subpart, process unit includes any feed, intermediate and final product storage vessels (except as specified in §60.482-1a(g)), product transfer racks, and connected ducts and piping. A process unit includes all equipment as defined in 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 accomplished. The following are not considered process unit shutdowns:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production.

Quarter means a 3-month period; the first quarter concludes on the last day of the last full month during the 180 days following initial startup.

Repaired means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, in order to eliminate a leak as defined in the applicable sections of this subpart and, except for leaks identified in accordance with §§60.482-2a(b)(2)(ii) and (d)(6)(ii) and (d)(6)(iii), 60.482-3a(f), and 60.482-10a(f)(1)(ii), is re-monitored as specified in §60.485a(b) to verify that emissions from the equipment are below the applicable leak definition.

Replacement cost means the capital needed to purchase all the depreciable components in a facility.

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 nonroutine grab samples is not considered a sampling connection system.

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.

Storage vessel means a tank or other vessel that is used to store organic liquids that are used in the process as raw material feedstocks, produced as intermediates or final products, or generated as wastes. Storage vessel does not include vessels permanently attached to motor vehicles, such as trucks, railcars, barges or ships.

Synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry means the industry that produces, as intermediates or final products, one or more of the chemicals listed in §60.489.

Transfer rack means the collection of loading arms and loading hoses, at a single loading rack, that are used to fill tank trucks and/or railcars with organic liquids.

Volatile organic compounds or VOC means, for the purposes of this subpart, any reactive organic compounds as defined in §60.2 Definitions.

Effective Date Note: At 73 FR 31376, June 2, 2008, in §60.481a, the definitions of “capital expenditure” and “process unit” were stayed until further notice.

§60.482-1a Standards: General.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of §§60.482-1a through 60.482-10a or §60.480a(e) for all equipment within 180 days of initial startup.

(b) Compliance with §§60.482-1a to 60.482-10a will be determined by review of records and reports, review of performance test results, and inspection using the methods and procedures specified in §60.485a.

(c)(1) An owner or operator may request a determination of equivalence of a means of emission limitation to the requirements of §§60.482-2a, 60.482-3a, 60.482-5a, 60.482-6a, 60.482-7a, 60.482-8a, and 60.482-10a as provided in §60.484a.

(2) If the Administrator makes a determination that a means of emission limitation is at least equivalent to the requirements of §60.482-2a, §60.482-3a, §60.482-5a, §60.482-6a, §60.482-7a, §60.482-8a, or §60.482-10a, an owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of that determination.

(d) Equipment that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of §§60.482-2a through 60.482-10a if it is identified as required in §60.486a(e)(5).

(e) Equipment that an owner or operator designates as being in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr is excluded from the requirements of §§60.482-2a through 60.482-11a if it is identified as required in §60.486a(e)(6) and it meets any of the conditions specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The equipment is in VOC service only during startup and shutdown, excluding startup and shutdown between batches of the same campaign for a batch process.

(2) The equipment is in VOC service only during process malfunctions or other emergencies.

(3) The equipment is backup equipment that is in VOC service only when the primary equipment is out of service.

(f)(1) If a dedicated batch process unit operates less than 365 days during a year, an owner or operator may monitor to detect leaks from pumps, valves, and open-ended valves or lines at the frequency specified in the following table instead of monitoring as specified in §§60.482-2a, 60.482-7a, and 60.483.2a:

Operating time (percent of hours during year)	Equivalent 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 quarters	Semiannually.
75 to 100	Monthly	Quarterly	Semiannually.

(2) Pumps and valves that are shared among two or more batch process units that are subject to this subpart may be monitored at the frequencies specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, provided the operating time of all such process units is considered.

(3) The monitoring frequencies specified in paragraph (f)(1) of this section are not requirements for monitoring at specific intervals and can be adjusted to accommodate process operations. An owner or operator may monitor at any time 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. Reasonable intervals are defined in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) When monitoring is conducted quarterly, monitoring events must be separated by at least 30 calendar days.

(ii) When monitoring is conducted semiannually (*i.e.*, once every 2 quarters), monitoring events must be separated by at least 60 calendar days.

(iii) When monitoring is conducted in 3 quarters per year, monitoring events must be separated by at least 90 calendar days.

(iv) When monitoring is conducted annually, monitoring events must be separated by at least 120 calendar days.

(g) If the storage vessel is shared with multiple process units, the process unit with the greatest annual amount of stored materials (predominant use) is the process unit the storage vessel is assigned to. If the storage vessel is shared equally among process units, and one of the process units has equipment subject to this subpart, the storage vessel is assigned to that process unit. If the storage vessel is shared equally among process units, none of which have equipment subject to this subpart of this part, the storage vessel is assigned to any process unit subject to subpart VV of this part. If the predominant use of the storage vessel varies from year to year, then the owner or operator must estimate the predominant use initially and reassess every 3 years. The owner or operator must keep records of the information and supporting calculations that show

how predominant use is determined. All equipment on the storage vessel must be monitored when in VOC service.

Effective Date Note: At 73 FR 31376, June 2, 2008, in §60.482-1a, paragraph (g) was stayed until further notice.

§60.482-2a Standards: Pumps in light liquid service.

(a)(1) Each pump in light liquid service shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in §60.485a(b), except as provided in §60.482-1a(c) and (f) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section. A pump that begins operation in light liquid service after the initial startup date for the process unit must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period, except for a pump that replaces a leaking pump and except as provided in §60.482-1a(c) and paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section.

(2) Each pump in light liquid service shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, except as provided in §60.482-1a(f).

(b)(1) The instrument reading that defines a leak is specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) 5,000 parts per million (ppm) or greater for pumps handling polymerizing monomers;

(ii) 2,000 ppm or greater for all other pumps.

(2) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section. This requirement does not apply to a pump that was monitored after a previous weekly inspection and the instrument reading was less than the concentration specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section, whichever is applicable.

(i) Monitor the pump within 5 days as specified in §60.485a(b). A leak is detected if the instrument reading measured during monitoring indicates a leak as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section, whichever is applicable. The leak shall be repaired using the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak, and repair the leak using either the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section or by eliminating the visual indications of liquids dripping.

(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 §60.482-9a.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected. First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the practices described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section, where practicable.

(i) Tightening the packing gland nuts;

(ii) Ensuring that the seal flush is operating at design pressure and temperature.

(d) Each pump 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 (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 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 §60.482-10a; or

(iii) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VOC emissions to the atmosphere.

(2) The barrier fluid system is in heavy liquid service or is not in VOC 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)(i) Each pump is checked by visual inspection, each calendar week, for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seals.

(ii) If there are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal at the time of the weekly inspection, the owner or operator shall follow the procedure specified in either paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section prior to the next required inspection.

(A) Monitor the pump within 5 days as specified in §60.485a(b) to determine if there is a leak of VOC in the barrier fluid. If an instrument reading of 2,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(B) Designate the visual indications of liquids dripping as a leak.

(5)(i) Each sensor as described in paragraph (d)(3) is checked daily or is equipped with an audible alarm.

(ii) The owner or operator determines, based on design considerations and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.

(iii) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both, based on the criterion established in paragraph (d)(5)(ii) of this section, a leak is detected.

(6)(i) When a leak is detected pursuant to paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(A) of this section, it shall be repaired as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) A leak detected pursuant to paragraph (d)(5)(iii) of this section shall be repaired within 15 days of detection by eliminating the conditions that activated the sensor.

(iii) A designated leak pursuant to paragraph (d)(4)(ii)(B) of this section shall be repaired within 15 days of detection by eliminating visual indications of liquids dripping.

(e) Any pump that is designated, as described in §60.486a(e)(1) and (2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) of this section if the pump:

(1) Has no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump housing;

(2) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background as measured by the methods specified in §60.485a(c); and

(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (e)(2) of this section initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(f) If any pump is 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 §60.482-10a, it is exempt from paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(g) Any pump that is designated, as described in §60.486a(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor pump is exempt from the monitoring and inspection requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d)(4) through (6) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the pump demonstrates that the pump is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a) 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 practicable during safe-to-monitor times, but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable, and repair of the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section if a leak is detected.

(h) Any pump that is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site is exempt from the weekly visual inspection requirement of paragraphs (a)(2) and (d)(4) of this section, and the daily requirements of paragraph (d)(5) of this section, provided that each pump is visually inspected as often as practicable and at least monthly.

§60.482-3a Standards: Compressors.

(a) Each compressor shall be equipped with a seal system that includes a barrier fluid system and that prevents leakage of VOC to the atmosphere, except as provided in §60.482-1a(c) and paragraphs (h), (i), and (j) 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 §60.482-10a; or

(3) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VOC emissions to the atmosphere.

(c) The barrier fluid system shall be in heavy liquid service or shall not be in VOC service.

(d) Each barrier fluid system as described in paragraph (a) 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 checked daily or shall be equipped with an audible alarm.

(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 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 §60.482-9a.

(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) and (b) of this section, if it is equipped with a closed vent system to capture and transport leakage from the compressor drive

shaft back to a process or fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of §60.482-10a, except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section.

(i) Any compressor that is designated, as described in §60.486a(e)(1) and (2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm 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 no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the methods specified in §60.485a(c); 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.

(j) Any existing reciprocating compressor in a process unit which becomes an affected facility under provisions of §60.14 or §60.15 is exempt from paragraphs (a) through (e) and (h) of this section, provided the owner or operator demonstrates that recasting the distance piece or replacing the compressor are the only options available to bring the compressor into compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (e) and (h) of this section.

§60.482-4a 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 no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as determined by the methods specified in §60.485a(c).

(b)(1) After each pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, except as provided in §60.482-9a.

(2) No later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be monitored to confirm the conditions of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, by the methods specified in §60.485a(c).

(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 through the pressure relief device to a control device as described in §60.482-10a is exempted 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 new 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 §60.482-9a.

§60.482-5a 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 §60.482-1a(c) and paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system as required in paragraph (a) of this section shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Gases displaced during filling of the sample container are not required to be collected or captured.

(2) Containers that are part of a closed-purge system must be covered or closed when not being filled or emptied.

(3) Gases remaining in the tubing or piping between the closed-purge system valve(s) and sample container valve(s) after the valves are closed and the sample container is disconnected are not required to be collected or captured.

(4) Each closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system shall be designed and operated to meet requirements in either paragraph (b)(4)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this section.

(i) Return the purged process fluid directly to the process line.

(ii) Collect and recycle the purged process fluid to a process.

(iii) Capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a control device that complies with the requirements of §60.482-10a.

(iv) Collect, store, and transport the purged process fluid to any of the following systems or facilities:

(A) A waste management unit as defined in 40 CFR 63.111, if the waste management unit is subject to and operated in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart G, applicable to Group 1 wastewater streams;

(B) A treatment, storage, or disposal facility subject to regulation under 40 CFR part 262, 264, 265, or 266;

(C) 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;

(D) A waste management unit subject to and operated in compliance with the treatment requirements of 40 CFR 61.348(a), provided all waste management units that collect, store, or transport the purged process fluid to the treatment unit are subject to and operated in compliance with the management requirements of 40 CFR 61.343 through 40 CFR 61.347; or

(E) A device used to burn off-specification used oil for energy recovery in accordance with 40 CFR part 279, subpart G, provided the purged process fluid is 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.

§60.482-6a 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 §60.482-1a(c) 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.

(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 paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

§60.482-7a Standards: Valves in gas/vapor service and in light liquid service.

(a)(1) Each valve shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in §60.485a(b) and shall comply with paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section, except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section, §60.482-1a(c) and (f), and §§60.483-1a and 60.483-2a.

(2) A valve that begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service after the initial startup date for the process unit must be monitored according to paragraphs (a)(2)(i) or (ii),

except for a valve that replaces a leaking valve and except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section, §60.482-1a(c), and §§60.483-1a and 60.483-2a.

(i) Monitor the valve as in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The valve must be monitored for the first time within 30 days after the end of its startup period to ensure proper installation.

(ii) If the existing valves in the process unit are monitored in accordance with §60.483-1a or §60.483-2a, count the new valve as leaking when calculating the percentage of valves leaking as described in §60.483-2a(b)(5). If less than 2.0 percent of the valves are leaking for that process unit, the valve must be monitored for the first time during the next scheduled monitoring event for existing valves in the process unit or within 90 days, whichever comes first.

(b) If an instrument reading of 500 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c)(1)(i) Any valve for which a leak is not detected for 2 successive months may be monitored the first month of every quarter, beginning with the next quarter, until a leak is detected.

(ii) As an alternative to monitoring all of the valves in the first month of a quarter, an owner or operator may elect to subdivide the process unit into two or three subgroups of valves and monitor each subgroup in a different month during the quarter, provided each subgroup is monitored every 3 months. The owner or operator must keep records of the valves assigned to each subgroup.

(2) If a leak is detected, the valve shall be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for 2 successive months.

(d)(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 §60.482-9a.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(e) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following best practices where practicable:

(1) Tightening of bonnet bolts;

(2) Replacement of bonnet bolts;

(3) Tightening of packing gland nuts;

(4) Injection of lubricant into lubricated packing.

(f) Any valve that is designated, as described in §60.486a(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section if the valve:

- (1) Has no external actuating mechanism in contact with the process fluid,
 - (2) Is operated with emissions less than 500 ppm above background as determined by the method specified in §60.485a(c), and
 - (3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (f)(2) of this section initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.
- (g) Any valve that is designated, as described in §60.486a(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section if:
- (1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a) of this section, and
 - (2) The owner or operator of the valve adheres to a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.
- (h) Any valve that is designated, as described in §60.486a(f)(2), as a difficult-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section if:
- (1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface.
 - (2) The process unit within which the valve is located either:
 - (i) Becomes an affected facility through §60.14 or §60.15 and was constructed on or before January 5, 1981; or
 - (ii) Has less than 3.0 percent of its total number of valves designated as difficult-to-monitor by the owner or operator.
 - (3) The owner or operator of the valve follows a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.

§60.482-8a Standards: Pumps, valves, and connectors in heavy liquid service and pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service.

- (a) If evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at pumps, valves, and connectors in heavy liquid service and pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, the owner or operator shall follow either one of the following procedures:
- (1) The owner or operator shall monitor the equipment within 5 days by the method specified in §60.485a(b) and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator shall eliminate the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indication of a potential leak within 5 calendar days of detection.

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater 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 §60.482-9a.

(2) The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described under §§60.482-2a(c)(2) and 60.482-7a(e).

§60.482-9a Standards: Delay of repair.

(a) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed if repair within 15 days is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur before the end of the next process unit shutdown. Monitoring to verify repair must occur within 15 days after startup of the process unit.

(b) Delay of repair of equipment will be allowed for equipment which is isolated from the process and which does not remain in VOC service.

(c) Delay of repair for valves and connectors will be allowed if:

(1) The owner or operator demonstrates that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are 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 §60.482-10a.

(d) Delay of repair for pumps will be allowed if:

(1) Repair requires the use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system, 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 next process unit shutdown will not be allowed unless the next process unit shutdown occurs sooner than 6 months after the first process unit shutdown.

(f) When delay of repair is allowed for a leaking pump, valve, or connector that remains in service, the pump, valve, or connector may be considered to be repaired and no longer subject to delay of repair requirements if two consecutive monthly monitoring instrument readings are below the leak definition.

§60.482-10a 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.

(b) Vapor recovery systems (for example, condensers and absorbers) shall be designed and operated to recover the VOC emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 parts per million by volume (ppmv), whichever is less stringent.

(c) Enclosed combustion devices shall be designed and operated to reduce the VOC emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater, or to an exit concentration of 20 ppmv, on a dry basis, corrected to 3 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds at a minimum temperature of 816 °C.

(d) Flares used to comply with this subpart shall comply with the requirements of §60.18.

(e) Owners or operators of control devices 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 designs.

(f) Except as provided in paragraphs (i) through (k) of this section, each closed vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in §60.485a(b); 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 §60.485a(b); and

(ii) Conduct annual inspections according to the procedures in §60.485a(b).

(g) Leaks, as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 ppmv above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practicable except as provided in paragraph (h) 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.

(h) 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.

(i) If a vapor collection system or closed vent system is operated under a vacuum, it is exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(2) of this section.

(j) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(1) of this section, as unsafe to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(2) of this section if they comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (j)(1) and (2) of this section:

(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 (f)(1)(i) 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.

(k) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(2) of this section, as difficult to inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (f)(2) of this section if they comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (k)(1) through (3) of this section:

(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 process unit within which the closed vent system is located becomes an affected facility through §§60.14 or 60.15, or the owner or operator designates less than 3.0 percent of the total number of closed vent system equipment as difficult to inspect; and

(3) The owner or operator has a written plan that requires inspection of the equipment at least once every 5 years. A closed vent system is exempt from inspection if it is operated under a vacuum.

(l) The owner or operator shall record the information specified in paragraphs (l)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of all parts of the closed vent system 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 closed vent system 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 inspection during which a leak is detected, a record of the information specified in §60.486a(c).

(4) For each inspection conducted in accordance with §60.485a(b) 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.

(5) For each visual inspection conducted in accordance with paragraph (f)(1)(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.

(m) Closed vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

§60.482-11a Standards: Connectors in gas/vapor service and in light liquid service.

(a) The owner or operator shall initially monitor all connectors in the process unit for leaks by the later of either 12 months after the compliance date or 12 months after initial startup. If all connectors in the process unit have been monitored for leaks prior to the compliance date, no initial monitoring is required provided either no process changes have been made since the monitoring or the owner or operator can determine that the results of the monitoring, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process changes. If required to monitor because of a process change, the owner or operator is required to monitor only those connectors involved in the process change.

(b) Except as allowed in §60.482-1a(c), §60.482-10a, or as specified in paragraph (e) of this section, the owner or operator shall monitor all connectors in gas and vapor and light liquid service as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3) of this section.

(1) The connectors shall be monitored to detect leaks by the method specified in §60.485a(b) and, as applicable, §60.485a(c).

(2) If an instrument reading greater than or equal to 500 ppm is measured, a leak is detected.

(3) The owner or operator shall perform monitoring, subsequent to the initial monitoring required in paragraph (a) of this section, as specified in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section, and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b)(3)(iv) and (v) of this section. The required period in which monitoring must be conducted shall be determined from paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section using the monitoring results from the preceding monitoring period. The percent leaking connectors shall be calculated as specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(i) If the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was greater than or equal to 0.5 percent, then monitor within 12 months (1 year).

(ii) If the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was greater than or equal to 0.25 percent but less than 0.5 percent, then monitor within 4 years. An owner or operator may comply with the requirements of this paragraph by monitoring at least 40 percent of the connectors within 2 years of the start of the monitoring period, provided all connectors have been monitored by the end of the 4-year monitoring period.

(iii) If the percent leaking connectors in the process unit was less than 0.25 percent, then monitor as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of this section and either paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(B) or (b)(3)(iii)(C) of this section, as appropriate.

(A) An owner or operator shall monitor at least 50 percent of the connectors within 4 years of the start of the monitoring period.

(B) If the percent of leaking connectors calculated from the monitoring results in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of this section is greater than or equal to 0.35 percent of the monitored connectors, the owner or operator shall monitor as soon as practical, but within the next 6 months, all connectors that have not yet been monitored during the monitoring period. At the conclusion of monitoring, a new monitoring period shall be started pursuant to paragraph (b)(3) of this section, based on the percent of leaking connectors within the total monitored connectors.

(C) If the percent of leaking connectors calculated from the monitoring results in paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A) of this section is less than 0.35 percent of the monitored connectors, the owner or operator shall monitor all connectors that have not yet been monitored within 8 years of the start of the monitoring period.

(iv) If, during the monitoring conducted pursuant to paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section, a connector is found to be leaking, it shall be re-monitored once within 90 days after repair to confirm that it is not leaking.

(v) The owner or operator shall keep a record of the start date and end date of each monitoring period under this section for each process unit.

(c) For use in determining the monitoring frequency, as specified in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3) of this section, the percent leaking connectors as used in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3) of this section shall be calculated by using the following equation:

$$\%C_L = C_L / C_t * 100$$

Where:

$\%C_L$ = Percent of leaking connectors as determined through periodic monitoring required in paragraphs (a) and (b)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

C_L = Number of connectors measured at 500 ppm or greater, by the method specified in §60.485a(b).

C_t = Total number of monitored connectors in the process unit or affected facility.

(d) When a leak is detected pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §60.482-9a. A first attempt at repair as defined in this subpart shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after the leak is detected.

(e) Any connector that is designated, as described in §60.486a(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor connector is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the connector demonstrates that the connector is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator of the connector has a written plan that requires monitoring of the connector as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable, and repair of the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (d) of this section if a leak is detected.

(f) *Inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connectors.* (1) Any connector that is inaccessible or that is ceramic or ceramic-lined (e.g., porcelain, glass, or glass-lined), is exempt from the monitoring requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, from the leak repair requirements of paragraph (d) of this section, and from the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of §§63.1038 and 63.1039. An inaccessible connector is one that meets any of the provisions specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) through (vi) of this section, as applicable:

(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 that 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 (7 feet) 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, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connector is observed by visual, audible, olfactory, or other means to be leaking, the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indications of a leak to the atmosphere shall be eliminated as soon as practical.

(g) Except for instrumentation systems and inaccessible, ceramic, or ceramic-lined connectors meeting the provisions of paragraph (f) of this section, identify the connectors 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.

Effective Date Note: At 73 FR 31376, June 2, 2008, §60.482-11a was stayed until further notice.

§60.483-1a Alternative standards for valves—allowable percentage of valves leaking.

(a) An owner or operator may elect to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking of equal to or less than 2.0 percent.

(b) The following requirements shall be met if an owner or operator wishes to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking:

(1) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator that the owner or operator has elected to comply with the allowable percentage of valves leaking before implementing this alternative standard, as specified in §60.487a(d).

(2) A performance test as specified in paragraph (c) of this section shall be conducted initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(3) If a valve leak is detected, it shall be repaired in accordance with §60.482-7a(d) and (e).

(c) Performance tests shall be conducted in the following manner:

(1) All valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service within the affected facility shall be monitored within 1 week by the methods specified in §60.485a(b).

(2) If an instrument reading of 500 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(3) The leak percentage shall be determined by dividing the number of valves for which leaks are detected by the number of valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service within the affected facility.

(d) Owners and operators who elect to comply with this alternative standard shall not have an affected facility with a leak percentage greater than 2.0 percent, determined as described in §60.485a(h).

§60.483-2a Alternative standards for valves—skip period leak detection and repair.

(a)(1) An owner or operator may elect to comply with one of the alternative work practices specified in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator before implementing one of the alternative work practices, as specified in §60.487(d)a.

(b)(1) An owner or operator shall comply initially with the requirements for valves in gas/vapor service and valves in light liquid service, as described in §60.482-7a.

(2) After 2 consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percent of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip 1 of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.

(3) After 5 consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percent of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip 3 of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in gas/vapor and light liquid service.

(4) If the percent of valves leaking is greater than 2.0, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements as described in §60.482-7a but can again elect to use this section.

(5) The percent of valves leaking shall be determined as described in §60.485a(h).

(6) An owner or operator must keep a record of the percent of valves found leaking during each leak detection period.

(7) A valve that begins operation in gas/vapor service or light liquid service after the initial startup date for a process unit following one of the alternative standards in this section must be monitored in accordance with §60.482-7a(a)(2)(i) or (ii) before the provisions of this section can be applied to that valve.

§60.484a Equivalence of means of emission limitation.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart may apply to the Administrator for determination of equivalence for any means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of VOC at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions of VOC achieved by the controls required in this subpart.

(b) Determination of equivalence to the equipment, design, and operational requirements of this subpart will be evaluated by the following guidelines:

(1) Each owner or operator applying for an equivalence determination shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data to demonstrate equivalence of means of emission limitation.

(2) The Administrator will compare test data for demonstrating equivalence of the means of emission limitation to test data for the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

(3) The Administrator may condition the approval of equivalence on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

(c) Determination of equivalence to the required work practices in this subpart will be evaluated by the following guidelines:

(1) Each owner or operator applying for a determination of equivalence shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data to demonstrate equivalence of an equivalent means of emission limitation.

(2) For each affected facility for which a determination of equivalence is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the required work practice shall be demonstrated.

(3) For each affected facility, for which a determination of equivalence is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the equivalent means of emission limitation shall be demonstrated.

(4) Each owner or operator applying for a determination of equivalence shall commit in writing to work practice(s) that provide for emission reductions equal to or greater than the emission reductions achieved by the required work practice.

(5) The Administrator will compare the demonstrated emission reduction for the equivalent 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 approval of equivalence on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the required work practice.

(d) An owner or operator may offer a unique approach to demonstrate the equivalence of any equivalent means of emission limitation.

(e)(1) After a request for determination of equivalence is received, the Administrator will publish a notice in the Federal Register and provide the opportunity for public hearing if the Administrator judges that the request may be approved.

(2) After notice and opportunity for public hearing, the Administrator will determine the equivalence of a means of emission limitation and will publish the determination in the Federal Register.

(3) Any equivalent means of emission limitations approved under this section shall constitute a required work practice, equipment, design, or operational standard within the meaning of section 111(h)(1) of the CAA.

(f)(1) Manufacturers of equipment used to control equipment leaks of VOC may apply to the Administrator for determination of equivalence for any equivalent means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of VOC achieved by the equipment, design, and operational requirements of this subpart.

(2) The Administrator will make an equivalence determination according to the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section.

§60.485a Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards in §§60.482-1a through 60.482-11a, 60.483a, and 60.484a as follows:

(1) Method 21 shall be used to determine the presence of leaking sources. The instrument shall be calibrated before use each day of its use by the procedures specified in Method 21 of appendix A-7 of this part. The following calibration gases shall be used:

(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 no more than 2,000 ppm greater than the leak definition concentration of the equipment monitored. 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 ppm 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 ppm. 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.

(2) A calibration drift assessment shall be performed, at a minimum, at the end of each monitoring day. Check the instrument using the same calibration gas(es) that were used to calibrate the instrument before use. Follow the procedures specified in Method 21 of appendix A-7 of this part, Section 10.1, except do not adjust the meter readout to correspond to the calibration gas value. Record the instrument reading for each scale used as specified in

§60.486a(e)(7). Calculate the average algebraic difference between the three meter readings and the most recent calibration value. Divide this algebraic difference by the initial calibration value and multiply by 100 to express the calibration drift as a percentage. If any calibration drift assessment shows a negative drift of more than 10 percent from the initial calibration value, then all equipment monitored since the last calibration with instrument readings below the appropriate leak definition and above the leak definition multiplied by (100 minus the percent of negative drift/divided by 100) must be re-monitored. If any calibration drift assessment shows a positive drift of more than 10 percent from the initial calibration value, then, at the owner/operator's discretion, all equipment since the last calibration with instrument readings above the appropriate leak definition and below the leak definition multiplied by (100 plus the percent of positive drift/divided by 100) may be re-monitored.

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the no-detectable-emission standards in §§60.482-2a(e), 60.482-3a(i), 60.482-4a, 60.482-7a(f), and 60.482-10a(e) as follows:

(1) The requirements of paragraph (b) shall apply.

(2) Method 21 of appendix A-7 of this part shall be used to determine the background level. All potential leak interfaces shall be traversed as close to the interface as possible. The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.

(d) The owner or operator shall test each piece of equipment unless he demonstrates that a process unit is not in VOC service, i.e., that the VOC content would never be reasonably expected to exceed 10 percent by weight. For purposes of this demonstration, the following methods and procedures shall be used:

(1) Procedures that conform to the general methods in ASTM E260-73, 91, or 96, E168-67, 77, or 92, E169-63, 77, or 93 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) shall be used to determine the percent VOC content in the process fluid that is contained in or contacts a piece of equipment.

(2) Organic compounds that are considered by the Administrator to have negligible photochemical reactivity may be excluded from the total quantity of organic compounds in determining the VOC content of the process fluid.

(3) Engineering judgment may be used to estimate the VOC content, if a piece of equipment had not been shown previously to be in service. If the Administrator disagrees with the judgment, paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

(e) The owner or operator shall demonstrate that a piece of equipment is in light liquid service by showing that all the following conditions apply:

(1) The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic components is greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in. H₂O at 68 °F). Standard reference texts or ASTM D2879-83, 96, or 97 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) shall be used to determine the vapor pressures.

(2) The total concentration of the pure organic components having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C (1.2 in. H₂O at 68 °F) is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.

(3) The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions.

(f) Samples used in conjunction with paragraphs (d), (e), and (g) of this section shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment or the gas being combusted in the flare.

(g) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards of flares as follows:

(1) Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part shall be used to determine visible emissions.

(2) A thermocouple or any other equivalent device shall be used to monitor the presence of a pilot flame in the flare.

(3) The maximum permitted velocity for air assisted flares shall be computed using the following equation:

$$V_{\max} = K_1 + K_2 H_T$$

Where:

$V_{\max}$ = Maximum permitted velocity, m/sec (ft/sec).

H_T = Net heating value of the gas being combusted, MJ/scm (Btu/scf).

K_1 = 8.706 m/sec (metric units) = 28.56 ft/sec (English units).

K_2 = 0.7084 m⁴/(MJ-sec) (metric units) = 0.087 ft⁴/(Btu-sec) (English units).

(4) The net heating value (HT) of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be computed using the following equation:

$$H_T = K \sum_{i=1}^n C_i H_i$$

Where:

K = Conversion constant, 1.740×10^{-7} (g-mole)(MJ)/(ppm-scm-kcal) (metric units) = 4.674×10^{-6} [(g-mole)(Btu)/(ppm-scf-kcal)] (English units).

C_i = Concentration of sample component “i,” ppm

H_i = net heat of combustion of sample component “i” at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg (77 °F and 14.7 psi), kcal/g-mole.

(5) Method 18 of appendix A-6 of this part or ASTM D6420-99 (2004) (where the target compound(s) are those listed in Section 1.1 of ASTM D6420-99, and the target concentration is between 150 parts per billion by volume and 100 ppmv) and ASTM D2504-67, 77, or 88 (Reapproved 1993) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17) shall be used to determine the concentration of sample component “i.”

(6) ASTM D2382-76 or 88 or D4809-95 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17) shall be used to determine the net heat of combustion of component “i” if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

(7) Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of appendix A-7 of this part, as appropriate, shall be used to determine the actual exit velocity of a flare. If needed, the unobstructed (free) cross-sectional area of the flare tip shall be used.

(h) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with §60.483-1a or §60.483-2a as follows:

(1) The percent of valves leaking shall be determined using the following equation:

$$\%V_L = (V_L / V_T) * 100$$

Where:

$\%V_L$ = Percent leaking valves.

V_L = Number of valves found leaking.

V_T = The sum of the total number of valves monitored.

(2) The total number of valves monitored shall include difficult-to-monitor and unsafe-to-monitor valves only during the monitoring period in which those valves are monitored.

(3) The number of valves leaking shall include valves for which repair has been delayed.

(4) Any new valve that is not monitored within 30 days of being placed in service shall be included in the number of valves leaking and the total number of valves monitored for the monitoring period in which the valve is placed in service.

(5) If the process unit has been subdivided in accordance with §60.482-7a(c)(1)(ii), the sum of valves found leaking during a monitoring period includes all subgroups.

(6) The total number of valves monitored does not include a valve monitored to verify repair.

§60.486a Recordkeeping requirements.

(a)(1) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this section.

(2) An owner or operator of more than one affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart may comply with the recordkeeping requirements for these facilities in one recordkeeping system if the system identifies each record by each facility.

(3) The owner or operator shall record the information specified in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (v) of this section for each monitoring event required by §§60.482-2a, 60.482-3a, 60.482-7a, 60.482-8a, 60.482-11a, and 60.483-2a.

(i) Monitoring instrument identification.

(ii) Operator identification.

(iii) Equipment identification.

(iv) Date of monitoring.

(v) Instrument reading.

(b) When each leak is detected as specified in §§60.482-2a, 60.482-3a, 60.482-7a, 60.482-8a, 60.482-11a, and 60.483-2a, the following requirements apply:

(1) A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.

(2) The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored for 2 successive months as specified in §60.482-7a(c) and no leak has been detected during those 2 months.

(3) The identification on a connector may be removed after it has been monitored as specified in §60.482-11a(b)(3)(iv) and no leak has been detected during that monitoring.

(4) The identification on equipment, except on a valve or connector, may be removed after it has been repaired.

(c) When each leak is detected as specified in §§60.482-2a, 60.482-3a, 60.482-7a, 60.482-8a, 60.482-11a, and 60.483-2a, the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for 2 years in a readily accessible location:

(1) The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number, except when indications of liquids dripping from a pump are designated as a leak.

(2) The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.

(3) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.

(4) Maximum instrument reading measured by Method 21 of appendix A-7 of this part at the time the leak is successfully repaired or determined to be nonrepairable, except when a pump is repaired by eliminating indications of liquids dripping.

(5) “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

(6) The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a process shutdown.

(7) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 days.

(8) Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.

(9) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(d) The following information pertaining to the design requirements for closed vent systems and control devices described in §60.482-10a shall be recorded and kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.

(2) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(3) A description of the parameter or parameters monitored, as required in §60.482-10a(e), 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.

(4) Periods when the closed vent systems and control devices required in §§60.482-2a, 60.482-3a, 60.482-4a, and 60.482-5a are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot light does not have a flame.

(5) Dates of startups and shutdowns of the closed vent systems and control devices required in §§60.482-2a, 60.482-3a, 60.482-4a, and 60.482-5a.

(e) The following information pertaining to all equipment subject to the requirements in §§60.482-1a to 60.482-11a shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) A list of identification numbers for equipment subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(2)(i) A list of identification numbers for equipment that are designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §§60.482-2a(e), 60.482-3a(i), and 60.482-7a(f).

(ii) The designation of equipment as subject to the requirements of §60.482-2a(e), §60.482-3a(i), or §60.482-7a(f) shall be signed by the owner or operator. Alternatively, the owner or operator may establish a mechanism with their permitting authority that satisfies this requirement.

- (3) A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with §60.482-4a.
- (4)(i) The dates of each compliance test as required in §§60.482-2a(e), 60.482-3a(i), 60.482-4a, and 60.482-7a(f).
- (ii) The background level measured during each compliance test.
- (iii) The maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during each compliance test.
- (5) A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.
- (6) A list of identification numbers for equipment that the owner or operator designates as operating in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr in accordance with §60.482-1a(e), a description of the conditions under which the equipment is in VOC service, and rationale supporting the designation that it is in VOC service less than 300 hr/yr.
- (7) The date and results of the weekly visual inspection for indications of liquids dripping from pumps in light liquid service.
- (8) Records of the information specified in paragraphs (e)(8)(i) through (vi) of this section for monitoring instrument calibrations conducted according to sections 8.1.2 and 10 of Method 21 of appendix A-7 of this part and §60.485a(b).
- (i) Date of calibration and initials of operator performing the calibration.
- (ii) Calibration gas cylinder identification, certification date, and certified concentration.
- (iii) Instrument scale(s) used.
- (iv) A description of any corrective action taken if the meter readout could not be adjusted to correspond to the calibration gas value in accordance with section 10.1 of Method 21 of appendix A-7 of this part.
- (v) Results of each calibration drift assessment required by §60.485a(b)(2) (i.e., instrument reading for calibration at end of monitoring day and the calculated percent difference from the initial calibration value).
- (vi) If an owner or operator makes their own calibration gas, a description of the procedure used.
- (9) The connector monitoring schedule for each process unit as specified in §60.482-11a(b)(3)(v).
- (10) Records of each release from a pressure relief device subject to §60.482-4a.

(f) The following information pertaining to all valves subject to the requirements of §60.482-7a(g) and (h), all pumps subject to the requirements of §60.482-2a(g), and all connectors subject to the requirements of §60.482-11a(e) shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) A list of identification numbers for valves, pumps, and connectors that are designated as unsafe-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve, pump, or connector stating why the valve, pump, or connector is unsafe-to-monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve, pump, or connector.

(2) A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as difficult-to-monitor, an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is difficult-to-monitor, and the schedule for monitoring each valve.

(g) The following information shall be recorded for valves complying with §60.483-2a:

(1) A schedule of monitoring.

(2) The percent of valves found leaking during each monitoring period.

(h) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Design criterion required in §§60.482-2a(d)(5) and 60.482-3a(e)(2) and explanation of the design criterion; and

(2) Any changes to this criterion and the reasons for the changes.

(i) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location for use in determining exemptions as provided in §60.480a(d):

(1) An analysis demonstrating the design capacity of the affected facility,

(2) A statement listing the feed or raw materials and products from the affected facilities and an analysis demonstrating whether these chemicals are heavy liquids or beverage alcohol, and

(3) An analysis demonstrating that equipment is not in VOC service.

(j) Information and data used to demonstrate that a piece of equipment is not in VOC service shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location.

(k) The provisions of §60.7(b) and (d) do not apply to affected facilities subject to this subpart.

§60.487a Reporting requirements.

- (a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall submit semiannual reports to the Administrator beginning 6 months after the initial startup date.
- (b) The initial semiannual report to the Administrator shall include the following information:
- (1) Process unit identification.
 - (2) Number of valves subject to the requirements of §60.482-7a, excluding those valves designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §60.482-7a(f).
 - (3) Number of pumps subject to the requirements of §60.482-2a, excluding those pumps designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §60.482-2a(e) and those pumps complying with §60.482-2a(f).
 - (4) Number of compressors subject to the requirements of §60.482-3a, excluding those compressors designated for no detectable emissions under the provisions of §60.482-3a(i) and those compressors complying with §60.482-3a(h).
 - (5) Number of connectors subject to the requirements of §60.482-11a.
- (c) All semiannual reports to the Administrator shall include the following information, summarized from the information in §60.486a:
- (1) Process unit identification.
 - (2) For each month during the semiannual reporting period,
 - (i) Number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in §60.482-7a(b) or §60.483-2a,
 - (ii) Number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in §60.482-7a(d)(1),
 - (iii) Number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in §60.482-2a(b), (d)(4)(ii)(A) or (B), or (d)(5)(iii),
 - (iv) Number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in §60.482-2a(c)(1) and (d)(6),
 - (v) Number of compressors for which leaks were detected as described in §60.482-3a(f),
 - (vi) Number of compressors for which leaks were not repaired as required in §60.482-3a(g)(1),
 - (vii) Number of connectors for which leaks were detected as described in §60.482-11a(b)
 - (viii) Number of connectors for which leaks were not repaired as required in §60.482-11a(d), and
 - (ix)-(x) [Reserved]

(xi) The facts that explain each delay of repair and, where appropriate, why a process unit shutdown was technically infeasible.

(3) Dates of process unit shutdowns which occurred within the semiannual reporting period.

(4) Revisions to items reported according to paragraph (b) of this section if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report.

(d) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of §§60.483-1a or 60.483-2a shall notify the Administrator of the alternative standard selected 90 days before implementing either of the provisions.

(e) An owner or operator shall report the results of all performance tests in accordance with §60.8 of the General Provisions. The provisions of §60.8(d) do not apply to affected facilities subject to the provisions of this subpart except that an owner or operator must notify the Administrator of the schedule for the initial performance tests at least 30 days before the initial performance tests.

(f) The requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section remain in force until and unless EPA, in delegating enforcement authority to a state under section 111(c) of the CAA, approves reporting requirements or an alternative means of compliance surveillance adopted by such state. In that event, affected sources within the state will be relieved of the obligation to comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, provided that they comply with the requirements established by the state.

§60.488a Reconstruction.

For the purposes of this subpart:

(a) The cost of the following frequently replaced components of the facility shall not be considered in calculating either the “fixed capital cost of the new components” or the “fixed capital costs that would be required to construct a comparable new facility” under §60.15: Pump seals, nuts and bolts, rupture disks, and packings.

(b) Under §60.15, the “fixed capital cost of new components” includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components (except components specified in §60.488a(a)) which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement which are commenced within any 2-year period following the applicability date for the appropriate subpart. (See the “Applicability and designation of affected facility” section of the appropriate subpart.) For purposes of this paragraph, “commenced” means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of component replacement or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of component replacement.

§60.489a List of chemicals produced by affected facilities.

Process units that produce, as intermediates or final products, chemicals listed in §60.489 are covered under this subpart. The applicability date for process units producing one or more of these chemicals is November 8, 2006.

Appendix D

40 CFR Part 61, Subpart C

Subpart C—National Emission Standard for Beryllium

§61.30 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following stationary sources:

- (a) Extraction plants, ceramic plants, foundries, incinerators, and propellant plants which process beryllium ore, beryllium, beryllium oxide, beryllium alloys, or beryllium-containing waste.
- (b) Machine shops which process beryllium, beryllium oxides, or any alloy when such alloy contains more than 5 percent beryllium by weight.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 65 FR 62151, Oct. 17, 2000]

§61.31 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:

- (a) *Beryllium* means the element beryllium. Where weights or concentrations are specified, such weights or concentrations apply to beryllium only, excluding the weight or concentration of any associated elements.
- (b) *Extraction plant* means a facility chemically processing beryllium ore to beryllium metal, alloy, or oxide, or performing any of the intermediate steps in these processes.
- (c) *Beryllium ore* means any naturally occurring material mined or gathered for its beryllium content.
- (d) *Machine shop* means a facility performing cutting, grinding, turning, honing, milling, deburring, lapping, electrochemical machining, etching, or other similar operations.
- (e) *Ceramic plant* means a manufacturing plant producing ceramic items.
- (f) *Foundry* means a facility engaged in the melting or casting of beryllium metal or alloy.
- (g) *Beryllium-containing waste* means material contaminated with beryllium and/or beryllium compounds used or generated during any process or operation performed by a source subject to this subpart.
- (h) *Incinerator* means any furnace used in the process of burning waste for the primary purpose of reducing the volume of the waste by removing combustible matter.
- (i) *Propellant* means a fuel and oxidizer physically or chemically combined which undergoes combustion to provide rocket propulsion.

(j) *Beryllium alloy* means any metal to which beryllium has been added in order to increase its beryllium content and which contains more than 0.1 percent beryllium by weight.

(k) *Propellant plant* means any facility engaged in the mixing, casting, or machining of propellant.

§61.32 Emission standard.

(a) Emissions to the atmosphere from stationary sources subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not exceed 10 grams (0.022 lb) of beryllium over a 24-hour period, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Rather than meet the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator may request approval from the Administrator to meet an ambient concentration limit on beryllium in the vicinity of the stationary source of $0.01 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ($4.37 \times 10^{-6} \text{ gr}/\text{ft}^3$), averaged over a 30-day period.

(1) Approval of such requests may be granted by the Administrator provided that:

(i) At least 3 years of data is available which in the judgment of the Administrator demonstrates that the future ambient concentrations of beryllium in the vicinity of the stationary source will not exceed $0.01 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ($4.37 \times 10^{-6} \text{ gr}/\text{ft}^3$), averaged over a 30-day period. Such 3-year period shall be the 3 years ending 30 days before the effective date of this standard.

(ii) The owner or operator requests such approval in writing within 30 days after the effective date of this standard.

(iii) The owner or operator submits a report to the Administrator within 45 days after the effective date of this standard which report includes the following information:

(a) Description of sampling method including the method and frequency of calibration.

(b) Method of sample analysis.

(c) Averaging technique for determining 30-day average concentrations.

(d) Number, identity, and location (address, coordinates, or distance and heading from plant) of sampling sites.

(e) Ground elevations and height above ground of sampling inlets.

(f) Plant and sampling area plots showing emission points and sampling sites. Topographic features significantly affecting dispersion including plant building heights and locations shall be included.

(g) Information necessary for estimating dispersion including stack height, inside diameter, exit gas temperature, exit velocity or flow rate, and beryllium concentration.

(h) A description of data and procedures (methods or models) used to design the air sampling network (i.e., number and location of sampling sites).

(i) Air sampling data indicating beryllium concentrations in the vicinity of the stationary source for the 3-year period specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. This data shall be presented chronologically and include the beryllium concentration and location of each individual sample taken by the network and the corresponding 30-day average beryllium concentrations.

(2) Within 60 days after receiving such report, the Administrator will notify the owner or operator in writing whether approval is granted or denied. Prior to denying approval to comply with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the Administrator will consult with representatives of the statutory source for which the demonstration report was submitted.

(c) The burning of beryllium and/or beryllium-containing waste, except propellants, is prohibited except in incinerators, emissions from which must comply with the standard.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 65 FR 62151, Oct. 17, 2000]

§61.33 Stack sampling.

(a) Unless a waiver of emission testing is obtained under §61.13, each owner or operator required to comply with §61.32(a) shall test emissions from the source according to Method 104 of appendix B to this part or according to Method 29 of appendix A to part 60. Method 103 of appendix B to this part is approved by the Administrator as an alternative method for sources subject to §61.32(a). The emission test shall be performed:

(1) By May 28, 2014 in the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date preceding February 27, 2014; or

(2) Within 90 days of startup in the case of a new source which did not have an initial startup date preceding February 27, 2014.

(b) The Administrator shall be notified at least 30 days prior to an emission test so that he may at his option observe the test.

(c) Samples shall be taken over such a period or periods as are necessary to accurately determine the maximum emissions which will occur in any 24-hour period. Where emissions depend upon the relative frequency of operation of different types of processes, operating hours, operating capacities, or other factors, the calculation of maximum 24-hour-period emissions will be based on that combination of factors which is likely to occur during the subject period and which result in the maximum emissions. No changes in the operation shall be made, which would potentially

increase emissions above that determined by the most recent source test, until a new emission level has been estimated by calculation and the results reported to the Administrator.

(d) All samples shall be analyzed and beryllium emissions shall be determined within 30 days after the source test. All determinations shall be reported to the Administrator by a registered letter dispatched before the close of the next business day following such determination.

(e) Records of emission test results and other data needed to determine total emissions shall be retained at the source and made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 50 FR 46294, Nov. 7, 1985; 79 FR 11275, Feb. 27, 2014]

§61.34 Air sampling.

(a) Stationary sources subject to §61.32(b) shall locate air sampling sites in accordance with a plan approved by the Administrator. Such sites shall be located in such a manner as is calculated to detect maximum concentrations of beryllium in the ambient air.

(b) All monitoring sites shall be operated continuously except for a reasonable time allowance for instrument maintenance and calibration, for changing filters, or for replacement of equipment needing major repair.

(c) Filters shall be analyzed and concentrations calculated within 30 days after filters are collected. Records of concentrations at all sampling sites and other data needed to determine such concentrations shall be retained at the source and made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years.

(d) Concentrations measured at all sampling sites shall be reported to the Administrator every 30 days by a registered letter.

(e) The Administrator may at any time require changes in, or expansion of, the sampling network.

Appendix E

40 CFR Part 61, Subpart E

Subpart E—National Emission Standard for Mercury

§61.50 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to those stationary sources which process mercury ore to recover mercury, use mercury chlor-alkali cells to produce chlorine gas and alkali metal hydroxide, and incinerate or dry wastewater treatment plant sludge.

[40 FR 48302, Oct. 14, 1975]

§61.51 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:

- (a) *Mercury* means the element mercury, excluding any associated elements, and includes mercury in particulates, vapors, aerosols, and compounds.
- (b) *Mercury ore* means a mineral mined specifically for its mercury content.
- (c) *Mercury ore processing facility* means a facility processing mercury ore to obtain mercury.
- (d) *Condenser stack gases* mean the gaseous effluent evolved from the stack of processes utilizing heat to extract mercury metal from mercury ore.
- (e) *Mercury chlor-alkali cell* means a device which is basically composed of an electrolyzer section and a denuder (decomposer) section and utilizes mercury to produce chlorine gas, hydrogen gas, and alkali metal hydroxide.
- (f) *Mercury chlor-alkali electrolyzer* means an electrolytic device which is part of a mercury chlor-alkali cell and utilizes a flowing mercury cathode to produce chlorine gas and alkali metal amalgam.
- (g) *Denuder* means a horizontal or vertical container which is part of a mercury chlor-alkali cell and in which water and alkali metal amalgam are converted to alkali metal hydroxide, mercury, and hydrogen gas in a short-circuited, electrolytic reaction.
- (h) *Hydrogen gas stream* means a hydrogen stream formed in the chlor-alkali cell denuder.
- (i) *End box* means a container(s) located on one or both ends of a mercury chlor-alkali electrolyzer which serves as a connection between the electrolyzer and denuder for rich and stripped amalgam.

(j) *End box ventilation system* means a ventilation system which collects mercury emissions from the end-boxes, the mercury pump sumps, and their water collection systems.

(k) *Cell room* means a structure(s) housing one or more mercury electrolytic chlor-alkali cells.

(l) *Sludge* means sludge produced by a treatment plant that processes municipal or industrial waste waters.

(m) *Sludge dryer* means a device used to reduce the moisture content of sludge by heating to temperatures above 65 °C (ca. 150 °F) directly with combustion gases.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 40 FR 48302, Oct. 14, 1975]

§61.52 Emission standard.

(a) Emissions to the atmosphere from mercury ore processing facilities and mercury cell chlor-alkali plants shall not exceed 2.3 kg (5.1 lb) of mercury per 24-hour period.

(b) Emissions to the atmosphere from sludge incineration plants, sludge drying plants, or a combination of these that process wastewater treatment plant sludges shall not exceed 3.2 kg (7.1 lb) of mercury per 24-hour period.

[40 FR 48302, Oct. 14, 1975, as amended at 65 FR 62151, Oct. 17, 2000]

§61.53 Stack sampling.

(a) *Mercury ore processing facility.* (1) Unless a waiver of emission testing is obtained under §61.13, each owner or operator processing mercury ore shall test emissions from the source according to Method 101 of appendix B to this part. The emission test shall be performed—

(i) Within 90 days of the effective date in the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial start-up date preceding the effective date; or

(ii) Within 90 days of startup in the case of a new source which did not have an initial startup date preceding the effective date.

(2) The Administrator shall be notified at least 30 days prior to an emission test, so that he may at his option observe the test.

(3) Samples shall be taken over such a period or periods as are necessary to accurately determine the maximum emissions which will occur in a 24-hour period. No changes in the operation shall be made, which would potentially increase emissions above that determined by the most recent source test, until the new emission level has been estimated by calculation and the results reported to the Administrator.

(4) All samples shall be analyzed and mercury emissions shall be determined within 30 days after the stack test. Each determination shall be reported to the Administrator by a registered letter dispatched within 15 calendar days following the date such determination is completed.

(5) Records of emission test results and other data needed to determine total emissions shall be retained at the source and made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years.

(b) *Mercury chlor-alkali plant—hydrogen and end-box ventilation gas streams.* (1) Unless a waiver of emission testing is obtained under §61.13, each owner or operator employing mercury chlor-alkali cell(s) shall test emissions from hydrogen streams according to Method 102 and from end-box ventilation gas streams according to Method 101 of appendix B to this part. The emission test shall be performed—

(i) Within 90 days of the effective date in the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date preceding the effective date; or

(ii) Within 90 days of startup in the case of a new source which did not have an initial startup date preceding the effective date.

(2) The Administrator shall be notified at least 30 days prior to an emission test, so that he may at his option observe the test.

(3) Samples shall be taken over such a period or periods as are necessary to accurately determine the maximum emissions which will occur in a 24-hour period. No changes in the operation shall be made, which would potentially increase emissions above that determined by the most recent source test, until the new emission has been estimated by calculation and the results reported to the Administrator.

(4) All samples shall be analyzed and mercury emissions shall be determined within 30 days after the stack test. Each determination shall be reported to the Administrator by a registered letter dispatched within 15 calendar days following the date such determination is completed.

(5) Records of emission test results and other data needed to determine total emissions shall be retained at the source and made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years.

(c) *Mercury chlor-alkali plants—cell room ventilation system.* (1) Stationary sources using mercury chlor-alkali cells may test cell room emissions in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section or demonstrate compliance with paragraph (c)(4) of this section and assume ventilation emissions of 1.3 kg/day (2.9 lb/day) of mercury.

(2) Unless a waiver of emission testing is obtained under §61.13, each owner or operator shall pass all cell room air in force gas streams through stacks suitable for testing and shall test

emissions from the source according to Method 101 in appendix B to this part. The emission test shall be performed—

(i) Within 90 days of the effective date in the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date preceding the effective date; or

(ii) Within 90 days of startup in the case of a new source which did not have an initial startup date preceding the effective date.

(3) The Administrator shall be notified at least 30 days prior to an emission test, so that he may at his option observe the test.

(4) An owner or operator may carry out approved design, maintenance, and housekeeping practices. A list of approved practices is provided in appendix A of “Review of National Emission Standards for Mercury,” EPA-450/3-84-014a, December 1984. Copies are available from EPA's Central Docket Section, Docket item number A-84-41, III-B-1.

(d) *Sludge incineration and drying plants.* (1) Unless a waiver of emission testing is obtained under §61.13, each owner or operator of a source subject to the standard in §61.52(b) shall test emissions from that source. Such tests shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth either in paragraph (d) of this section or in §61.54.

(2) Method 101A in appendix B or Method 29 in appendix A to part 60 shall be used to test emissions as follows:

(i) The test shall be performed by May 28, 2014 in the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date preceding February 27, 2014.

(ii) The test shall be performed within 90 days of startup in the case of a new source which did not have an initial startup date preceding February 27, 2014.

(3) The Administrator shall be notified at least 30 days prior to an emission test, so that he may at his option observe the test.

(4) Samples shall be taken over such a period or periods as are necessary to determine accurately the maximum emissions which will occur in a 24-hour period. No changes shall be made in the operation which would potentially increase emissions above the level determined by the most recent stack test, until the new emission level has been estimated by calculation and the results reported to the Administrator.

(5) All samples shall be analyzed and mercury emissions shall be determined within 30 days after the stack test. Each determination shall be reported to the Administrator by a registered letter dispatched within 15 calendar days following the date such determination is completed.

(6) Records of emission test results and other data needed to determine total emissions shall be retained at the source and shall be made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years.

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973, as amended at 40 FR 48302, Oct. 14, 1975; 47 FR 24704, June 8, 1982; 50 FR 46294, Nov. 7, 1985; 52 FR 8726, Mar. 19, 1987; 65 FR 62151, Oct. 17, 2000; 79 FR 11275, Feb. 27, 2014]

§61.54 Sludge sampling.

(a) As an alternative means for demonstrating compliance with §61.52(b), an owner or operator may use Method 105 of appendix B and the procedures specified in this section.

(1) A sludge test shall be conducted within 90 days of the effective date of these regulations in the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date preceding the effective date; or

(2) A sludge test shall be conducted within 90 days of startup in the case of a new source which did not have an initial startup date preceding the effective date.

(b) The Administrator shall be notified at least 30 days prior to a sludge sampling test, so that he may at his option observe the test.

(c) Sludge shall be sampled according to paragraph (c)(1) of this section, sludge charging rate for the plant shall be determined according to paragraph (c)(2) of this section, and the sludge analysis shall be performed according to paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(1) The sludge shall be sampled according to Method 105—Determination of Mercury in Wastewater Treatment Plant Sewage Sludges. A total of three composite samples shall be obtained within an operating period of 24 hours. When the 24-hour operating period is not continuous, the total sampling period shall not exceed 72 hours after the first grab sample is obtained. Samples shall not be exposed to any condition that may result in mercury contamination or loss.

(2) The maximum 24-hour period sludge incineration or drying rate shall be determined by use of a flow rate measurement device that can measure the mass rate of sludge charged to the incinerator or dryer with an accuracy of ± 5 percent over its operating range. Other methods of measuring sludge mass charging rates may be used if they have received prior approval by the Administrator.

(3) The sampling, handling, preparation, and analysis of sludge samples shall be accomplished according to Method 105 in appendix B of this part.

(d) The mercury emissions shall be determined by use of the following equation.

$$E_{\text{Hg}} = \frac{MQ F_{\text{sm(avg)}}}{1000}$$

where:

E_{Hg} = Mercury emissions, g/day.

M = Mercury concentration of sludge on a dry solids basis, $\mu\text{g/g}$.

Q = Sludge changing rate, kg/day.

F_{sm} = Weight fraction of solids in the collected sludge after mixing.

1000 = Conversion factor, $\text{kg } \mu\text{g/g}^2$

(e) No changes in the operation of a plant shall be made after a sludge test has been conducted which would potentially increase emissions above the level determined by the most recent sludge test, until the new emission level has been estimated by calculation and the results reported to the Administrator.

(f) All sludge samples shall be analyzed for mercury content within 30 days after the sludge sample is collected. Each determination shall be reported to the Administrator by a registered letter dispatched within 15 calendar days following the date such determination is completed.

(g) Records of sludge sampling, charging rate determination and other data needed to determine mercury content of wastewater treatment plant sludges shall be retained at the source and made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years.

[40 FR 48303, Oct. 14, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 35770, Sept. 12, 1984; 52 FR 8727, Mar. 19, 1987; 53 FR 36972, Sept. 23, 1988]

§61.55 Monitoring of emissions and operations.

(a) *Wastewater treatment plant sludge incineration and drying plants.* All the sources for which mercury emissions exceed 1.6 kg (3.5 lb) per 24-hour period, demonstrated either by stack sampling according to §61.53 or sludge sampling according to §61.54, shall monitor mercury emissions at intervals of at least once per year by use of Method 105 of appendix B or the procedures specified in §61.53 (d) (2) and (4). The results of monitoring shall be reported and retained according to §61.53(d) (5) and (6) or §61.54 (f) and (g).

(b) *Mercury cell chlor-alkali plants—hydrogen and end-box ventilation gas streams.* (1) The owner or operator of each mercury cell chlor-alkali plant shall, within 1 year of the date of publication of these amendments or within 1 year of startup for a plant with initial startup after the date of publication, perform a mercury emission test that demonstrates compliance with the

emission limits in §61.52, on the hydrogen stream by Method 102 and on the end-box stream by Method 101 for the purpose of establishing limits for parameters to be monitored.

(2) During tests specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the following control device parameters shall be monitored, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, and recorded manually or automatically at least once every 15 minutes:

- (i) The exit gas temperature from uncontrolled streams;
- (ii) The outlet temperature of the gas stream for the final (i.e., the farthest downstream) cooling system when no control devices other than coolers and demisters are used;
- (iii) The outlet temperature of the gas stream from the final cooling system when the cooling system is followed by a molecular sieve or carbon adsorber;
- (iv) Outlet concentration of available chlorine, pH, liquid flow rate, and inlet gas temperature of chlorinated brine scrubbers and hypochlorite scrubbers;
- (v) The liquid flow rate and exit gas temperature for water scrubbers;
- (vi) The inlet gas temperature of carbon adsorption systems; and
- (vii) The temperature during the heating phase of the regeneration cycle for carbon adsorbers or molecular sieves.

(3) The recorded parameters in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (b)(2)(vi) of this section shall be averaged over the test period (a minimum of 6 hours) to provide an average number. The highest temperature reading that is measured in paragraph (b)(2)(vii) of this section is to be identified as the reference temperature for use in paragraph (b)(6)(ii) of this section.

(4)(i) Immediately following completion of the emission tests specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator of a mercury cell chlor-alkali plant shall monitor and record manually or automatically at least once per hour the same parameters specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (b)(2)(vi) of this section.

(ii) Immediately following completion of the emission tests specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall monitor and record manually or automatically, during each heating phase of the regeneration cycle, the temperature specified in paragraph (b)(2)(vii) of this section.

(5) Monitoring devices used in accordance with paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(4) of this section shall be certified by their manufacturer to be accurate to within 10 percent, and shall be operated, maintained, and calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. Records of the certifications and calibrations shall be retained at the chlor-alkali plant and made available for

inspection by the Administrator as follows: Certification, for as long as the device is used for this purpose; calibration for a minimum of 2 years.

(6)(i) When the hourly value of a parameter monitored in accordance with paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section exceeds, or in the case of liquid flow rate and available chlorine falls below the value of that same parameter determined in paragraph (b)(2) of this section for 24 consecutive hours, the Administrator is to be notified within the next 10 days.

(ii) When the maximum hourly value of the temperature measured in accordance with paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section is below the reference temperature recorded according to paragraph (b)(3) of this section for three consecutive regeneration cycles, the Administrator is to be notified within the next 10 days.

(7) Semiannual reports shall be submitted to the Administrator indicating the time and date on which the hourly value of each parameter monitored according to paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (b)(4)(ii) of this section fell outside the value of that same parameter determined under paragraph (b)(3) of this section; and corrective action taken, and the time and date of the corrective action. Parameter excursions will be considered unacceptable operation and maintenance of the emission control system. In addition, while compliance with the emission limits is determined primarily by conducting a performance test according to the procedures in §61.53(b), reports of parameter excursions may be used as evidence in judging the duration of a violation that is determined by a performance test.

(8) Semiannual reports required in paragraph (b)(7) of this section shall be submitted to the Administrator on September 15 and March 15 of each year. The first semiannual report is to be submitted following the first full 6 month reporting period. The semiannual report due on September 15 (March 15) shall include all excursions monitored through August 31 (February 28) of the same calendar year.

(c) As an alternative to the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in paragraphs (b)(2) through (8) of this section, an owner or operator may develop and submit for the Administrator's review and approval a plant-specific monitoring plan. To be approved, such a plan must ensure not only compliance with the emission limits of §61.52(a) but also proper operation and maintenance of emissions control systems. Any site-specific monitoring plan submitted must, at a minimum, include the following:

(1) Identification of the critical parameter or parameters for the hydrogen stream and for the end-box ventilation stream that are to be monitored and an explanation of why the critical parameter(s) selected is the best indicator of proper control system performance and of mercury emission rates.

(2) Identification of the maximum or minimum value of each parameter (e.g., degrees temperature, concentration of mercury) that is not to be exceeded. The level(s) is to be directly

correlated to the results of a performance test, conducted no more than 180 days prior to submittal of the plan, when the facility was in compliance with the emission limits of §61.52(a).

(3) Designation of the frequency for recording the parameter measurements, with justification if the frequency is less than hourly. A longer recording frequency must be justified on the basis of the amount of time that could elapse during periods of process or control system upsets before the emission limits would be exceeded, and consideration is to be given to the time that would be necessary to repair the failure.

(4) Designation of the immediate actions to be taken in the event of an excursion beyond the value of the parameter established in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(5) Provisions for reporting, semiannually, parameter excursions and the corrective actions taken, and provisions for reporting within 10 days any significant excursion.

(6) Identification of the accuracy of the monitoring device(s) or of the readings obtained.

(7) Recordkeeping requirements for certifications and calibrations.

(d) *Mercury cell chlor-alkali plants—cell room ventilation system.* (1) Stationary sources determining cell room emissions in accordance with §61.53(c)(4) shall maintain daily records of all leaks or spills of mercury. The records shall indicate the amount, location, time, and date the leaks or spills occurred, identify the cause of the leak or spill, state the immediate steps taken to minimize mercury emissions and steps taken to prevent future occurrences, and provide the time and date on which corrective steps were taken.

(2) The results of monitoring shall be recorded, retained at the source, and made available for inspection by the Administrator for a minimum of 2 years.

[52 FR 8727, Mar. 19, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 62151, Oct. 17, 2000]

§61.56 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 which will not be delegated to States: Sections 61.53(c)(4) and 61.55(d). The authorities not delegated to States listed are in addition to the authorities in the General Provisions, subpart A of 40 CFR part 61, that will not be delegated to States (§§61.04(b), 61.12(d)(1), and 61.13(h)(1)(ii)).

[52 FR 8728, Mar. 19, 1987]

Appendix F

40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V

Subpart V—National Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)

Source: 49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§61.240 Applicability and designation of sources.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to each of the following sources that are intended to operate in volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) service: pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, surge control vessels, bottoms receivers, and control devices or systems required by this subpart.

(b) The provisions of this subpart apply to the sources listed in paragraph (a) after the date of promulgation of a specific subpart in part 61.

(c) While the provisions of this subpart are effective, a source to which this subpart applies that is also subject to the provisions of 40 CFR part 60 only will be required to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

(d) *Alternative means of compliance*—(1) *Option to comply with part 65.* Owners or operators may choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 to satisfy the requirements of §§61.242-1 through 61.247 for equipment that is subject to this subpart and that is part of the same process unit. When choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, the requirements of §§61.245(d) and 61.246(i) and (j) still apply. Other provisions applying to owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 are provided in 40 CFR 65.1.

(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 this subpart that meets the conditions specified in table 1 or table 2 of this subpart shall meet the requirements for storage vessels in 40 CFR part 65, subpart C; all other equipment subject to this subpart shall meet the requirements in 40 CFR part 65, subpart F.

(3) *Part 61, subpart A.* Owners or operators who choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, must also comply with §§61.01, 61.02, 61.05 through 61.08, 61.10(b) through (d), 61.11, and 61.15 for that equipment. All sections and paragraphs of subpart A of this part that are not mentioned in this paragraph (d)(3) do not apply to owners or operators of equipment subject to this subpart 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.

(4) *Rules referencing this subpart.* Owners or operators referenced to this subpart from subpart F or J of this part may choose to comply with 40 CFR part 65 for all equipment listed in paragraph (a) of this section.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78280, Dec. 14, 2000]

§61.241 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act, in subpart A of part 61, or in specific subparts of part 61; and the following terms shall have specific meaning given them:

Bottoms receiver means a tank that collects distillation bottoms before the stream is sent for storage or for further downstream processing.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to 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 to a process.

Connector means flanged, screwed, welded, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipe lines or a pipe line and a piece of equipment. For the purpose of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means flanged fittings that are not covered by insulation or other materials that prevent location of the fittings.

Control device means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare.

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, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, surge control vessel, bottoms receiver in VHAP service, and any control devices or systems required by this subpart.

First attempt at repair means to take rapid action for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to atmosphere using best practices.

In gas/vapor service means that a piece of equipment contains process fluid that is in the gaseous state at operating conditions.

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-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 API 31.3, Process Piping (available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, PO Box 2900, Fairfield, NJ 07007-2900).

In liquid service means that a piece of equipment is not in gas/vapor service.

In-situ sampling systems means nonextractive samplers or in-line samplers.

In vacuum service means that equipment is operating at an internal pressure which is at least 5 kilopascals (kPa) (0.7 psia) below ambient pressure.

In VHAP service means that a piece of equipment either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least 10 percent by weight a volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) as determined according to the provisions of 61.245(d). The provisions of 61.245(d) also specify how to determine that a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service.

In VOC service means, for the purposes of this subpart, that (a) 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 volatile organic compound or VOC and 40 CFR 60.485(d) to determine whether a piece of equipment is not in VOC service) and (b) the piece of equipment is not in heavy liquid service as defined in 40 CFR 60.481.

Maximum true vapor pressure means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by the total VHAP 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 Internal Floating-Roof Tanks* (incorporated by reference as specified in 61.18) or
- (2) As obtained from standard reference tests; or
- (3) As determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Method D2879-83, *Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isotenoscope* (incorporated by reference as specified in 61.18); or
- (4) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

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.

Pressure release means the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device.

Process unit means equipment assembled to produce a VHAP or its derivatives as intermediates or final products, or equipment assembled to use a VHAP in the production of a product. A process unit can operate independently if supplied with sufficient feed or raw materials and sufficient product storage facilities.

Process unit shutdown means a work practice or operational procedure that stops production from a process unit or part of a process unit. 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. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping production are not process unit shutdowns.

Repaired means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak.

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.

Semiannual means a 6-month period; the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last month during the 180 days following initial startup for new sources; and the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last full month during the 180 days after the effective date of a specific subpart that references this subpart for existing sources.

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.

Stuffing box pressure means the fluid (liquid or gas) pressure inside the casing or housing of a piece of equipment, on the process side of the inboard seal.

Surge control vessel means feed drums, recycle drums, and intermediate vessels. Surge control vessels are used within a process unit when in-process storage, mixing, or management of flow rates of volumes is needed on a recurring or ongoing basis to assist in production of a product.

Volatile hazardous air pollutant or *VHAP* means a substance regulated under this part for which a standard for equipment leaks of the substance has been proposed and promulgated. Benzene is a VHAP. Vinyl chloride is a VHAP.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 34915, Sept. 30, 1986; 54 FR 38076, Sept. 14, 1989; 65 FR 62158, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78280, Dec. 14, 2000]

§61.242-1 Standards: General.

- (a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of §61.242-1 to 61.242-11 for each new and existing source as required in 40 CFR 61.05, except as provided in §61.243 and 61.244.
- (b) Compliance with this subpart will be determined by review of records, review of performance test results, and inspection using the methods and procedures specified in §61.245.
- (c)(1) An owner or operator may request a determination of alternative means of emission limitation to the requirements of §61.242-2, 61.242-3, 61.242-5, 61.242-6, 61.242-7, 61.242-8, 61.242-9 and 61.242-11 as provided in §61.244.
- (2) If the Administrator makes a determination that a means of emission limitation is at least a permissible alternative to the requirements of §61.242-2, 61.242-3, 61.242-5, 61.242-6, 61.242-7, 61.242-8, 61.242-9 or 61.242-11, an owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of that determination.
- (d) Each piece of equipment to which this subpart applies shall be marked in such a manner that it can be distinguished readily from other pieces of equipment.
- (e) Equipment that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of §61.242-2, to §61.242-11 if it is identified as required in §61.246(e)(5).

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984]

§61.242-2 Standards: Pumps.

- (a)(1) Each pump shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in §61.245(b), except as provided in §61.242-1(c) and paragraphs (d), (e), (f) and (g) of this section.
- (2) Each pump shall be checked by visual inspection each calendar week for indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal.
- (b)(1) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
- (2) 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 §61.242-10.
- (2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) Each pump equipped with a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) 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 §61.242-11; or

(iii) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VHAP emissions to atmosphere.

(2) The barrier fluid is not in VHAP service and, if the pump is covered by standards under 40 CFR part 60, is not in VOC 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 liquid dripping from the pump seal at the time of the weekly inspection, the pump shall be monitored as specified in §61.245 to determine the presence of VOC and VHAP in the barrier fluid.

(ii) If the monitor reading (taking into account any background readings) indicates the presence of VHAP, a leak is detected. For the purpose of this paragraph, the monitor may be calibrated with VHAP, or may employ a gas chromatography column to limit the response of the monitor to VHAP, at the option of the owner or operator.

(iii) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater (total VOC) is measured, a leak is detected.

(5) Each sensor as described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section is checked daily or is equipped with an audible alarm.

(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 (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 no later than 15 calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in §61.242-10.

(iv) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than five calendar days after each leak is detected.

(e) Any pump that is designated, as described in §61.246(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a), (c), and (d) if the pump:

(1) Has no externally actuated shaft penetrating the pump housing,

(2) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c), and

(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (e)(2) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(f) If any pump is 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 §61.242-11, it is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(g) Any pump that is designated, as described in §61.246(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor pump is exempt from the monitoring and inspection requirements of paragraphs (a) and (d)(4) through (6) of this section if:

(1) The owner or operator of the pump demonstrates that the pump is unsafe-to-monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a) 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 practicable during safe-to-monitor times but not more frequently than the periodic monitoring schedule otherwise applicable, and repair of the equipment according to the procedures in paragraph (c) of this section if a leak is detected.

(h) Any pump that is located within the boundary of an unmanned plant site is exempt from the weekly visual inspection requirement of paragraphs (a)(2) and (d)(4) of this section, and the

daily requirements of paragraph (d)(5) of this section, provided that each pump is visually inspected as often as practicable and at least monthly.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984; 55 FR 28349, July 10, 1990; 65 FR 78281, Dec. 14, 2000]

§61.242-3 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 atmosphere, except as provided in §61.242-1(c) and paragraphs (h) and (i) of this section.

(b) Each compressor seal system as required in paragraph (a) 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 §61.242-11; or

(3) Equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero VHAP emissions to atmosphere.

(c) The barrier fluid shall not be in VHAP service and, if the compressor is covered by standards under 40 CFR part 60, shall not be in VOC service.

(d) Each barrier fluid system as described in paragraphs (a)-(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 checked daily or shall be equipped with an audible 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 §61.242-10.

(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) and (b) of this section if it is equipped with a closed-vent system to capture and transport leakage from the compressor drive shaft back to a process or fuel gas system or to a control device that complies with the requirements of §61.242-11, except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section.

(i) Any Compressor that is designated, as described in §61.246(e)(2), for no detectable emission as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background is exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (a)-(h) if the compressor:

(1) Is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c); and

(2) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (i)(1) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78281, Dec. 14, 2000]

§61.242-4 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 no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c).

(b)(1) After each pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in §61.242-10.

(2) No later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release, the pressure relief device shall be monitored to confirm the condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c).

(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 §61.242-11 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 new 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 §61.242-10.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78281, Dec. 14, 2000]

§61.242-5 Standards: Sampling connecting systems.

(a) Each sampling connection system shall be equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed vent system, except as provided in §61.242-1(c). 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 comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section:

(1) Return the purged process fluid directly to the process line; or

(2) Collect and recycle the purged process fluid; or

(3) Be designed and operated to capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a control device that complies with the requirements of §61.242-11; or

(4) Collect, store, and transport the purged process fluid to any of the following systems or facilities:

(i) A waste management unit as defined in 40 CFR 63.111 if the waste management unit is subject to and operated in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart C, applicable to Group 1 wastewater streams; or

(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.

[65 FR 78281, Dec. 14, 2000]

§61.242-6 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 §61.242-1(c).

(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.

(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) 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 paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§61.242-7 Standards: Valves.

(a) Each valve shall be monitored monthly to detect leaks by the method specified in §61.245(b) and shall comply with paragraphs (b)-(e), except as provided in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section, §61.243-1 or §61.243-2, and §61.242-1(c).

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(c)(1) Any valve for which a leak is not detected for 2 successive months may be monitored the first month of every quarter, beginning with the next quarter, until a leak is detected.

(2) If a leak is detected, the valve shall be monitored monthly until a leak is not detected for 2 successive months.

(d)(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 §61.242-10.

(2) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(e) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the following best 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.

(f) Any valve that is designated, as described in §61.246(e)(2), for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if the valve:

(1) Has no external actuating mechanism in contact with the process fluid;

(2) Is operated with emissions less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the method specified in §61.245(c); and

(3) Is tested for compliance with paragraph (f)(2) initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(g) Any valve that is designated, as described in §61.246(f)(1), as an unsafe-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve is unsafe to monitor because monitoring personnel would be exposed to an immediate danger as a consequence of complying with paragraph (a); and

(2) The owner or operator of the valve has a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequent as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.

(h) Any valve that is designated, as described in §61.246(f)(2), as a difficult-to-monitor valve is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (a) if:

(1) The owner or operator of the valve demonstrates that the valve cannot be monitored without elevating the monitoring personnel more than 2 meters above a support surface;

(2) The process unit within which the valve is located is an existing process unit; 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.

§61.242-8 Standards: Pressure relief services in liquid service and connectors.

(a) If evidence of a potential leak is found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection method at pressure relief devices in liquid service and connectors, the owner or operator shall follow either one of the following procedures, except as provided in §61.242-1(c):

(1) The owner or operator shall monitor the equipment within 5 days by the method specified in §61.245(b) and shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator shall eliminate the visual, audible, olfactory, or other indication of a potential leak.

(b) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater 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 §61.242-10.

(2) The first attempt at repair shall be made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.

(d) First attempts at repair include, but are not limited to, the best practices described under §61.242-7(e).

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§61.242-9 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 1 or table 2 of this subpart shall be equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the vessel back to the process or to a control device as described in §61.242-11, except as provided in §61.242-1(c); or comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 63.119(b) or (c).

[65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§61.242-10 Standards: Delay of repair.

(a) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed if repair within 15 days is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown. Repair of this equipment shall occur before the end of the next process unit shutdown.

(b) Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected will be allowed for equipment that is isolated from the process and that does not remain in VHAP service.

(c) Delay of repair for valves will be allowed if:

(1) The owner or operator demonstrates that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are 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 §61.242-11.

(d) Delay of repair for pumps will be allowed if:

(1) Repair requires the use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system, 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 next process unit shutdown will not be allowed unless the next process unit shutdown occurs sooner than 6 months after the first process unit shutdown.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§61.242-11 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 §61.242-11(c).

(b) Vapor recovery systems (for example, condensers and absorbers) shall be designed and operated to recover the organic vapors 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.

(c) Enclosed combustion devices shall be designed and operated to reduce the VHAP 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 §60.18.

(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.

(f) Except as provided in paragraphs (i) through (k) of this section, each closed vent system shall be inspected according to the procedures and schedule specified in paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section, as applicable.

(1) If the vapor collection system or closed vent system is constructed of hard-piping, the owner or operator shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Conduct an initial inspection according to the procedures in §61.245(b); 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 §61.245(b); and
 - (ii) Conduct annual inspections according to the procedures in §61.245(b).
- (g) Leaks, as indicated by an instrument reading greater than 500 parts per million by volume above background or by visual inspections, shall be repaired as soon as practicable except as provided in paragraph (h) 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.
- (h) 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.
- (i) If a vapor collection system or closed vent system is operated under a vacuum, it is exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (2) of this section.
- (j) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(1) of this section, as unsafe-to-inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (2) of this section if they comply with the following requirements:
 - (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)(i) or (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.
- (k) Any parts of the closed vent system that are designated, as described in paragraph (l)(2) of this section, as difficult-to-inspect are exempt from the inspection requirements of paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (2) of this section if they comply with the following requirements:
 - (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. A closed vent system is exempt from inspection if it is operated under a vacuum.

(l) The owner or operator shall record the following information:

(1) Identification of all parts of the closed vent system 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 closed vent system 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 inspection during which a leak is detected, a record of the information specified in §61.246(c).

(4) For each inspection conducted in accordance with §61.245(b) 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.

(5) For each visual inspection conducted in accordance with paragraph (f)(1)(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.

(m) Closed vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984; 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984, as amended at 51 FR 2702, Jan. 21, 1986; 65 FR 62158, Oct. 17, 2000; 65 FR 78282, Dec. 14, 2000]

§61.243-1 Alternative standards for valves in VHAP service—allowable percentage of valves leaking.

(a) An owner or operator may elect to have all valves within a process unit to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking of equal to or less than 2.0 percent.

(b) The following requirements shall be met if an owner or operator decides to comply with an allowable percentage of valves leaking:

(1) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator that the owner or operator has elected to have all valves within a process unit to comply with the allowable percentage of valves leaking before implementing this alternative standard, as specified in §61.247(d).

(2) A performance test as specified in paragraph (c) of this section shall be conducted initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the Administrator.

(3) If a valve leak is detected, it shall be repaired in accordance with □61.242-7(d) and (e).

(c) Performance tests shall be conducted in the following manner:

(1) All valves in VHAP service within the process unit shall be monitored within 1 week by the methods specified in □61.245(b).

(2) If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.

(3) □he leak percentage shall be determined by dividing the number of valves in VHAP service for which leaks are detected by the number of valves in VHAP service within the process unit.

(d) Owner or operators who elect to have all valves comply with this alternative standard shall not have a process unit with a leak percentage greater than 2.0 percent.

(e) If an owner or operator decides no longer to comply with □61.243-1, the owner or operator must notify the Administrator in writing that the work practice standard described in □61.242-7(a)-(e) will be followed.

§61.243-2 Alternative standards for valves in VHAP service—skip period leak detection and repair.

(a)(1) An owner or operator may elect for all valves within a process unit to comply with one of the alternative work practices specified in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator before implementing one of the alternative work practices, as specified in □61.247(d).

(b)(1) An owner or operator shall comply initially with the requirements for valves, as described in □61.242-7.

(2) After 2 consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percentage of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip one of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in VHAP service.

(3) After five consecutive quarterly leak detection periods with the percentage of valves leaking equal to or less than 2.0, an owner or operator may begin to skip three of the quarterly leak detection periods for the valves in VHAP service.

(4) If the percentage of valves leaking is greater than 2.0, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements as described in □61.242-7 but may again elect to use this section.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 62158, Oct. 17, 2000]

§61.244 Alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) Permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation under section 112(e)(3) of the Clean Air Act shall be governed by the following procedures:

(b) ☐ here the standard is an equipment, design, or operational requirement:

(1) ☐ Each owner or operator applying for permission shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data for an alternative means of emission limitation to test data for the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

(2) ☐ The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emission reduction as the equipment, design, and operational requirements.

(c) ☐ here 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 source 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 source 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 each source 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).

(6) ☐ The Administrator may condition the permission on requirements that may be necessary to assure operation and maintenance to achieve the same 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 a VHAP may apply to the Administrator for permission for an alternative means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of the VHAP 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).

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 62158, Oct. 17, 2000]

§61.245 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 in §61.242, 61.243, 61.244, and 61.135, shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) Monitoring shall comply with Method 21 of 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-heptane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-heptane.

(5) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Method 21.

(c) When equipment is tested for compliance with or monitored for no detectable emissions, the owner or operator shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) The requirements of paragraphs (b) (1) through (4) shall apply.

(2) The background level shall be determined, as set forth in Method 21.

(3) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Method 21.

(4) The arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level is compared with 500 ppm for determining compliance.

(d)(1) Each piece of equipment within a process unit that can conceivably contain equipment in VHAP service is presumed to be in VHAP service unless an owner or operator demonstrates that the piece of equipment is not in VHAP service. For a piece of equipment to be considered not in VHAP service, it must be determined that the percent VHAP content can be reasonably expected

never to exceed 10 percent by weight. For purposes of determining the percent VHAP content of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts equipment, procedures that conform to the methods described in Appendix D-2267 (incorporated by the reference as specified in §61.18) shall be used.

(2)(i) An owner or operator may use engineering judgment rather than the procedures in paragraph (d)(1) of this section to demonstrate that the percent VHAP content does not exceed 10 percent by weight, provided that the engineering judgment demonstrates that the VHAP content clearly does not exceed 10 percent by weight. When an owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on whether a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service, however, the procedures in paragraph (d)(1) of this section shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

(ii) If an owner or operator determines that a piece of equipment is in VHAP service, the determination can be revised only after following the procedures in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(3) Samples used in determining the percent VHAP content shall be representative of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment or the gas being combusted in the flare.

(e)(1) Method 22 of appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 shall be used to determine compliance of flares with the visible emission provisions of this subpart.

(2) The presence of a flare pilot flame shall be monitored using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame.

(3) The net heating value of the gas being combusted in a flare shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$H_T = K \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_i H_i \right)$$

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where:

H_T = Net heating value of the sample, Btu/scm (Btu/scf); where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg (77 °F and 14.7 psi), but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20 °C (68 °F).

K = conversion constant, 1.740×10^7 (g-mole) (Btu)/(ppm-scm-kcal) (metric units); or 4.674×10^8 ((g-mole) (Btu)/(ppm-scf-kcal)) (English units)

C_i = Concentration of sample component “i” in ppm, as measured by Method 18 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 and Appendix D2504-67, 77, or 88 (Reapproved 1993) (incorporated by reference as specified in §61.18).

H_i = net heat of combustion of sample component “i” at 25 °C and 760 mm Hg (77 °F and 14.7 psi), kcal/g-mole. The heats of combustion may be determined using ASTM D2382-76 or 88 or D4809-95 (incorporated by reference as specified in §61.18) if published values are not available or cannot be calculated.

(4) The actual exit velocity of a flare shall be determined by dividing the volumetric flowrate (in units of standard temperature and pressure), as determined by Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, as appropriate, by the unobstructed (free) cross section area of the flare tip.

(5) The maximum permitted velocity, V_{max} , for air-assisted flares shall be determined by the following equation:

$$V_{max} = K_1 + K_2 H_T$$

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where:

V_{max} = maximum permitted velocity, m/sec (ft/sec).

H_T = net heating value of the gas being combusted, as determined in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, Btu/scf (J/scm).

K_1 = 8.706 m/sec (metric units)

K_1 = 28.56 ft/sec (English units)

K_2 = 0.7084 m⁴/(Btu-sec) (metric units)

K_2 = 0.087 ft⁴/(Btu-sec) (English units)

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984; 49 FR 43647, Oct. 31, 1984; 53 FR 36972, Sept. 23, 1988; 54 FR 38077, Sept. 14, 1989; 65 FR 62158, Oct. 17, 2000]

§61.246 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a)(1) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of this section.

(2) 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 each process unit.

(b) When each leak is detected as specified in §§61.242-2, 61.242-3, 61.242-7, 61.242-8, and 61.135, the following requirements apply:

(1) A weatherproof and readily visible identification, marked with the equipment identification number, shall be attached to the leaking equipment.

(2) The identification on a valve may be removed after it has been monitored for 2 successive months as specified in 61.242-7(c) and no leak has been detected during those 2 months.

(3) The identification on equipment, except on a valve, may be removed after it has been repaired.

(c) When each leak is detected as specified in 61.242-2, 61.242-3, 61.242-7, 61.242-8, and 61.135, the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for 2 years in a readily accessible location:

(1) The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number.

(2) The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.

(3) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.

(4) “Above 10,000” if the maximum instrument reading measured by the methods specified in 61.245(a) after each repair attempt is equal to or greater than 10,000 ppm.

(5) “Repair delayed” and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.

(6) The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a process shutdown.

(7) The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days.

(8) Dates of process unit shutdowns that occur while the equipment is unrepaired.

(9) The date of successful repair of the leak.

(d) The following information pertaining to the design requirements for closed-vent systems and control devices described in 61.242-11 shall be recorded and kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.

(2) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(3) A description of the parameter or parameters monitored, as required in 61.242-11(e), 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.

(4) Periods when the closed-vent systems and control devices required in ☐61.242-2, 61.242-3, 61.242-4, 61.242-5 and 61.242-9 are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot light does not have a flame.

(5) Dates of startups and shutdowns of the closed-vent systems and control devices required in ☐☐61.242~~2~~, 61.242-3, 61.242-4, 61.242-5 and 61.242-9.

(e) ☐he following information pertaining to all equipment to which a standard applies shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) A list of identification numbers for equipment (except welded fittings) subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(2)(i) A list of identification numbers for equipment that the owner or operator elects to designate for no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background.

(ii) ☐he designation of this equipment for no detectable emissions shall be signed by the owner or operator.

(3) A list of equipment identification numbers for pressure relief devices required to comply with ☐61.2424(a).

(4)(i) ☐he dates of each compliance test required in ☐61.242-2(e), 61.242-3(i), 61.242-4, 61.242-7(f), and 61.135(g).

(ii) ☐he background level measured during each compliance test.

(iii) ☐he maximum instrument reading measured at the equipment during each compliance test.

(5) A list of identification numbers for equipment in vacuum service.

(f) ☐he following information pertaining to all valves subject to the requirements of ☐61.242-7(g) and (h) and to all pumps subject to the requirements of ☐61.242-2(g) shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) A list of identification numbers for valves and pumps that are designated as unsafe to monitor, an explanation for each valve or pump stating why the valve or pump is unsafe to monitor, and the plan for monitoring each valve or pump.

(2) A list of identification numbers for valves that are designated as difficult to monitor, an explanation for each valve stating why the valve is difficult to monitor, and the planned schedule for monitoring each valve.

(g) ☐he following information shall be recorded for valves complying with ☐61.243-2:

(1) A schedule of monitoring.

(2) The percent of valves found leaking during each monitoring period.

(h) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:

(1) Design criterion required in 61.242-2(d)(5), 61.242-3(e)(2), and 61.135(e)(4) and an explanation of the design criterion; and

(2) Any changes to this criterion and the reasons for the changes.

(i) The following information shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location for use in determining exemptions as provided in the applicability section of this subpart and other specific subparts:

(1) An analysis demonstrating the design capacity of the process unit, and

(2) An analysis demonstrating that equipment is not in VHAP service.

(j) Information and data used to demonstrate that a piece of equipment is not in VHAP service shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 38946, Oct. 2, 1984; 54 FR 38077, Sept. 14, 1989; 65 FR 78283, Dec. 14, 2000]

§61.247 Reporting requirements.

(a)(1) An owner or operator of any piece of equipment to which this subpart applies shall submit a statement in writing notifying the Administrator that the requirements of 61.242, 61.245, 61.246, and 61.247 are being implemented.

(2) In the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date preceding the effective date, the statement is to be submitted within 90 days of the effective date, unless a waiver of compliance is granted under 61.11, along with the information required under 61.10. If a waiver of compliance is granted, the statement is to be submitted on a date scheduled by the Administrator.

(3) In the case of new sources which did not have an initial startup date preceding December 14, 2000, the statement required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall be submitted with the application for approval of construction, as described in 61.07.

(4) For owners and operators complying with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, the statement required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall notify the Administrator that the requirements of 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, are being implemented.

(5) The statement is to contain the following information for each source:

(i) Equipment identification number and process unit identification.

(ii) Type of equipment (for example, a pump or pipeline valve).

(iii) Percent by weight VHAP in the fluid at the equipment.

(iv) Process fluid state at the equipment (gas/vapor or liquid).

(v) Method of compliance with the standard (for example, “monthly leak detection and repair” or “equipped with dual mechanical seals”).

(b) A report shall be submitted to the Administrator semiannually starting 6 months after the initial report required in paragraph (a) of this section, that includes the following information:

(1) Process unit identification.

(2) For each month during the semiannual reporting period,

(i) Number of valves for which leaks were detected as described in §61.242-7(b) of §61.243-2.

(ii) Number of valves for which leaks were not repaired as required in §61.242-7(d).

(iii) Number of pumps for which leaks were detected as described in §61.242-2 (b) and (d)(6).

(iv) Number of pumps for which leaks were not repaired as required in §61.242-2 (c) and (d)(6).

(v) Number of compressors for which leaks were detected as described in §61.242-3(f).

(vi) Number of compressors for which leaks were not repaired as required in §61.242-3(g).

(vii) The facts that explain any delay of repairs and, where appropriate, why a process unit shutdown was technically infeasible.

(3) Dates of process unit shutdowns which occurred within the semiannual reporting period.

(4) Revisions to items reported according to paragraph (a) if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report.

Note: Compliance with the requirements of §61.10(c) is not required for revisions documented under this paragraph.

(5) The results of all performance tests and monitoring to determine compliance with no detectable emissions and with §61.243-1 and 61.243-2 conducted within the semiannual reporting period.

- (c) In the first report submitted as required in paragraph (a) of this section, the report shall include a reporting schedule stating the months that semiannual reports shall be submitted. Subsequent reports shall be submitted according to that schedule, unless a revised schedule has been submitted in a previous semiannual report.
- (d) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of §§61.243-1 and 61.243-2 shall notify the Administrator of the alternative standard selected 90 days before implementing either of the provisions.
- (e) An application for approval of construction or modification, §§61.05(a) and 61.07, will not be required if—
- (1) The new source complies with the standard, §61.242;
 - (2) The new source is not part of the construction of a process unit; and
 - (3) In the next semiannual report required by paragraph (b) of this section, the information in paragraph (a)(5) of this section is reported.
- (f) For owners or operators choosing to comply with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C or F, an application for approval of construction or modification, as required under §§61.05 and 61.07 will not be required if:
- (1) The new source complies with 40 CFR 65.106 through 65.115 and with 40 CFR part 65, subpart C, for surge control vessels and bottoms receivers;
 - (2) The new source is not part of the construction of a process unit; and
 - (3) In the next semiannual report required by 40 CFR 65.120(b) and 65.48(b), the information in paragraph (a)(5) of this section is reported.

[49 FR 23513, June 6, 1984, as amended at 49 FR 38947, Oct. 2, 1984; 54 FR 38077, Sept. 14, 1989; 65 FR 78283, Dec. 14, 2000]

Table 1 to Subpart V of Part 61—Surge Control Vessels and Bottoms Receivers at Existing Sources

Vessel capacity (cubic meters)	Vapor pressure¹ (kilopascals)
$75 \leq \text{capacity} < 151$	≥ 13.1

151 ≤ capacity	≥ 5.2

¹ Minimum true vapor pressure as defined in § 61.241.

[65 FR 78283, Dec. 14, 2000]

Table 2 to Subpart V of Part 61—Surge Control Vessels and Bottoms Receivers at New Sources

Vessel capacity (cubic meters)	Vapor pressure¹ (kilopascals)
38 ≤ capacity < 151	≥ 13.1
151 ≤ capacity	≥ 0.7

¹ Minimum true vapor pressure as defined in § 61.241.

[65 FR 78283, Dec. 14, 2000]

Appendix
40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF

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.

§ 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.

[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 3098, Jan. 7, 1993]

§ 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 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ or ± 0.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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:

$$\bar{C} = \frac{1}{Q} \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i)(C_i)$$

Where:

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:

$$M_{aj} = \frac{K_1 V_{aj}}{10^6} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_{ai} MW_i \right)$$

$$M_{bj} = \frac{K_1 V_{bj}}{10^6} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_{bi} MW_i \right)$$

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, m^3 (ft^3).

V_{bj} = Volume of vent stream exiting the control device during run j, at standard conditions, m^3 (ft^3).

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))

$$= 0.0416 \text{ kg-mol/m}^3 (0.00118 \text{ lb-mol/ft}^3)$$

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 car-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 (150×10^6 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 A to Part 61

APPENDIX A
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
Compliance Status Information

I. SOURCE REPORT

INSTRUCTIONS: Owners or operators of sources of hazardous pollutants subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants are required to submit the information contained in Section I to the appropriate U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Office prior to 90 days after the effective date of any standards or amendments which require the submission of such information.

A list of regional offices is provided in §61.04. _____

A. SOURCE INFORMATION

1. Identification/Location - Indicate the name and address of each source.

1	2	3	4	5	8	9	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Region	State	County	Source Number	14	16	17	18	19						
20	22	23	26	27	Source Name				46					
AQCR #				City Code				Street Address (Location of Plant)				66	80	
Dup 1-10				19	City Name				34	State	35	39		
				40				State Regis. Number				54	55	58
												NEDS X Ref.		
				59	SIC	62	FF	8	77	79				
								64	A/P	65	Staff	80		
Dup 1-10				5	CS	STP	EC							
				19	30	31	49	80						

2. Contact - Indicate the name and telephone number of the owner or operator or other responsible official whom EPA may contact concerning this report.

[View or download PDF](#)

Dup 1-18 4 1 19 20 21 Name 43

44 46
Area Code 47 Number 54 80

3. Source Description - Briefly state the nature of the source (e.g., "Chlor-alkali Plant" or "Machine Shop").

Dup 1-18 4 2 19 20 21 Description 50

51 Continued 79 80

4. Alternative Mailing Address - Indicate an alternative mailing address if correspondence is to be directed to a location different than that specified above.

Dup 1-18 4 3 19 20 21 Number Street or Box Number 45 80

Dup 1-18 4 4 19 20 21 City 35 37 38 State 41 Zip 44 80

5. Compliance Status - The emissions from this source can cannot meet the emission limitations contained in the National Emission Standards on or prior to 90 days after the effective date of any standards or amendments which require the submission of such information.

Signature of Owner, Operator or Other Responsible Official

NOTE: If the emissions from the source will exceed those limits set by the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, the source will be in violation and subject to Federal enforcement actions unless granted a waiver of compliance by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The information needed for such waivers is listed in Section II of this form.

- B. PROCESS INFORMATION. Part B should be completed separately for each point of emission for each hazardous pollutant. [Sources subject to 61.22(1) may omit number 4. below.]

Dup 1-13 0 0 5 14 16 17 18 19 20 SEC 27 28 29 30 31
HEDS X Ref LS SIP

[View or download PDF](#)

1. Pollutant Emitted - Indicate the type of hazardous pollutant emitted by the process. Indicate "AS" for asbestos, "BE" for beryllium, or "HG" for mercury.

32 33
Pollutant 34 Regulation 48 49
EC

2. Process Description - Provide a brief description of each process (e.g., "hydrogen end box" in a mercury chlor-alkali plant, "grinding machine" in a beryllium machine shop). Use additional sheets if necessary.

50 Process Description 74 80

Dup 1-18 6 1 19 20 21 50

51 79 80

Dup 1-18 6 2 19 20 21 50

51 79 80

3. Amount of Pollutant - Indicate the average weight of the hazardous material named in item 1 which enters the process in pounds per month (based on the previous twelve months of operation).

Dup 1-18 6 3 19 20 21 lbs./mo. 29 36 80

4. Control Devices

a. Indicate the type of pollution control devices, if any, used to reduce the emissions from the process (e.g., venturi scrubber, baghouse, wet cyclone) and the estimated percent of the pollutant which the device removes from the process gas stream.

Dup 1-18 6 4 19 20 21 PRIMARY CONTROL DEVICE: 43

45 Primary Device Name 64 66 70 Percent Removal Efficiency 72 79

80

[View or download PDF](#)

Dup 1-18	6 5	SECONDARY CONTROL DEVICES:				45			
19	20	21							
47	Secondary Device Name				64	66	70		
				Percent Removal Efficiency		% EFFIC.	72	79	80

b. Asbestos Emission Control Devices Only

1. If a baghouse is specified in Item 4a, give the following information:

The air flow permeability in cubic feet per minute per square foot of fabric area.

Air flow permeability = _____ cfm/ft²

The pressure drop in inches water gauge across the filter at which the baghouse is operated.

Operating pressure drop = _____ inches w.g.

If the baghouse material contains synthetic fill yarn, check whether this material is / / spun / / or not spun.

If the baghouse utilizes a felted fabric, give the minimum thickness in inches and the density in ounces per square yard.

Thickness = _____ inches Density = _____ oz/yd²

11. If a wet collection device is specified in Item 4a, give the designed unit contacting energy in inches water gauge.

Unit contacting energy = _____ inches w.g.

C. DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING WASTES. Part C should be completed separately for each asbestos-containing waste generation operation arising from sources subject to §61.22(a), (c), (e), and (h).

Dup 1-13	14	16	0 0	5	SCC		27	28	29	30	31
				17	18	19	20	NEDS X Ref		CS	SIP
A B	32	33	34	Regulation			48	49			
Pollutant							EC				

[View or download PDF](#)

1. Waste Generation - Provide a brief description of each process that generates asbestos-containing waste (e.g. disposal of control device wastes).

50 _____ Process Description _____ 79 80

2. Asbestos Concentration - Indicate the average percentage asbestos content of these materials.

Dup 1-18 6 1 _____ ASBESTOS CONCENTRATION: _____ 43 45 48

%
50 80

3. Amount of Wastes - Indicate the average weight of asbestos-containing wastes disposed of, measured in kg/day.

Dup 1-18 6 2 _____ kg/day _____ 27 29 34 80

4. Control Methods - Indicate the emission control methods used in all stages of waste disposal, from collection, processing, and packaging to transporting and deposition.

Dup 1-18 6 3 _____ Primary Control Method _____ 43

45 _____ 79 80

Dup 1-18 6 4 _____ 50

51 _____ 79 80

5. Waste Disposal - Indicate the type of disposal site (sanitary landfill, open, covered) or incineration site (municipal, private) where the waste is disposed of and who operates the site (company, private, municipal). State the name and location of the site (closest city or town, county, state).

Dup 1-18 6 5 _____ TYPE OF SITE: _____ 33 35 _____ 50

51 _____ 79 80

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Dup 1-18 6 6 OPERATOR: 21 31 50
 19 20 21 29 31 50
 51 79 80
 Dup 1-18 6 7 LOCATION: 21 29
 19 20 21 29
 31 70
 71 79 80

D. WASTE DISPOSAL SITES. Part D should be completed separately for each asbestos waste disposal site subject to section 61.22(1).

Dup 1-13 14 16 17 18 19 20 SCC 27 28 29 30 31
 NEOS X Ref CS SIP
 A B
 32 33 Regulation 48 49
 Pollutant EC
 50 WASTE DISPOSAL SITE 68 80
 1. Description - Provide a brief description of the site, including its size and configuration, and the distance to the closest city or town, closest residence, and closest primary road.
 Dup 1-18 6 1 SITE DESCRIPTION 21 37 39 50
 19 20 21 37 39 50
 51 79 80
 Dup 1-18 6 2 DISTANCE: 29 30 TOWN: 34 36 40 42 43
 19 20 21 29 30 34 36 40 42 43
 RESIDENCE: 54 56 60 62 63 K M ROAD: 65 69 71 75
 45 54 56 60 62 63 K M ROAD: 65 69 71 75
 K M 77 78 80

[View or download PDF](#)

2. Inactivation - After the site is inactivated, indicate the method or methods used to comply with the standard and send a list of the actions that will be undertaken to maintain the inactivated site.

Dup 1-18 6 8 COMPLIANCE METHOD/INACTIVE SITE: 21 52
 19 20 21 52
 54 79 80

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II. Waiver Requests

A. *Waiver of Compliance.* Owners or operators of sources unable to operate in compliance with the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants prior to 90 days after the effective date of any standards or amendments which require the submission of such information may request a waiver of compliance from the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the time period necessary to install appropriate control devices or make modifications to achieve compliance. The Administrator may grant a waiver of compliance with the standard for a period not exceeding two years from the effective date of the hazardous pollutant standards, if he finds that such period is necessary for the installation of controls and that steps will be taken during the period of the waiver to assure that the health of persons will be protected from imminent endangerment.

The report information provided in Section I must accompany this application. Applications should be sent to the appropriate EPA regional office.

1. *Processes Involved* —Indicate the process or processes emitting hazardous pollutants to which emission controls are to be applied.

2. *Controls*

a. Describe the proposed type of control device to be added or modification to be made to the process to reduce the emission of hazardous pollutants to an acceptable level. (Use additional sheets if necessary.)

b. Describe the measures that will be taken during the waiver period to assure that the health of persons will be protected from imminent endangerment. (Use additional sheets if necessary.)

3. *Increments of Progress*—Specify the dates by which the following increments of progress will be met.

Date by which contracts for emission control systems or process modifications will be awarded; or date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of the component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification.

Dup 1-16 0 1 7
17 19 53 54 55 60 61 MO/DY/YR 66 80

Date of initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change.

Dup 1-16 0 2 7
17 19 53 54 55 60 61 MO/DY/YR 66 80

Date by which on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification is to be completed.

Dup 1-16 0 3 7
17 19 53 54 55 60 61 MO/DY/YR 66 80

Date by which final compliance is to be achieved.

Dup 1-16 0 4 7
17 19 53 54 55 60 61 MO/DY/YR 66 80

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B. *Waiver of Emission Tests*. A waiver of emission testing may be granted to owners or operators of sources subject to emission testing if, in the judgment of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency the emissions from the source comply with the appropriate standard or if the owners or operators of the source have requested a waiver of compliance or have been granted a waiver of compliance.

This application should accompany the report information provided in Section I.

1. *Reason*—State the reasons for requesting a waiver of emission testing. If the reason stated is that the emissions from the source are within the prescribed limits, documentation of this condition must be attached.

DateSignature of the owner or operator

(Sec. 114, of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

[40 FR 48303, Oct. 14, 1975, as amended at 43 FR 8800, Mar. 3, 1978; 50 FR 46295, Sept. 9, 1985]

Appendix B to Part 61—Test Methods

Method 101—Determination of particulate and gaseous mercury emissions from chlor-alkali plants (air streams)

Method 101A—Determination of particulate and gaseous mercury emissions from sewage sludge incinerators

Method 102—Determination of particulate and gaseous mercury emissions from chlor-alkali plants (hydrogen streams)

Method 103—Beryllium screening method

Method 104—Determination of beryllium emissions from stationary sources

Method 105—Determination of mercury in wastewater treatment plant sewage sludges

Method 106—Determination of vinyl chloride emissions from stationary sources

Method 107—Determination of vinyl chloride content of in-process wastewater samples, and vinyl chloride content of polyvinyl chloride resin slurry, wet cake, and latex samples

Method 107A—Determination of vinyl chloride content of solvents, resin-solvent solution, polyvinyl chloride resin, resin slurry, wet resin, and latex samples

Method 108—Determination of particulate and gaseous arsenic emissions

Method 108A—Determination of arsenic content in ore samples from nonferrous smelters

Method 108B—Determination of arsenic content in ore samples from nonferrous smelters

Method 108C—Determination of arsenic content in ore samples from nonferrous smelters (molybdenum blue photometric procedure)

Method 111—Determination of Polonium—210 emissions from stationary sources

Method 101—Determination of Particulate and Gaseous Mercury Emissions From Chlor-Alkali Plants (Air Streams)

Note: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 2, Method 3, and Method 5.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
☐ mercury (Hg)	7439–97–6	Dependent upon recorder and spectrophotometer.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of Hg emissions, including both particulate and gaseous Hg, from chlor-alkali plants and other sources (as specified in the regulations) where the carrier-gas stream in the duct or stack is principally air.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

Particulate and gaseous Hg emissions are withdrawn isokinetically from the source and collected in acidic iodine monochloride (ICI) solution. The Hg collected (in the mercuric form) is reduced to elemental Hg, which is then aerated from the solution into an optical cell and measured by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

3.0 Definitions[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Sample Collection. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) reduces ICI and causes premature depletion of the ICI solution.

4.2 Sample Analysis.

4.2.1 ICI concentrations greater than 10⁻⁴ molar inhibit the reduction of the Hg (II) ion in the aeration cell.

4.2.2 Condensation of water vapor on the optical cell windows causes a positive interference.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burn as thermal burn.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly toxic and corrosive. Causes severe damage to tissues. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

5.2.3 Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄). Rapidly destructive to body tissue. Will cause third degree burns. Eye damage may result in blindness. Inhalation may be fatal from spasm of the larynx, usually within 30 minutes. 3 mg/m³ will cause lung damage. 1 mg/m³ for 8 hours will cause lung damage or, in higher concentrations, death. Provide ventilation to limit inhalation. Reacts violently with metals and organics.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies.

6.1 Sample Collection. A schematic of the sampling train used in performing this method is shown in Figure 101-1; it is similar to the Method 5 sampling train. The following items are required for sample collection:

6.1.1 Probe Nozzle, Pitot Tube, Differential Pressure Gauge, Metering System, Barometer, and Gas Density Determination Equipment. Same as Method 5, Sections 6.1.1.1, 6.1.1.3, 6.1.1.4, 6.1.1.9, 6.1.2, and 6.1.3, respectively.

6.1.2 Probe Liner. Borosilicate or quartz glass tubing. A heating system capable of maintaining a gas temperature of 120 ±14 °C (248 ±25 °F) at the probe exit during sampling may be used to prevent water condensation.

Note: Do not use metal probe liners.

6.1.3 Impingers. Four Greenburg-Smith impingers connected in series with leak-free ground glass fittings or any similar leak-free noncontaminating fittings. For the first, third, and fourth impingers, impingers that are modified by replacing the tip with a 13-mm ID (0.5-in.) glass tube extending to 13 mm (0.5 in.) from the bottom of the flask may be used.

6.1.4 Acid Trap. Mine Safety Appliances air line filter, Catalog number 81857, with acid absorbing cartridge and suitable connections, or equivalent.

6.2 Sample Recovery. The following items are needed for sample recovery:

6.2.1 Glass Sample Bottles. Leakless, with Teflon-lined caps, 1000- and 100-ml.

6.2.2 Graduated Cylinder. 250-ml.

6.2.3 Funnel and Rubber Policeman. To aid in transfer of silica gel to container; not necessary if silica gel is weighed in the field.

6.2.4 Funnel. Glass, to aid in sample recovery.

6.3 Sample Preparation and Analysis. The following items are needed for sample preparation and analysis:

6.3.1 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Perkin-Elmer 303, or equivalent, containing a hollow-cathode mercury lamp and the optical cell described in Section 6.3.2.

6.3.2 Optical Cell. Cylindrical shape with quartz end windows and having the dimensions shown in Figure 101–2. Wind the cell with approximately 2 meters (6 ft) of 24-gauge Nichrome wire, or equivalent, and wrap with fiberglass insulation tape, or equivalent; do not let the wires touch each other.

6.3.3 Aeration Cell. Constructed according to the specifications in Figure 101–3. Do not use a glass frit as a substitute for the blown glass bubbler tip shown in Figure 101–3.

6.3.4 Recorder. Matched to output of the spectrophotometer described in Section 6.3.1.

6.3.5 Variable Transformer. To vary the voltage on the optical cell from 0 to 40 volts.

6.3.6 Hood. For venting optical cell exhaust.

6.3.7 Flow Metering Valve.

6.3.8 Rate Meter. Rotameter, or equivalent, capable of measuring to within 2 percent a gas flow of 1.5 liters/min (0.053 cfm).

6.3.9 Aeration Gas Cylinder. Nitrogen or dry, Hg-free air, equipped with a single-stage regulator.

6.3.10 Tubing. For making connections. Use glass tubing (ungreased ball and socket connections are recommended) for all tubing connections between the solution cell and the optical cell; do not use Tygon tubing, other types of flexible tubing, or metal tubing as substitutes. Teflon, steel, or copper tubing may be used between the nitrogen tank and flow metering valve (Section 6.3.7), and Tygon, gum, or rubber tubing between the flow metering valve and the aeration cell.

6.3.11 Flow Rate Calibration Equipment. Bubble flow meter or wet-test meter for measuring a gas flow rate of 1.5 $\pm$ 0.1 liters/min (0.053 $\pm$ 0.0035 cfm).

6.3.12 Volumetric Flasks. Class A with penny head standard taper stoppers; 100-, 250-, 500-, and 1000-ml.

6.3.13 Volumetric Pipets. Class A; 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-ml.

6.3.14 Graduated Cylinder. 50-ml.

6.3.15 Magnetic Stirrer. General-purpose laboratory type.

6.3.16 Magnetic Stirring Bar. Teflon-coated.

6.3.17 Balance. Capable of weighing to $\pm$ 0.5 g.

6.3.18 Alternative Analytical Apparatus. Alternative systems are allowable as long as they meet the following criteria:

6.3.18.1 A linear calibration curve is generated and two consecutive samples of the same aliquot size and concentration agree within 3 percent of their average.

6.3.18.2 A minimum of 95 percent of the spike is recovered when an aliquot of a source sample is spiked with a known concentration of Hg (II) compound.

6.3.18.3 The reducing agent should be added after the aeration cell is closed.

6.3.18.4 The aeration bottle bubbler should not contain a frit.

6.3.18.5 Any Tygon tubing used should be as short as possible and conditioned prior to use until blanks and standards yield linear and reproducible results.

6.3.18.6 If manual stirring is done before aeration, it should be done with the aeration cell closed.

6.3.18.7 A drying tube should not be used unless it is conditioned as the Tygon tubing above.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, all reagents must conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society; where such specifications are not available, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Collection. The following reagents are required for sample collection:

7.1.1 Water. Deionized distilled, to conform to ASTM D 1193–77 or 91 (incorporated by reference—see §61.18), Type 1. If high concentrations of organic matter are not expected to be present, the analyst may eliminate the KMnO_4 test for oxidizable organic matter. Use this water in all dilutions and solution preparations.

7.1.2 Nitric Acid, 50 Percent (v/v). Mix equal volumes of concentrated HNO_3 and water, being careful to add the acid to the water slowly.

7.1.3 Silica Gel. Indicating type, 6- to 16-mesh. If previously used, dry at 175 °C (350 °F) for 2 hours. The tester may use new silica gel as received.

7.1.4 Potassium Iodide (KI) Solution, 25 Percent. Dissolve 250 g of KI in water, and dilute to 1 liter.

7.1.5 Iodine Monochloride Stock Solution, 1.0 M. To 800 ml of 25 percent KI solution, add 800 ml of concentrated HCl. Cool to room temperature. With vigorous stirring, slowly add 135 g of potassium iodate (KIO_3), and stir until all free iodine has dissolved. A clear orange-red solution occurs when all the KIO_3 has been added. Cool to room temperature, and dilute to 1800 ml with water. Keep the solution in amber glass bottles to prevent degradation.

7.1.6 Absorbing Solution, 0.1 M ICl. Dilute 100 ml of the 1.0 M ICl stock solution to 1 liter with water. Keep the solution in amber glass bottles and in darkness to prevent degradation. This reagent is stable for at least two months.

7.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis. The following reagents and standards are required for sample preparation and analysis:

7.2.1 Reagents.

7.2.1.1 Tin (II) Solution. Prepare fresh daily, and keep sealed when not being used. Completely dissolve 20 g of tin (II) chloride (or 25 g of tin (II) sulfate) crystals (Baker Analyzed reagent grade or any other brand that will give a clear

solution) in 25 ml of concentrated HCl. Dilute to 250 ml with water. Do not substitute HNO_3 , H_2SO_4 , or other strong acids for the HCl.

7.2.1.2 Sulfuric Acid, 5 Percent (v/v). Dilute 25 ml of concentrated H_2SO_4 to 500 ml with water.

7.2.2 Standards

7.2.2.1 Hg Stock Solution, 1 mg Hg/ml. Prepare and store all Hg standard solutions in borosilicate glass containers. Completely dissolve 0.1354 g of Hg (II) chloride in 75 ml of water in a 100-ml glass volumetric flask. Add 10 ml of concentrated HNO_3 , and adjust the volume to exactly 100 ml with water. Mix thoroughly. This solution is stable for at least one month.

7.2.2.2 Intermediate Hg Standard Solution, 10 μg Hg/ml. Prepare fresh weekly. Pipet 5.0 ml of the Hg stock solution (Section 7.2.2.1) into a 500-ml glass volumetric flask, and add 20 ml of the 5 percent H_2SO_4 solution. Dilute to exactly 500 ml with water. Thoroughly mix the solution.

7.2.2.3 Working Hg Standard Solution, 200 ng Hg/ml. Prepare fresh daily. Pipet 5.0 ml of the intermediate Hg standard solution (Section 7.2.2.2) into a 250-ml volumetric glass flask. Add 10 ml of the 5 percent H_2SO_4 and 2 ml of the 0.1 M ICl absorbing solution taken as a blank (Section 8.7.4.3), and dilute to 250 ml with water. Mix thoroughly.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

Because of the complexity of this method, testers should be trained and experienced with the test procedures to ensure reliable results. Since the amount of Hg that is collected generally is small, the method must be carefully applied to prevent contamination or loss of sample.

8.1 Pretest Preparation. Follow the general procedure outlined in Method 5, Section 8.1, except omit Sections 8.1.2 and 8.1.3.

8.2 Preliminary Determinations. Follow the general procedure outlined in Method 5, Section 8.2, with the exception of the following:

8.2.1 Select a nozzle size based on the range of velocity heads to assure that it is not necessary to change the nozzle size in order to maintain isokinetic sampling rates below 28 liters/min (1.0 cfm).

8.2.2 Perform test runs such that samples are obtained over a period or periods that accurately determine the maximum emissions that occur in a 24-hour period. In the case of cyclic operations, run sufficient tests for the accurate determination of the emissions that occur over the duration of the cycle. A minimum sample time of 2 hours is recommended. In some instances, high Hg or high SO_2 concentrations make it impossible to sample for the desired minimum time. This is indicated by reddening (liberation of free iodine) in the first impinger. In these cases, the sample run may be divided into two or more subruns to ensure that the absorbing solution is not depleted.

8.3 Preparation of Sampling Train.

8.3.1 Clean all glassware (probe, impingers, and connectors) by rinsing with 50 percent HNO_3 , tap water, 0.1 M ICl, tap water, and finally deionized distilled water. Place 100 ml of 0.1 M ICl in each of the first three impingers. Take care to prevent the absorbing solution from contacting any greased surfaces. Place approximately 200 g of preweighed silica gel in the fourth impinger. More silica gel may be used, but care should be taken to ensure that it is not entrained and carried out from the impinger during sampling. Place the silica gel container in a clean place for later use in the sample recovery. Alternatively, determine and record the weight of the silica gel plus impinger to the nearest 0.5 g.

8.3.2 Install the selected nozzle using a Viton A O-ring when stack temperatures are less than 260 °C (500 °F). Use a fiberglass string gasket if temperatures are higher. See APTD-0576 (Reference 3 in Method 5) for details. Other connecting systems using either 316 stainless steel or Teflon ferrules may be used. Mark the probe with heat-resistant tape or by some other method to denote the proper distance into the stack or duct for each sampling point.

8.3.3 Assemble the train as shown in Figure 101–1, using (if necessary) a very light coat of silicone grease on all ground glass joints. Grease only the outer portion (see APTD–0576) to avoid the possibility of contamination by the silicone grease.

Note: An empty impinger may be inserted between the third impinger and the silica gel to remove excess moisture from the sample stream.

8.3.4 After the sampling train has been assembled, turn on and set the probe heating system, if applicable, at the desired operating temperature. Allow time for the temperatures to stabilize. Place crushed ice around the impingers.

8.4 Leak-Check Procedures. Follow the leak-check procedures outlined in Method 5, Section 8.4.

8.5 Sampling Train Operation. Follow the general procedure outlined in Method 5, Section 8.5. For each run, record the data required on a data sheet such as the one shown in Figure 101–4.

8.6 Calculation of Percent Isokinetic. Same as Method 5, Section 8.6.

8.7 Sample Recovery. Begin proper cleanup procedure as soon as the probe is removed from the stack at the end of the sampling period.

8.7.1 Allow the probe to cool. When it can be safely handled, wipe off any external particulate matter near the tip of the probe nozzle, and place a cap over it. Do not cap off the probe tip tightly while the sampling train is cooling. Capping would create a vacuum and draw liquid out from the impingers.

8.7.2 Before moving the sampling train to the cleanup site, remove the probe from the train, wipe off the silicone grease, and cap the open outlet of the probe. Be careful not to lose any condensate that might be present. Wipe off the silicone grease from the impinger. Use either ground-glass stoppers, plastic caps, or serum caps to close these openings.

8.7.3 Transfer the probe and impinger assembly to a cleanup area that is clean, protected from the wind, and free of Hg contamination. The ambient air in laboratories located in the immediate vicinity of Hg-using facilities is not normally free of Hg contamination.

8.7.4 Inspect the train before and during disassembly, and note any abnormal conditions. Treat the samples as follows.

8.7.4.1 Container No. 1 (Impingers and Probe).

8.7.4.1.1 Using a graduated cylinder, measure the liquid in the first three impingers to within 1 ml. Record the volume of liquid present (e.g., see Figure 5–6 of Method 5). This information is needed to calculate the moisture content of the effluent gas. (Use only glass storage bottles and graduated cylinders that have been precleaned as in Section 8.3.1) Place the contents of the first three impingers into a 1000-ml glass sample bottle.

8.7.4.1.2 Taking care that dust on the outside of the probe or other exterior surfaces does not get into the sample, quantitatively recover the Hg (and any condensate) from the probe nozzle, probe fitting, and probe liner as follows: Rinse these components with two 50-ml portions of 0.1 M ICl. Next, rinse the probe nozzle, fitting and liner, and each piece of connecting glassware between the probe liner and the back half of the third impinger with a maximum of 400 ml of water. Add all washings to the 1000-ml glass sample bottle containing the liquid from the first three impingers.

8.7.4.1.3 After all washings have been collected in the sample container, tighten the lid on the container to prevent leakage during shipment to the laboratory. Mark the height of the liquid to determine later whether leakage occurred during transport. Label the container to identify clearly its contents.

8.7.4.2 Container No. 2 (Silica Gel). Same as Method 5, Section 8.7.6.3.

8.7.4.3 Container No. 3 (Absorbing Solution Blank). Place 50 ml of the 0.1 M ICl absorbing solution in a 100-ml sample bottle. Seal the container. Use this blank to prepare the working Hg standard solution (Section 7.2.2.3).

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 Miscellaneous Quality Control Measures.

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
8.4 10.2	Sampling equipment leak-checks and calibration	Ensure accuracy and precision of sampling measurements.
10.5, 10.6	Spectrophotometer calibration	Ensure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards.
11.3.3	Check for matrix effects	Eliminate matrix effects.

9.2 Volume Metering System Checks. Same as Method 5, Section 9.2.

10.0 Calibration and Standardizations

Note: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Before use, clean all glassware, both new and used, as follows: brush with soap and tap water, liberally rinse with tap water, soak for 1 hour in 50 percent HNO₃, and then rinse with deionized distilled water.

10.2 Sampling Equipment. Calibrate the sampling equipment according to the procedures outlined in the following sections of Method 5: Section 10.1 (Probe Nozzle), Section 10.2 (Pitot Tube Assembly), Section 10.3 (Metering System), Section 10.5 (Temperature Sensors), Section 10.6 (Barometer).

10.3 Aeration System Flow Rate Meter. Assemble the aeration system as shown in Figure 101–5. Set the outlet pressure on the aeration gas cylinder regulator to a minimum pressure of 500 mm Hg (10 psi), and use the flow metering valve and a bubble flowmeter or wet-test meter to obtain a flow rate of 1.5 ±0.1 liters/min (0.053 ±0.0035 cfm) through the aeration cell. After the calibration of the aeration system flow rate meter is complete, remove the bubble flowmeter from the system.

10.4 Optical Cell Heating System. Using a 50-ml graduated cylinder, add 50 ml of water to the bottle section of the aeration cell, and attach the bottle section to the bubbler section of the cell. Attach the aeration cell to the optical cell and while aerating at 1.5 ±0.1 liters/min (0.053 ±0.0035 cfm), determine the minimum variable transformer setting necessary to prevent condensation of moisture in the optical cell and in the connecting tubing. (This setting should not exceed 20 volts.)

10.5 Spectrophotometer and Recorder.

10.5.1 The Hg response may be measured by either peak height or peak area.

Note: The temperature of the solution affects the rate at which elemental Hg is released from a solution and, consequently, it affects the shape of the absorption curve (area) and the point of maximum absorbance (peak height). Therefore, to obtain reproducible results, bring all solutions to room temperature before use.

10.5.2 Set the spectrophotometer wavelength at 253.7 nm, and make certain the optical cell is at the minimum temperature that will prevent water condensation. Then set the recorder scale as follows: Using a 50-ml graduated cylinder, add 50 ml of water to the aeration cell bottle. Add three drops of Antifoam B to the bottle, and then pipet 5.0 ml of the working Hg standard solution into the aeration cell.

Note: Always add the Hg-containing solution to the aeration cell after the 50 ml of water.

10.5.3 Place a Teflon-coated stirring bar in the bottle. Before attaching the bottle section to the bubbler section of the aeration cell, make certain that (1) the aeration cell exit arm stopcock (Figure 101-3) is closed (so that Hg will not prematurely enter the optical cell when the reducing agent is being added) and (2) there is no flow through the bubbler. If conditions (1) and (2) are met, attach the bottle section to the bubbler section of the aeration cell. Pipet 5 ml of tin (II) reducing solution into the aeration cell through the side arm, and immediately stopper the side arm. Stir the solution for 15 seconds, turn on the recorder, open the aeration cell exit arm stopcock, and immediately initiate aeration with continued stirring. Determine the maximum absorbance of the standard, and set this value to read 90 percent of the recorder full scale.

10.6 Calibration Curve.

10.6.1 After setting the recorder scale, repeat the procedure in Section 10.5 using 0.0-, 1.0-, 2.0-, 3.0-, 4.0-, and 5.0-ml aliquots of the working standard solution (final amount of Hg in the aeration cell is 0, 200, 400, 600, 800, and 1000 ng, respectively). Repeat this procedure on each aliquot size until two consecutive peaks agree within 3 percent of their average value.

Note: To prevent Hg carryover from one sample to another, do not close the aeration cell from the optical cell until the recorder pen has returned to the baseline.)

10.6.2 It should not be necessary to disconnect the aeration gas inlet line from the aeration cell when changing samples. After separating the bottle and bubbler sections of the aeration cell, place the bubbler section into a 600-ml beaker containing approximately 400 ml of water. Rinse the bottle section of the aeration cell with a stream of water to remove all traces of the tin (II) reducing agent. Also, to prevent the loss of Hg before aeration, remove all traces of the reducing agent between samples by washing with water. It will be necessary, however, to wash the aeration cell parts with concentrated HCl if any of the following conditions occur: (1) A white film appears on any inside surface of the aeration cell, (2) the calibration curve changes suddenly, or (3) the replicate samples do not yield reproducible results.

10.6.3 Subtract the average peak height (or peak area) of the blank (0.0-ml aliquot)—which must be less than 2 percent of recorder full scale—from the averaged peak heights of the 1.0-, 2.0-, 3.0-, 4.0-, and 5.0-ml aliquot standards. If the blank absorbance is greater than 2 percent of full-scale, the probable cause is Hg contamination of a reagent or carry-over of Hg from a previous sample. Prepare the calibration curve by plotting the corrected peak height of each standard solution versus the corresponding final total Hg weight in the aeration cell (in ng), and draw the best fit straight line. This line should either pass through the origin or pass through a point no further from the origin than ± 2 percent of the recorder full scale. If the line does not pass through or very near to the origin, check for nonlinearity of the curve and for incorrectly prepared standards.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Sample Loss Check. Check the liquid level in each container to see whether liquid was lost during transport. If a noticeable amount of leakage occurred, either void the sample or use methods subject to the approval of the Administrator to account for the losses.

11.2 Sample Preparation. Treat each sample as follows:

11.2.1 Container No. 1 (Impingers and Probe). Carefully transfer the contents of Container No. 1 into a 1000-ml volumetric flask, and adjust the volume to exactly 1000 ml with water.

11.2.2 Dilutions. Pipet a 2-ml aliquot from the diluted sample from Section 11.2.1 into a 250-ml volumetric flask. Add 10 ml of 5 percent H_2SO_4 , and adjust the volume to exactly 250 ml with water. This solution is stable for at least 72 hours.

Note: The dilution factor will be 250/2 for this solution.

11.3 Analysis. Calibrate the analytical equipment and develop a calibration curve as outlined in Sections 10.3 through 10.6.

11.3.1 Mercury Samples. Repeat the procedure used to establish the calibration curve with an appropriately sized aliquot (1 to 5 ml) of the diluted sample (from Section 11.2.2) until two consecutive peak heights agree within 3 percent of their average value. The peak maximum of an aliquot (except the 5-ml aliquot) must be greater than 10 percent of the recorder full scale. If the peak maximum of a 1.0-ml aliquot is off scale on the recorder, further dilute the original source sample to bring the Hg concentration into the calibration range of the spectrophotometer.

11.3.2 Run a blank and standard at least after every five samples to check the spectrophotometer calibration. The peak height of the blank must pass through a point no further from the origin than ± 2 percent of the recorder full scale. The difference between the measured concentration of the standard (the product of the corrected peak height and the reciprocal of the least squares slope) and the actual concentration of the standard must be less than 7 percent, or recalibration of the analyzer is required.

11.3.3 Check for Matrix Effects (optional). Use the Method of Standard Additions as follows to check at least one sample from each source for matrix effects on the Hg results. The Method of Standard Additions procedures described on pages 9–4 and 9–5 of the section entitled “General Information” of the Perkin Elmer Corporation Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry Manual, Number 303–0152 (Reference 16 in Section 16.0) are recommended. If the results of the Method of Standard Additions procedure used on the single source sample do not agree to within ± 5 percent of the value obtained by the routine atomic absorption analysis, then reanalyze all samples from the source using the Method of Standard Additions procedure.

11.4 Container No. 2 (Silica Gel). Weigh the spent silica gel (or silica gel plus impinger) to the nearest 0.5 g using a balance. (This step may be conducted in the field.)

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Carry out calculations, retaining at least one extra decimal significant figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures only after the final calculation. Other forms of the equations may be used as long as they give equivalent results.

12.1 Average Dry Gas Meter Temperature and Average Orifice Pressure Drop, Dry Gas Volume, Volume of Water Vapor Condensed, Moisture Content, and Isokinetic Variation. Same as Method 5, Sections 12.2 through 12.5 and 12.11, respectively.

12.2 Stack Gas Velocity. Using the data from this test and Equation 2–9 of Method 2, calculate the average stack gas velocity v_s .

12.3 Total Mercury.

12.3.1 For each source sample, correct the average maximum absorbance of the two consecutive samples whose peak heights agree within 3 percent of their average for the contribution of the solution blank (see Section 10.6.3). Use the calibration curve and these corrected averages to determine the final total weight of Hg in ng in the aeration cell for each source sample.

12.3.2 Correct for any dilutions made to bring the sample into the working range of the spectrophotometer. Then calculate the Hg in the original solution, m_{Hg} , as follows:

$$m_{Hg} = \left[C_{Hg(AC)} (DF) (V_f) (10^{-3}) \right] / S \quad \text{Eq. 101-1}$$

Where:

CHg(AC)= Total ng of Hg in aliquot analyzed (reagent blank subtracted).

DF = Dilution factor for the Hg-containing solution (before adding to the aeration cell; e.g., DF = 250/2 if the source samples were diluted as described in Section 11.2.2).

V_i = Solution volume of original sample, 1000 ml for samples diluted as described in Section 11.2.1.

10^{-3} = Conversion factor, $\mu\text{g}/\text{ng}$.

S = Aliquot volume added to aeration cell, ml.

12.4 Mercury Emission Rate. Calculate the daily Hg emission rate, R, using Equation 101-2. For continuous operations, the operating time is equal to 86,400 seconds per day. For cyclic operations, use only the time per day each stack is in operation. The total Hg emission rate from a source will be the summation of results from all stacks.

$$R = \frac{K_{m_{\text{Hg}}} V_s A_s (86,400 \times 10^{-6})}{\left[V_{m(\text{std})} + V_{w(\text{std})} \right] (T_s / P_s)} \quad \text{Eq. 101-2}$$

Where:

K_1 = 0.3858 $^{\circ}\text{K}/\text{mm Hg}$ for metric units.

K_1 = 17.64 $^{\circ}\text{R}/\text{in. Hg}$ for English units.

K_3 = $10^{-6}\text{g}/\mu\text{g}$ for metric units.

= 2.2046 $\times 10^{-9}\text{lb}/\mu\text{g}$ for English units.

P_s = Absolute stack gas pressure, mm Hg (in. Hg).

t = Daily operating time, sec/day.

T_s = Absolute average stack gas temperature, $^{\circ}\text{K}$ ($^{\circ}\text{R}$).

$V_{m(\text{std})}$ = Dry gas sample volume at standard conditions, scm (scf).

$V_{w(\text{std})}$ = Volume of water vapor at standard conditions, scm (scf).

12.5 Determination of Compliance. Each performance test consists of three repetitions of the applicable test method. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable national emission standard, use the average of the results of all repetitions.

13.0 Method Performance

The following estimates are based on collaborative tests, wherein 13 laboratories performed duplicate analyses on two Hg-containing samples from a chlor-alkali plant and on one laboratory-prepared sample of known Hg concentration. The sample concentrations ranged from 2 to 65 $\mu\text{g Hg}/\text{ml}$.

13.1 Precision. The estimated intra-laboratory and inter-laboratory standard deviations are 1.6 and 1.8 $\mu\text{g Hg}/\text{ml}$, respectively.

13.2 Accuracy. The participating laboratories that analyzed a 64.3 $\mu\text{g Hg}/\text{ml}$ (in 0.1 M ICI) standard obtained a mean of 63.7 $\mu\text{g Hg}/\text{ml}$.

13.3 Analytical Range. After initial dilution, the range of this method is 0.5 to 120 µg Hg/ml. The upper limit can be extended by further dilution of the sample.

14.0 Pollution Prevention.[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management.[Reserved]

16.0 References

Same as Method 5, Section 17.0, References 1–3, 5, and 6, with the addition of the following:

1. Determining Dust Concentration in a Gas Stream. ASME Performance Test Code No. 27. New York, NY. 1957.
2. DeVorkin, Howard, *et al.* Air Pollution Source Testing Manual. Air Pollution Control District. Los Angeles, CA. November 1963.
3. Hatch, W.R., and W.I. Ott. Determination of Sub-Microgram Quantities of Mercury by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. *Anal. Chem.* 40:2085–87. 1968.
4. Mark, L.S. Mechanical Engineers' Handbook. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. New York, NY. 1951.
5. Western Precipitation Division of Joy Manufacturing Co. Methods for Determination of Velocity, Volume, Dust and Mist Content of Gases. Bulletin WP–50. Los Angeles, CA. 1968.
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7. Shigehara, R.T., W.F. Todd, and W.S. Smith. Significance of Errors in Stack Sampling Measurements. *Stack Sampling News.* 1 (3):6–18. September 1973.
8. Smith, W.S., R.T. Shigehara, and W.F. Todd. A Method of Interpreting Stack Sampling Data. *Stack Sampling News.* 1 (2):8–17. August 1973.
9. Standard Method for Sampling Stacks for Particulate Matter. In: 1971 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Part 23. ASTM Designation D 2928–71. Philadelphia, PA 1971.
10. Vennard, J.K. Elementary Fluid Mechanics. John Wiley and Sons, Inc. New York. 1947.
11. Mitchell, W.J. and M.R. Midgett. Improved Procedure for Determining Mercury Emissions from Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali Plants. *J. APCA.* 26 :674–677. July 1976.
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15. Perkin Elmer Corporation. Analytical Methods for Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Norwalk, Connecticut. September 1976.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

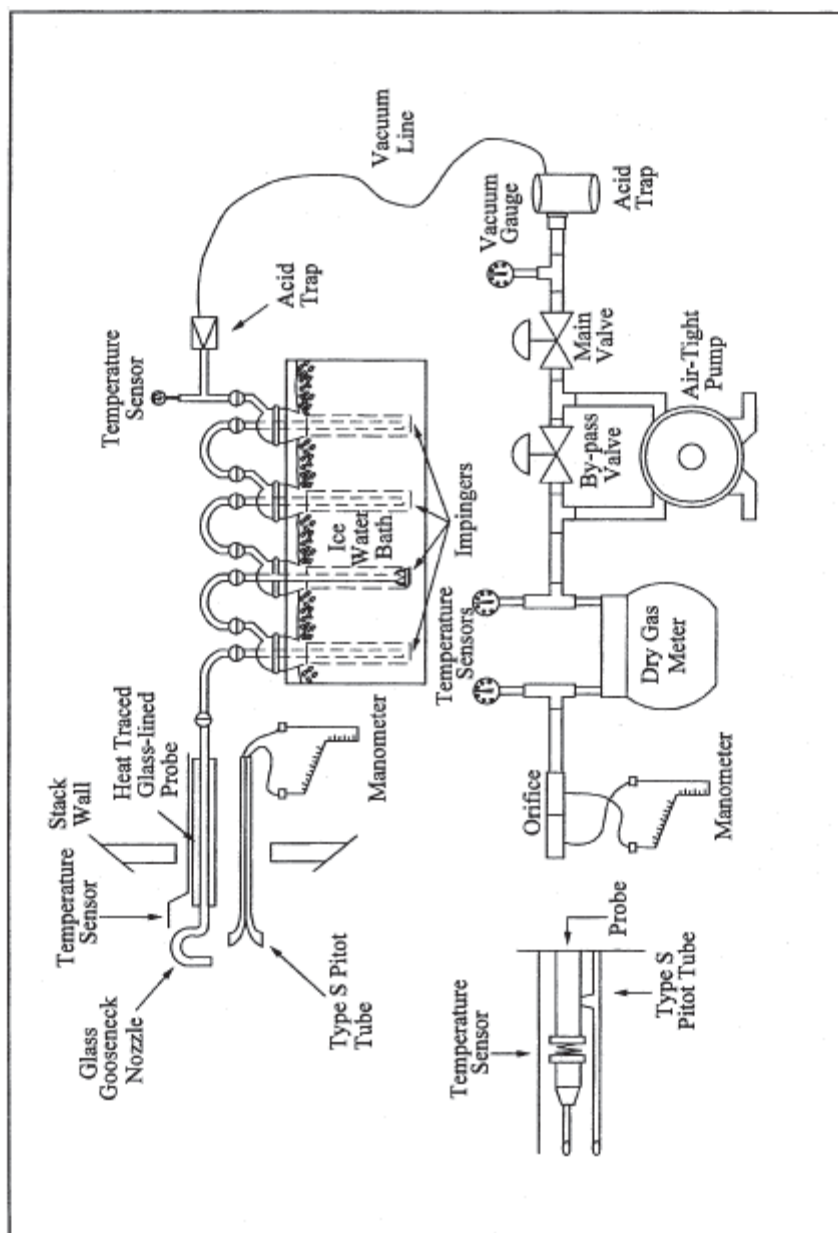


Figure 101-1. Mercury Sampling Train.

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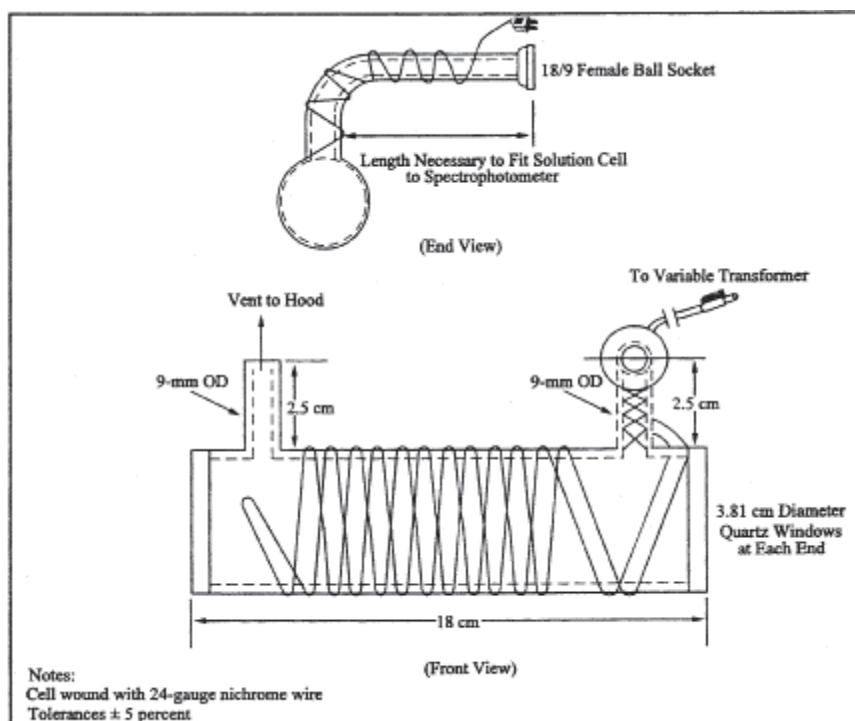


Figure 101-2. Optical Cell.

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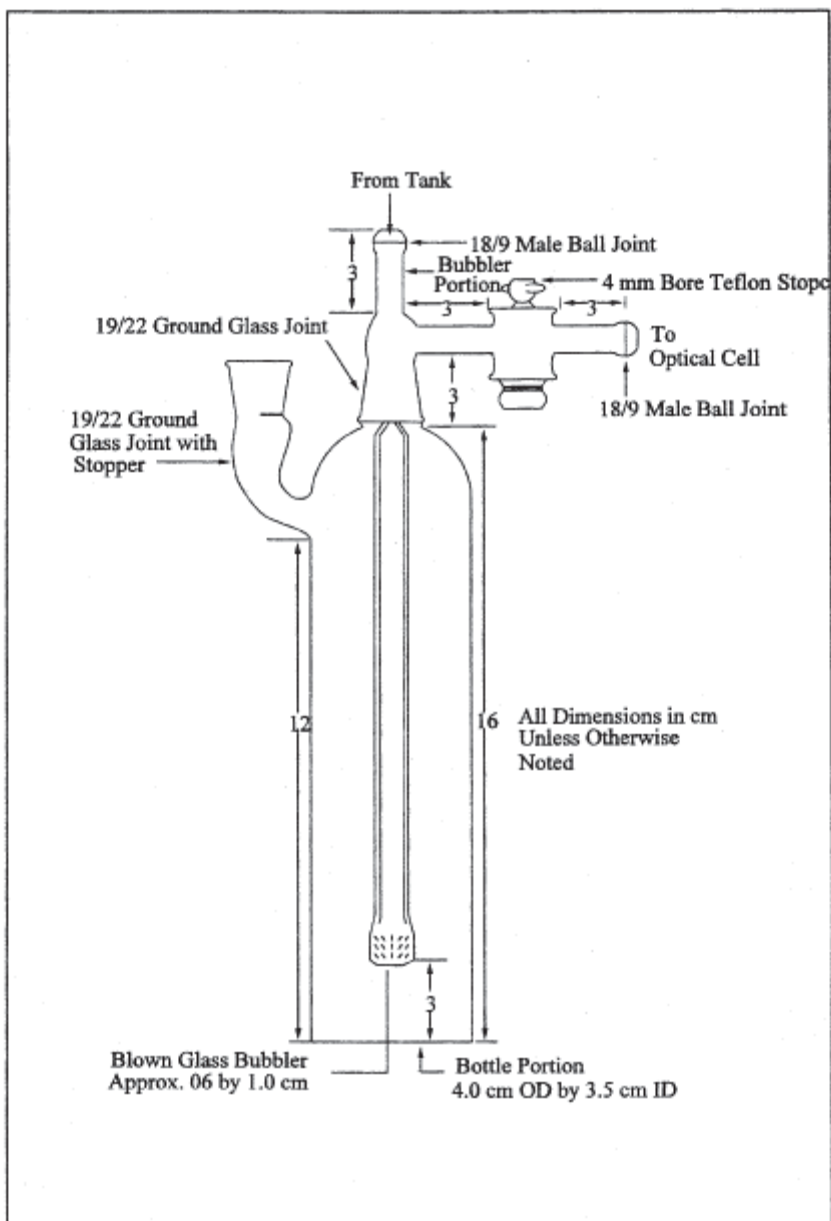


Figure 101-3. Aeration Cell.

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Figure 101-4. Mercury Field Data.

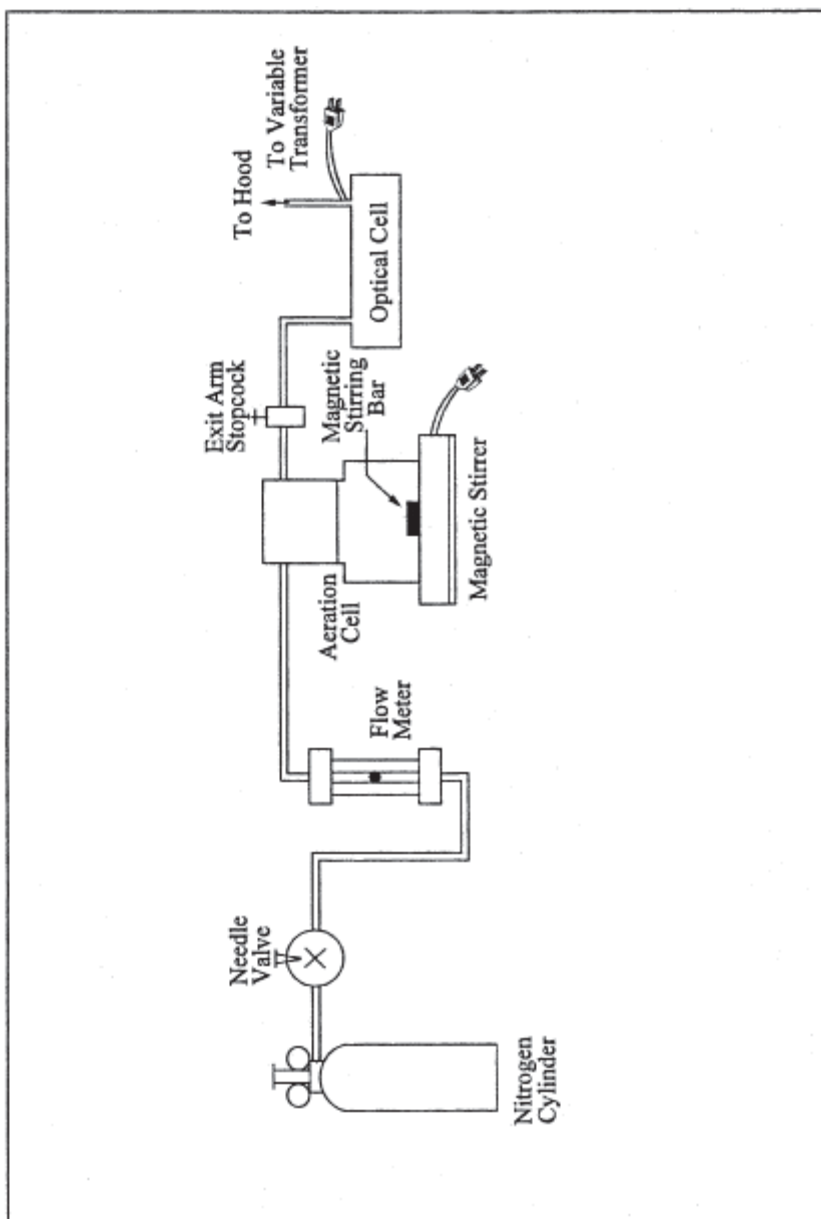


Figure 101-5. Schematic of Aeration System.

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Method 101A—Determination of Particulate and Gaseous Mercury Emissions From Sewage Sludge Incinerators

Note: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 and in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should also have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Methods 1, Method 2, Method 3, and Method 5 of part 60 (appendix A), and Method 101 part 61 (appendix B).

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6	Dependent upon spectrophotometer and recorder.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of Hg emissions from sewage sludge incinerators and other sources as specified in an applicable subpart of the regulations.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 Particulate and gaseous Hg emissions are withdrawn isokinetically from the source and are collected in acidic potassium permanganate (KMnO₄) solution. The Hg collected (in the mercuric form) is reduced to elemental Hg, which is then aerated from the solution into an optical cell and measured by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

3.0 Definitions.[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Sample Collection. Excessive oxidizable organic matter in the stack gas prematurely depletes the KMnO₄ solution and thereby prevents further collection of Hg.

4.2 Analysis. Condensation of water vapor on the optical cell windows causes a positive interference.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly toxic. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

5.2.3 Sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄). Rapidly destructive to body tissue. Will cause third degree burns. Eye damage may result in blindness. Inhalation may be fatal from spasm of the larynx, usually within 30 minutes. May cause lung tissue damage with edema. 3 mg/m³ will cause lung damage in uninitiated. 1 mg/m³ for 8 hours will cause lung damage or, in higher concentrations, death. Provide ventilation to limit inhalation. Reacts violently with metals and organics.

5.3 Chlorine Evolution. Hydrochloric acid reacts with KMnO₄ to liberate chlorine gas. Although this is a minimal concern when small quantities of HCl (5–10 ml) are used in the impinger rinse, a potential safety hazard may still

exist. At sources that emit higher concentrations of oxidizable materials (e.g., power plants), more HCl may be required to remove the larger amounts of brown deposit formed in the impingers. In such cases, the potential safety hazards due to sample container pressurization are greater, because of the larger volume of HCl rinse added to the recovered sample. These hazards are eliminated by storing and analyzing the HCl impinger wash separately from the permanganate impinger sample.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection and Sample Recovery. Same as Method 101, Sections 6.1 and 6.2, respectively, with the following exceptions:

6.1.1 Probe Liner. Same as in Method 101, Section 6.1.2, except that if a filter is used ahead of the impingers, the probe heating system must be used to minimize the condensation of gaseous Hg.

6.1.2 Filter Holder (Optional). Borosilicate glass with a rigid stainless-steel wire-screen filter support (do not use glass frit supports) and a silicone rubber or Teflon gasket, designed to provide a positive seal against leakage from outside or around the filter. The filter holder must be equipped with a filter heating system capable of maintaining a temperature around the filter holder of 120 ± 14 °C (248 ± 25 °F) during sampling to minimize both water and gaseous Hg condensation. A filter may also be used in cases where the stream contains large quantities of particulate matter.

6.2 Sample Analysis. Same as Method 101, Section 6.3, with the following additions and exceptions:

6.2.1 Volumetric Pipets. Class A; 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 10-, and 20-ml.

6.2.2 Graduated Cylinder. 25-ml.

6.2.3 Steam Bath.

6.2.4 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer or Equivalent. Any atomic absorption unit with an open sample presentation area in which to mount the optical cell is suitable. Instrument settings recommended by the particular manufacturer should be followed. Instruments designed specifically for the measurement of mercury using the cold-vapor technique are commercially available and may be substituted for the atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

6.2.5 Optical Cell. Alternatively, a heat lamp mounted above the cell or a moisture trap installed upstream of the cell may be used.

6.2.6 Aeration Cell. Alternatively, aeration cells available with commercial cold vapor instrumentation may be used.

6.2.7 Aeration Gas Cylinder. Nitrogen, argon, or dry, Hg-free air, equipped with a single-stage regulator. Alternatively, aeration may be provided by a peristaltic metering pump. If a commercial cold vapor instrument is used, follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Collection and Recovery. The following reagents are required for sample collection and recovery:

7.1.1 Water. Deionized distilled, to conform to ASTM D 1193–77 or 91 Type 1. If high concentrations of organic matter are not expected to be present, the analyst may eliminate the KMnO_4 test for oxidizable organic matter. Use this water in all dilutions and solution preparations.

7.1.2 Nitric Acid, 50 Percent (V/V). Mix equal volumes of concentrated HNO_3 and water, being careful to add the acid to the water slowly.

7.1.3 Silica Gel. Indicating type, 6 to 16 mesh. If previously used, dry at 175 °C (350 °F) for 2 hours. New silica gel may be used as received.

7.1.4 Filter (Optional). Glass fiber filter, without organic binder, exhibiting at least 99.95 percent efficiency on 0.3- μ m dioctyl phthalate smoke particles. The filter in cases where the gas stream contains large quantities of particulate matter, but blank filters should be analyzed for Hg content.

7.1.5 Sulfuric Acid, 10 Percent (V/V). Carefully add and mix 100 ml of concentrated H₂SO₄ to 900 ml of water.

7.1.6 Absorbing Solution, 4 Percent KMnO₄(W/V). Prepare fresh daily. Dissolve 40 g of KMnO₄ in sufficient 10 percent H₂SO₄ to make 1 liter. Prepare and store in glass bottles to prevent degradation.

7.1.7 Hydrochloric Acid, 8 N. Carefully add and mix 67 ml of concentrated HCl to 33 ml of water.

7.2 Sample Analysis. The following reagents and standards are required for sample analysis:

7.2.1 Water. Same as in Section 7.1.1.

7.2.2 Tin (II) Solution. Prepare fresh daily, and keep sealed when not being used. Completely dissolve 20 g of tin (II) chloride (or 25 g of tin (II) sulfate) crystals (Baker Analyzed reagent grade or any other brand that will give a clear solution) in 25 ml of concentrated HCl. Dilute to 250 ml with water. Do not substitute HNO₃H₂SO₄, or other strong acids for the HCl.

7.2.3 Sodium Chloride-Hydroxylamine Solution. Dissolve 12 g of sodium chloride and 12 g of hydroxylamine sulfate (or 12 g of hydroxylamine hydrochloride) in water and dilute to 100 ml.

7.2.4 Hydrochloric Acid, 8 N. Same as Section 7.1.7.

7.2.5 Nitric Acid, 15 Percent (V/V). Carefully add 15 ml HNO₃ to 85 ml of water.

7.2.6 Antifoam B Silicon Emulsion. J.T. Baker Company (or equivalent).

7.2.7 Mercury Stock Solution, 1 mg Hg/ml. Prepare and store all Hg standard solutions in borosilicate glass containers. Completely dissolve 0.1354 g of Hg (II) chloride in 75 ml of water. Add 10 ml of concentrated HNO₃, and adjust the volume to exactly 100 ml with water. Mix thoroughly. This solution is stable for at least one month.

7.2.8 Intermediate Hg Standard Solution, 10 μ g/ml. Prepare fresh weekly. Pipet 5.0 ml of the Hg stock solution (Section 7.2.7) into a 500 ml volumetric flask, and add 20 ml of 15 percent HNO₃ solution. Adjust the volume to exactly 500 ml with water. Thoroughly mix the solution.

7.2.9 Working Hg Standard Solution, 200 ng Hg/ml. Prepare fresh daily. Pipet 5.0 ml from the "Intermediate Hg Standard Solution" (Section 7.2.8) into a 250-ml volumetric flask. Add 5 ml of 4 percent KMnO₄ absorbing solution and 5 ml of 15 percent HNO₃. Adjust the volume to exactly 250 ml with water. Mix thoroughly.

7.2.10 Potassium Permanganate, 5 Percent (W/V). Dissolve 5 g of KMnO₄ in water and dilute to 100 ml.

7.2.11 Filter. Whatman No. 40, or equivalent.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

Same as Method 101, Section 8.0, with the exception of the following:

8.1 Preliminary Determinations. Same as Method 101, Section 8.2, except that the liberation of free iodine in the first impinger due to high Hg or sulfur dioxide concentrations is not applicable. In this method, high oxidizable organic content may make it impossible to sample for the desired minimum time. This problem is indicated by the complete

bleaching of the purple color of the KMnO_4 solution. In cases where an excess of water condensation is encountered, collect two runs to make one sample, or add an extra impinger in front of the first impinger (also containing acidified KMnO_4 solution).

8.2 Preparation of Sampling Train. Same as Method 101, Section 8.3, with the exception of the following:

8.2.1 In this method, clean all the glass components by rinsing with 50 percent HNO_3 , tap water, 8 N HCl, tap water, and finally with deionized distilled water. Then place 50 ml of absorbing solution in the first impinger and 100 ml in each of the second and third impingers.

8.2.2 If a filter is used, use a pair of tweezers to place the filter in the filter holder. Be sure to center the filter, and place the gasket in the proper position to prevent the sample gas stream from bypassing the filter. Check the filter for tears after assembly is completed. Be sure also to set the filter heating system at the desired operating temperature after the sampling train has been assembled.

8.3 Sampling Train Operation. In addition to the procedure outlined in Method 101, Section 8.5, maintain a temperature around the filter (if applicable) of $120 \pm 14^\circ\text{C}$ ($248 \pm 25^\circ\text{F}$).

8.4 Sample Recovery. Same as Method 101, Section 8.7, with the exception of the following:

8.4.1 Transfer the probe, impinger assembly, and (if applicable) filter assembly to the cleanup area.

8.4.2 Treat the sample as follows:

8.4.2.1 Container No. 1 (Impinger, Probe, and Filter Holder) and, if applicable, Container No. 1A (HCl rinse).

8.4.2.1.1 Using a graduated cylinder, measure the liquid in the first three impingers to within 1 ml. Record the volume of liquid present (e.g., see Figure 5–6 of Method 5). This information is needed to calculate the moisture content of the effluent gas. (Use only graduated cylinder and glass storage bottles that have been precleaned as in Section 8.2.1.) Place the contents of the first three impingers (four if an extra impinger was added as described in Section 8.1) into a 1000-ml glass sample bottle labeled Container No. 1.

Note: If a filter is used, remove the filter from its holder as outlined under Section 8.4.3.

8.4.2.1.2 Taking care that dust on the outside of the probe or other exterior surfaces does not get into the sample, quantitatively recover the Hg (and any condensate) from the probe nozzle, probe fitting, probe liner, front half of the filter holder (if applicable), and impingers as follows: Rinse these components with a total of 400 ml (350 ml if an extra impinger was added as described in Section 8.1) of fresh absorbing solution, carefully assuring removal of all loose particulate matter from the impingers; add all washings to the 1000 ml glass sample bottle. To remove any residual brown deposits on the glassware following the permanganate rinse, rinse with approximately 100 ml of water, carefully assuring removal of all loose particulate matter from the impingers. Add this rinse to Container No. 1.

8.4.2.1.3 If no visible deposits remain after this water rinse, do not rinse with 8 N HCl. If deposits do remain on the glassware after the water rinse, wash impinger walls and stems with 25 ml of 8 N HCl, and place the wash in a separate container labeled Container No. 1A as follows: Place 200 ml of water in a sample container labeled Container No. 1A. Wash the impinger walls and stem with the HCl by turning the impinger on its side and rotating it so that the HCl contacts all inside surfaces. Pour the HCl wash carefully with stirring into Container No. 1A.

8.4.2.1.4 After all washings have been collected in the appropriate sample container(s), tighten the lid(s) on the container(s) to prevent leakage during shipment to the laboratory. Mark the height of the fluid level to allow subsequent determination of whether leakage has occurred during transport. Label each container to identify its contents clearly.

8.4.3 Container No. 2 (Silica Gel). Same as Method 5, Section 8.7.6.3.

8.4.4 Container No. 3 (Filter). If a filter was used, carefully remove it from the filter holder, place it in a 100-ml glass sample bottle, and add 20 to 40 ml of absorbing solution. If it is necessary to fold the filter, be sure that the particulate

cake is inside the fold. Carefully transfer to the 100-ml sample bottle any particulate matter and filter fibers that adhere to the filter holder gasket by using a dry Nylon bristle brush and a sharp-edged blade. Seal the container. Label the container to identify its contents clearly. Mark the height of the fluid level to allow subsequent determination of whether leakage has occurred during transport.

8.4.5 Container No. 4 (Filter Blank). If a filter was used, treat an unused filter from the same filter lot as that used for sampling according to the procedures outlined in Section 8.4.4.

8.4.6 Container No. 5 (Absorbing Solution Blank). Place 650 ml of 4 percent KMnO_4 absorbing solution in a 1000-ml sample bottle. Seal the container.

8.4.7 Container No. 6 (HCl Rinse Blank). Place 200 ml of water in a 1000-ml sample bottle, and add 25 ml of 8 N HCl carefully with stirring. Seal the container. Only one blank sample per 3 runs is required.

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 Miscellaneous Quality Control Measures.

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
8.0, 10.0	Sampling equipment leak-checks and calibration	Ensure accuracy and precision of sampling measurements.
10.2	Spectrophotometer calibration	Ensure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards.
11.3.3	Check for matrix effects	Eliminate matrix effects.

9.2 Volume Metering System Checks. Same as Method 5, Section 9.2.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Same as Method 101, Section 10.0, with the following exceptions:

10.1 Optical Cell Heating System Calibration. Same as in Method 101, Section 10.4, except use a 25-ml graduated cylinder to add 25 ml of water to the bottle section of the aeration cell.

10.2 Spectrophotometer and Recorder Calibration.

10.2.1 The Hg response may be measured by either peak height or peak area.

Note: The temperature of the solution affects the rate at which elemental Hg is released from a solution and, consequently, it affects the shape of the absorption curve (area) and the point of maximum absorbance (peak height). To obtain reproducible results, all solutions must be brought to room temperature before use.

10.2.2 Set the spectrophotometer wave length at 253.7 nm, and make certain the optical cell is at the minimum temperature that will prevent water condensation. Then set the recorder scale as follows: Using a 25-ml graduated cylinder, add 25 ml of water to the aeration cell bottle. Add three drops of Antifoam B to the bottle, and then pipet 5.0 ml of the working Hg standard solution into the aeration cell.

Note: Always add the Hg-containing solution to the aeration cell after the 25 ml of water.

10.2.3 Place a Teflon-coated stirring bar in the bottle. Add 5 ml of absorbing solution to the aeration bottle, and mix well. Before attaching the bottle section to the bubbler section of the aeration cell, make certain that (1) the aeration cell exit arm stopcock (Figure 101–3 of Method 101) is closed (so that Hg will not prematurely enter the optical cell when the reducing agent is being added) and (2) there is no flow through the bubbler. If conditions (1) and (2) are met, attach the bottle section to the bubbler section of the aeration cell. Add sodium chloride-hydroxylamine in 1 ml increments until the solution is colorless. Now add 5 ml of tin (II) solution to the aeration bottle through the side arm, and immediately stopper the side arm. Stir the solution for 15 seconds, turn on the recorder, open the aeration cell exit arm stopcock, and immediately initiate aeration with continued stirring. Determine the maximum absorbance of the standard, and set this value to read 90 percent of the recorder full scale.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Sample Loss Check. Check the liquid level in each container to see if liquid was lost during transport. If a noticeable amount of leakage occurred, either void the sample or use methods subject to the approval of the Administrator to account for the losses.

11.2 Sample Preparation. Treat sample containers as follows:

11.2.1 Containers No. 3 and No. 4 (Filter and Filter Blank).

11.2.1.1 If a filter is used, place the contents, including the filter, of Containers No. 3 and No. 4 in separate 250-ml beakers, and heat the beakers on a steam bath until most of the liquid has evaporated. Do not heat to dryness. Add 20 ml of concentrated HNO₃ to the beakers, cover them with a watch glass, and heat on a hot plate at 70 °C (160 °F) for 2 hours. Remove from the hot plate.

11.2.1.2 Filter the solution from digestion of the Container No. 3 contents through Whatman No. 40 filter paper, and save the filtrate for addition to the Container No. 1 filtrate as described in Section 11.2.2. Discard the filter paper.

11.2.1.3 Filter the solution from digestion of the Container No. 4 contents through Whatman No. 40 filter paper, and save the filtrate for addition to Container No. 5 filtrate as described in Section 11.2.3 below. Discard the filter paper.

11.2.2 Container No. 1 (Impingers, Probe, and Filter Holder) and, if applicable, No. 1A (HCl rinse).

11.2.2.1 Filter the contents of Container No. 1 through Whatman No. 40 filter paper into a 1 liter volumetric flask to remove the brown manganese dioxide (MnO₂) precipitate. Save the filter for digestion of the brown MnO₂precipitate. Add the sample filtrate from Container No. 3 to the 1-liter volumetric flask, and dilute to volume with water. If the combined filtrates are greater than 1000 ml, determine the volume to the nearest ml and make the appropriate corrections for blank subtractions. Mix thoroughly. Mark the filtrate as analysis Sample No. A.1 and analyze for Hg within 48 hr of the filtration step. Place the saved filter, which was used to remove the brown MnO₂precipitate, into an appropriate sized container. In a laboratory hood, add 25 ml of 8 N HCl to the filter and allow to digest for a minimum of 24 hours at room temperature.

11.2.2.2 Filter the contents of Container 1A through Whatman No. 40 filter paper into a 500-ml volumetric flask. Then filter the digestate of the brown MnO₂precipitate from Container No. 1 through Whatman No. 40 filter paper into the same 500-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to volume with water. Mark this combined 500 ml dilute solution as analysis Sample No. A.2. Discard the filters.

11.2.3 Container No. 5 (Absorbing Solution Blank) and No. 6 (HCl Rinse Blank).

11.2.3.1 Treat Container No. 5 as Container No. 1 (as described in Section 11.2.2), except substitute the filter blank filtrate from Container No. 4 for the sample filtrate from Container No. 3, and mark as Sample A.1 Blank.

11.2.3.2 Treat Container No. 6 as Container No. 1A, (as described in Section 11.2.2, except substitute the filtrate from the digested blank MnO₂precipitate for the filtrate from the digested sample MnO₂precipitate, and mark as Sample No. A.2 Blank.

Note: When analyzing samples A.1 Blank and HCl A.2 Blank, always begin with 10 ml aliquots. This applies specifically to blank samples.

11.3 Analysis. Calibrate the analytical equipment and develop a calibration curve as outlined in Section 10.0.

11.3.1 Mercury Samples. Then repeat the procedure used to establish the calibration curve with appropriately sized aliquots (1 to 10 ml) of the samples (from Sections 11.2.2 and 11.2.3) until two consecutive peak heights agree within 3 percent of their average value. If the 10 ml sample is below the detectable limit, use a larger aliquot (up to 20 ml), but decrease the volume of water added to the aeration cell accordingly to prevent the solution volume from exceeding the capacity of the aeration bottle. If the peak maximum of a 1.0 ml aliquot is off scale, further dilute the original sample to bring the Hg concentration into the calibration range of the spectrophotometer. If the Hg content of the absorbing solution and filter blank is below the working range of the analytical method, use zero for the blank.

11.3.2 Run a blank and standard at least after every five samples to check the spectrophotometer calibration; recalibrate as necessary.

11.3.3 Check for Matrix Effects (optional). Same as Method 101, Section 11.3.3.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Note: Carry out calculations, retaining at least one extra decimal significant figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures only after the final calculation. Other forms of the equations may be used as long as they give equivalent results.

12.1 Nomenclature.

$C(\text{fltr})\text{Hg}$ = Total ng of Hg in aliquot of KMnO_4 filtrate and HNO_3 digestion of filter analyzed (aliquot of analysis Sample No. A.1).

$C(\text{fltr blk})\text{Hg}$ = Total ng of Hg in aliquot of KMnO_4 blank and HNO_3 digestion of blank filter analyzed (aliquot of analysis Sample No. A.1 blank).

$C(\text{HCl blk})\text{Hg}$ = Total ng of Hg analyzed in aliquot of the 500-ml analysis Sample No. HCl A.2 blank.

$C(\text{HCl})\text{Hg}$ = Total ng of Hg analyzed in the aliquot from the 500-ml analysis Sample No. HCl A.2.

DF = Dilution factor for the HCl-digested Hg-containing solution, Analysis Sample No. "HCl A.2."

DF_{blk} = Dilution factor for the HCl-digested Hg containing solution, Analysis Sample No. "HCl A.2 blank." (Refer to sample No. "HCl A.2" dilution factor above.)

$m(\text{fltr})\text{Hg}$ = Total blank corrected μg of Hg in KMnO_4 filtrate and HNO_3 digestion of filter sample.

$m(\text{HCl})\text{Hg}$ = Total blank corrected μg of Hg in HCl rinse and HCl digestate of filter sample.

m_{Hg} = Total blank corrected Hg content in each sample, μg .

S = Aliquot volume of sample added to aeration cell, ml.

S_{blk} = Aliquot volume of blank added to aeration cell, ml.

$V_f(\text{blk})$ = Solution volume of blank sample, 1000 ml for samples diluted as described in Section 11.2.2.

$V_f(\text{fltr})$ = Solution volume of original sample, normally 1000 ml for samples diluted as described in Section 11.2.2.

$V_f(\text{HCl})$ = Solution volume of original sample, 500 ml for samples diluted as described in Section 11.2.1.

10^{-3} = Conversion factor, $\mu\text{g}/\text{ng}$.

12.2 Average Dry Gas Meter Temperature and Average Orifice Pressure Drop, Dry Gas Volume, Volume of Water Vapor Condensed, Moisture Content, Isokinetic Variation, and Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate. Same as Method 5, Sections 12.2 through 12.5, 12.11, and 12.12, respectively.

12.3 Total Mercury.

12.3.1 For each source sample, correct the average maximum absorbance of the two consecutive samples whose peak heights agree within 3 percent of their average for the contribution of the blank. Use the calibration curve and these corrected averages to determine the final total weight of Hg in ng in the aeration cell for each source sample.

12.3.2 Correct for any dilutions made to bring the sample into the working range of the spectrophotometer.

$$m_{(\text{HCl})\text{Hg}} = \frac{[C_{(\text{HCl})\text{Hg}} \text{DF}]}{S} - \frac{[C_{(\text{HCl} \text{bk})\text{Hg}} \text{DF}_{\text{bk}}]}{S_{\text{bk}}} V_{f(\text{HCl})} (10^{-3}) \quad \text{Eq. 101A-1}$$

Note: This dilution factor applies only to the intermediate dilution steps, since the original sample volume [$V_f(\text{HCL})$] of "HCL A.2" has been factored out in the equation along with the sample aliquot (S). In Eq. 101A-1, the sample aliquot, S, is introduced directly into the aeration cell for analysis according to the procedure outlined in Section 11.3.1. A dilution factor is required only if it is necessary to bring the sample into the analytical instrument's calibration range.

Note: The maximum allowable blank subtraction for the HCL is the lesser of the two following values: (1) the actual blank measured value (analysis Sample No. HCL A.2 blank), or (2) 5% of the Hg content in the combined HCL rinse and digested sample (analysis Sample No. HCL A.2).

$$m_{(\text{ftr})\text{Hg}} = \frac{[C_{(\text{ftr})\text{Hg}} \text{DF} V_{f(\text{ftr})}]}{S} - \frac{[C_{(\text{ftr} \text{bk})\text{Hg}} \text{DF}_{\text{bk}} V_{f(\text{bk})}]}{S_{\text{bk}}} \quad \text{Eq. 101A-2}$$

Note: The maximum allowable blank subtraction for the HCL is the lesser of the two following values: (1) the actual blank measured value (analysis Sample No. "A.1 blank"), or (2) 5% of the Hg content in the filtrate (analysis Sample No. "A.1").

$$m_{\text{Hg}} = m_{(\text{HCl})\text{Hg}} + m_{(\text{ftr})\text{Hg}} \quad \text{Eq. 101A-3}$$

12.3 Mercury Emission Rate. Same as Method 101, Section 12.3.

12.4 Determination of Compliance. Same as Method 101, Section 12.4.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Precision. Based on eight paired-train tests, the intra-laboratory standard deviation was estimated to be 4.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ in the concentration range of 50 to 130 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

13.2 Bias. [Reserved]

13.3 Range. After initial dilution, the range of this method is 20 to 800 ng Hg/ml. The upper limit can be extended by further dilution of the sample.

14.0 Pollution Prevention[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management[Reserved]

16.0 References

Same as Section 16.0 of Method 101, with the addition of the following:

1. Mitchell, W.J., *et al.* Test Methods to Determine the Mercury Emissions from Sludge Incineration Plants. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Research Triangle Park, NC. Publication No. EPA-600/4-79-058. September 1979.
2. Wilshire, Frank W., *et al.* Reliability Study of the U.S. EPA's Method 101A—Determination of Particulate and Gaseous Mercury Emissions. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Research Triangle Park, NC. Report No. 600/D-31/219 AREAL 367, NTIS Acc No. PB91-233361.
3. Memorandum from William J. Mitchell to Roger T. Shigehara discussing the potential safety hazard in Section 7.2 of Method 101A. February 28, 1990.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, And Validation Data[Reserved]

Method 102—Determination of Particulate and Gaseous Mercury Emissions From Chlor-Alkali Plants (Hydrogen Streams)

Note: This method does not include all of the specifications (*e.g.*, equipment and supplies) and procedures (*e.g.*, sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part and in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 2, Method 3, Method 5, and Method 101.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6	Dependent upon recorder and spectrophotometer.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of Hg emissions, including both particulate and gaseous Hg, from chlor-alkali plants and other sources (as specified in the regulations) where the carrier-gas stream in the duct or stack is principally hydrogen.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 Particulate and gaseous Hg emissions are withdrawn isokinetically from the source and collected in acidic iodine monochloride (ICI) solution. The Hg collected (in the mercuric form) is reduced to elemental Hg, which is then aerated from the solution into an optical cell and measured by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

3.0 Definitions[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

Same as Method 101, Section 4.2.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. Same as Method 101, Section 5.2.

5.3 Explosive Mixtures. The sampler must conduct the source test under conditions of utmost safety because hydrogen and air mixtures are explosive. Since the sampling train essentially is leakless, attention to safe operation can be concentrated at the inlet and outlet. If a leak does occur, however, remove the meter box cover to avoid a possible explosive mixture. The following specific precautions are recommended:

5.3.1 Operate only the vacuum pump during the test. The other electrical equipment, *e.g.*, heaters, fans, and timers, normally are not essential to the success of a hydrogen stream test.

5.3.2 Seal the sample port to minimize leakage of hydrogen from the stack.

5.3.3 Vent sampled hydrogen at least 3 m (10 ft) away from the train. This can be accomplished by attaching a 13-mm (0.50-in.) ID Tygon tube to the exhaust from the orifice meter.

Note: A smaller ID tubing may cause the orifice meter calibration to be erroneous. Take care to ensure that the exhaust line is not bent or pinched.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

Same as Method 101, Section 6.0, with the exception of the following:

6.1 Probe Heating System. Do not use, unless otherwise specified.

6.2 Glass Fiber Filter. Do not use, unless otherwise specified.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Same as Method 101, Section 7.0.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

Same as Method 101, Section 8.0, with the exception of the following:

8.1 Setting of Isokinetic Rates.

8.1.1 If a nomograph is used, take special care in the calculation of the molecular weight of the stack gas and in the setting of the nomograph to maintain isokinetic conditions during sampling (Sections 8.1.1.1 through 8.1.1.3 below).

8.1.1.1 Calibrate the meter box orifice. Use the techniques described in APTD–0576 (see Reference 9 in Section 17.0 of Method 5). Calibration of the orifice meter at flow conditions that simulate the conditions at the source is

suggested. Calibration should either be done with hydrogen or with some other gas having similar Reynolds Number so that there is similarity between the Reynolds Numbers during calibration and during sampling.

8.1.1.2 The nomograph described in APTD-0576 cannot be used to calculate the C factor because the nomograph is designed for use when the stack gas dry molecular weight is 29 ± 4 . Instead, the following calculation should be made to determine the proper C factor:

$$C = 0.00154 \Delta H @ C_p^2 T_m (P_s/P_m) \frac{(1 - B_{ws})^2}{(1 - B_{ws}) + 18 B_{ws}} \quad \text{Eq. 102-1}$$

Where:

B_{ws} = Fraction by volume of water vapor in the stack gas.

C_p = Pitot tube calibration coefficient, dimensionless.

M_d = Dry molecular weight of stack gas, lb/lb-mole.

P_s = Absolute pressure of stack gas, in. Hg.

P_m = Absolute pressure of gas at the meter, in. Hg.

T_m = Absolute temperature of gas at the orifice, °R.

$\Delta H @$ = Meter box calibration factor obtained in Section 8.1.1.1, in. H₂O.

0.00154 = (in. H₂O/°R).

Note: This calculation is left in English units, and is not converted to metric units because nomographs are based on English units.

8.1.1.3 Set the calculated C factor on the operating nomograph, and select the proper nozzle diameter and K factor as specified in APTD-0576. If the C factor obtained in Section 8.1.1.2 exceeds the values specified on the existing operating nomograph, expand the C scale logarithmically so that the values can be properly located.

8.1.2 If a calculator is used to set isokinetic rates, it is suggested that the isokinetic equation presented in Reference 13 in Section 17.0 of Method 101 be consulted.

8.2 Sampling in Small (<12-in. Diameter) Stacks. When the stack diameter (or equivalent diameter) is less than 12 inches, conventional pitot tube-probe assemblies should not be used. For sampling guidelines, see Reference 14 in Section 17.0 of Method 101.

9.0 Quality Control

Same as Method 101, Section 9.0.

10.0 Calibration and Standardizations

Same as Method 101, Section 10.0.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

Same as Method 101, Section 11.0.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Same as Method 101, Section 12.0.

13.0 Method Performance

Same as Method 101, Section 13.0.

13.1 Analytical Range. After initial dilution, the range of this method is 0.5 to 120 µg Hg/ml. The upper limit can be extended by further dilution of the sample.

14.0 Pollution Prevention.[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management.[Reserved]

16.0 References

Same as Method 101, Section 16.0.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data.[Reserved]

Method 103—Beryllium Screening Method

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Beryllium (Be)	7440–41–7	Dependent upon analytical procedure used.

1.2 Applicability. This procedure details guidelines and requirements for methods acceptable for use in determining Be emissions in ducts or stacks at stationary sources.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 Particulate Be emissions are withdrawn isokinetically from three points in a duct or stack and are collected on a filter. The collected sample is analyzed for Be using an appropriate technique.

3.0 Definitions.[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences.[Reserved]

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly corrosive and toxic. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burn as thermal burn.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. A schematic of the required sampling train configuration is shown in Figure 103–1 in Section 17.0. The essential components of the train are as follows:

6.1.1 Nozzle. Stainless steel, or equivalent, with sharp, tapered leading edge.

6.1.2 Probe. Sheathed borosilicate or quartz glass tubing.

6.1.3 Filter. Millipore AA, or equivalent, with appropriate filter holder that provides a positive seal against leakage from outside or around the filter. It is suggested that a Whatman 41, or equivalent, be placed immediately against the back side of the Millipore filter as a guard against breakage of the Millipore. Include the backup filter in the analysis. To be equivalent, other filters shall exhibit at least 99.95 percent efficiency (0.05 percent penetration) on 0.3 micron dioctyl phthalate smoke particles, and be amenable to the Be analysis procedure. The filter efficiency tests shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM D 2986–71, 78, 95a (incorporated by reference—see §61.18). Test data from the supplier's quality control program are sufficient for this purpose.

6.1.4 Meter-Pump System. Any system that will maintain isokinetic sampling rate, determine sample volume, and is capable of a sampling rate of greater than 14 lpm (0.5 cfm).

6.2 Measurement of Stack Conditions. The following equipment is used to measure stack conditions:

6.2.1 Pitot Tube. Type S, or equivalent, with a constant coefficient (± 5 percent) over the working range.

6.2.2 Inclined Manometer, or Equivalent. To measure velocity head to ± 10 percent of the minimum value.

6.2.3 Temperature Measuring Device. To measure stack temperature to ± 1.5 percent of the minimum absolute stack temperature.

6.2.4 Pressure Measuring Device. To measure stack pressure to ± 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg).

6.2.5 Barometer. To measure atmospheric pressure to ± 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg).

6.2.6 Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers, Drying Tubes, Condensers, or Equivalent. To determine stack gas moisture content to ± 1 percent.

6.3 Sample Recovery.

6.3.1 Probe Cleaning Equipment. Probe brush or cleaning rod at least as long as probe, or equivalent. Clean cotton balls, or equivalent, should be used with the rod.

6.3.2 Leakless Glass Sample Bottles. To contain sample.

6.4 Analysis. All equipment necessary to perform an atomic absorption, spectrographic, fluorometric, chromatographic, or equivalent analysis.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Sample Recovery.

7.1.1 Water. Deionized distilled, to conform to ASTM D 1193–77, 91 (incorporated by reference—see §61.18), Type 3.

7.1.2 Acetone. Reagent grade.

7.1.3 Wash Acid, 50 Percent (V/V) Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Mix equal volumes of concentrated HCl and water, being careful to add the acid slowly to the water.

7.2 Analysis. Reagents and standards as necessary for the selected analytical procedure.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

Guidelines for source testing are detailed in the following sections. These guidelines are generally applicable; however, most sample sites differ to some degree and temporary alterations such as stack extensions or expansions often are required to insure the best possible sample site. Further, since Be is hazardous, care should be taken to minimize exposure. Finally, since the total quantity of Be to be collected is quite small, the test must be carefully conducted to prevent contamination or loss of sample.

8.1 Selection of a Sampling Site and Number of Sample Runs. Select a suitable sample site that is as close as practicable to the point of atmospheric emission. If possible, stacks smaller than one foot in diameter should not be sampled.

8.1.1 Ideal Sampling Site. The ideal sampling site is at least eight stack or duct diameters downstream and two diameters upstream from any flow disturbance such as a bend, expansion or contraction. For rectangular cross sections, use Equation 103–1 in Section 12.2 to determine an equivalent diameter, D_e .

8.1.2 Alternate Sampling Site. Some sampling situations may render the above sampling site criteria impractical. In such cases, select an alternate site no less than two diameters downstream and one-half diameter upstream from any point of flow disturbance. Additional sample runs are recommended at any sample site not meeting the criteria of Section 8.1.1.

8.1.3 Number of Sample Runs Per Test. Three sample runs constitute a test. Conduct each run at one of three different points. Select three points that proportionately divide the diameter, or are located at 25, 50, and 75 percent of the diameter from the inside wall. For horizontal ducts, sample on a vertical line through the centroid. For rectangular ducts, sample on a line through the centroid and parallel to a side. If additional sample runs are performed per Section 8.1.2, proportionately divide the duct to accommodate the total number of runs.

8.2 Measurement of Stack Conditions. Using the equipment described in Section 6.2, measure the stack gas pressure, moisture, and temperature to determine the molecular weight of the stack gas. Sound engineering estimates may be made in lieu of direct measurements. Describe the basis for such estimates in the test report.

8.3 Preparation of Sampling Train.

8.3.1 Assemble the sampling train as shown in Figure 103–1. It is recommended that all glassware be precleaned by soaking in wash acid for two hours.

8.3.2 Leak check the sampling train at the sampling site. The leakage rate should not be in excess of 1 percent of the desired sample rate.

8.4 Sampling Train Operation.

8.4.1 For each run, measure the velocity at the selected sampling point. Determine the isokinetic sampling rate. Record the velocity head and the required sampling rate. Place the nozzle at the sampling point with the tip pointing directly into the gas stream. Immediately start the pump and adjust the flow to isokinetic conditions. At the conclusion

of the test, record the sampling rate. Again measure the velocity head at the sampling point. The required isokinetic rate at the end of the period should not have deviated more than 20 percent from that originally calculated. Describe the reason for any deviation beyond 20 percent in the test report.

8.4.2 Sample at a minimum rate of 14 liters/min (0.5 cfm). Obtain samples over such a period or periods of time as are necessary to determine the maximum emissions which would occur in a 24-hour period. In the case of cyclic operations, perform sufficient sample runs so as to allow determination or calculation of the emissions that occur over the duration of the cycle. A minimum sampling time of two hours per run is recommended.

8.5 Sample Recovery.

8.5.1 It is recommended that all glassware be precleaned as in Section 8.3. Sample recovery should also be performed in an area free of possible Be contamination. When the sampling train is moved, exercise care to prevent breakage and contamination. Set aside a portion of the acetone used in the sample recovery as a blank for analysis. The total amount of acetone used should be measured for accurate blank correction. Blanks can be eliminated if prior analysis shows negligible amounts.

8.5.2 Remove the filter (and backup filter, if used) and any loose particulate matter from filter holder, and place in a container.

8.5.3 Clean the probe with acetone and a brush or long rod and cotton balls. Wash into the container with the filter. Wash out the filter holder with acetone, and add to the same container.

9.0 Quality Control.[Reserved]

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Sampling Train. As a procedural check, compare the sampling rate regulation with a dry gas meter, spirometer, rotameter (calibrated for prevailing atmospheric conditions), or equivalent, attached to the nozzle inlet of the complete sampling train.

10.2 Analysis. Perform the analysis standardization as suggested by the manufacturer of the instrument, or the procedures for the analytical method in use.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

Make the necessary preparation of samples and analyze for Be. Any currently acceptable method (e.g., atomic absorption, spectrographic, fluorometric, chromatographic) may be used.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

12.1 Nomenclature.

$A_s(\text{avg})$ = Stack area, m^2 (ft^2).

L = Length.

R = Be emission rate, g/day.

$V_s(\text{avg})$ = Average stack gas velocity, m/sec (ft/sec).

V_{total} = Total volume of gas sampled, m^3 (ft^3).

W = Width.

W_t = Total weight of Be collected, mg.

10^{-6} = Conversion factor, g/ μ g.

86,400 = Conversion factor, sec/day.

12.2 Calculate the equivalent diameter, D_e , for a rectangular cross section as follows:

$$D_e = \frac{2 \cdot L \cdot W}{L + W} \quad \text{Eq. 103-1}$$

12.3 Calculate the Be emission rate, R , in g/day for each stack using Equation 103–2. For cyclic operations, use only the time per day each stack is in operation. The total Be emission rate from a source is the summation of results from all stacks.

$$R = \frac{W_t V_{s(\text{mg})} A_s (86,400) (10^{-6})}{V_{\text{total}}} \quad \text{Eq. 103-2}$$

12.4 Test Report. Prepare a test report that includes as a minimum: A detailed description of the sampling train used, results of the procedural check described in Section 10.1 with all data and calculations made, all pertinent data taken during the test, the basis for any estimates made, isokinetic sampling calculations, and emission results. Include a description of the test site, with a block diagram and brief description of the process, location of the sample points in the stack cross section, and stack dimensions and distances from any point of disturbance.

13.0 Method Performance.[Reserved]

14.0 Pollution Prevention.[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management.[Reserved]

16.0 References.[Reserved]

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flow Charts, and Validation Data

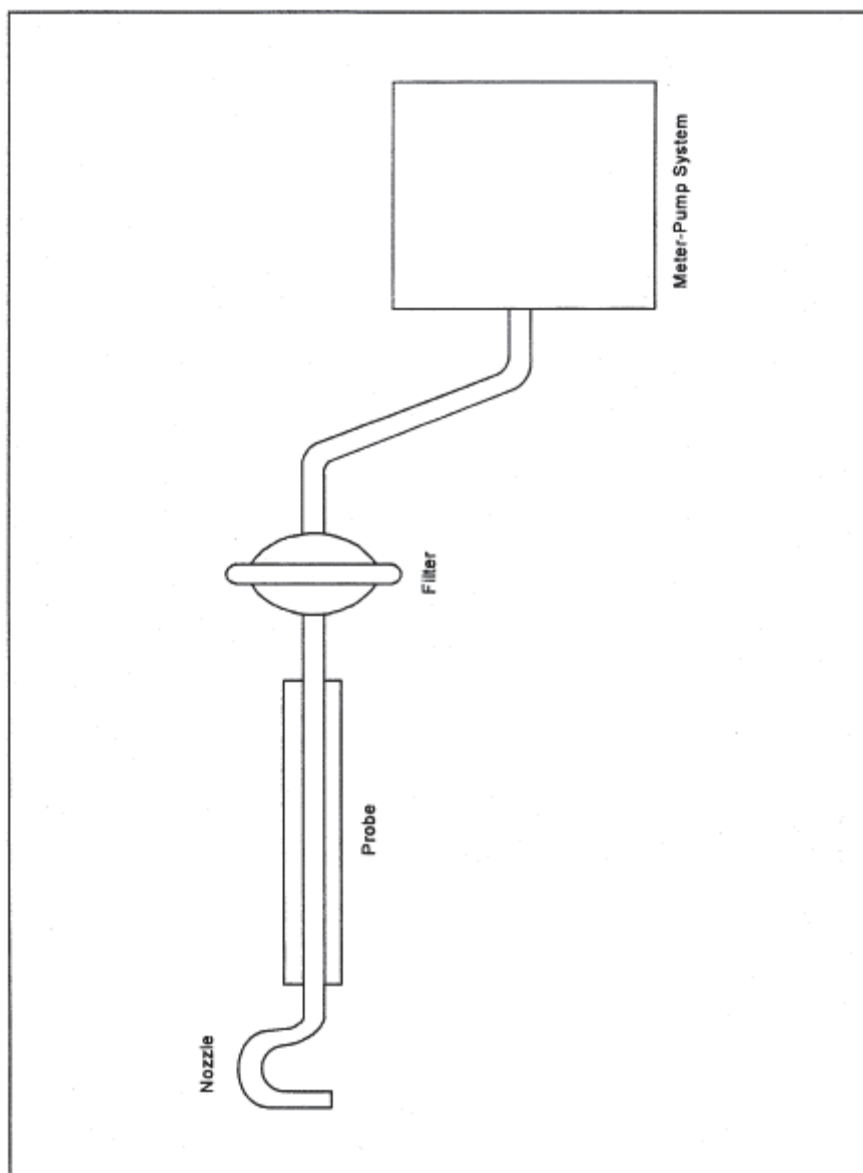


Figure 103-1. Beryllium Screening Method Sampling Train Schematic.

[View or download PDF](#)

Method 104—Determination of Beryllium Emissions From Stationary Sources

Note: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 2, Method 3, and Method 5 in appendix A, part 60.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Beryllium (Be)	7440-41-7	Dependent upon recorder and spectrophotometer.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of Be emissions in ducts or stacks at stationary sources. Unless otherwise specified, this method is not intended to apply to gas streams other than those emitted directly to the atmosphere without further processing.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherences to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 Particulate and gaseous Be emissions are withdrawn isokinetically from the source and are collected on a glass fiber filter and in water. The collected sample is digested in an acid solution and is analyzed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

3.0 Definitions[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Matrix Effects. Analysis for Be by flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry is sensitive to the chemical composition and to the physical properties (e.g., viscosity, pH) of the sample. Aluminum and silicon in particular are known to interfere when present in appreciable quantities. The analytical procedure includes (optionally) the use of the Method of Standard Additions to check for these matrix effects, and sample analysis using the Method of Standard Additions if significant matrix effects are found to be present (see Reference 2 in Section 16.0).

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burn as thermal burn.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly toxic. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂). Irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs.

5.2.3 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

5.2.4 Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH). Causes severe damage to eyes and skin. Inhalation causes irritation to nose, throat, and lungs. Reacts exothermically with limited amounts of water.

5.3 Beryllium is hazardous, and precautions should be taken to minimize exposure.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. Same as Method 5, Section 6.1, with the exception of the following:

6.1.1 Sampling Train. Same as Method 5, Section 6.1.1, with the exception of the following:

6.1.2 Probe Liner. Borosilicate or quartz glass tubing. A heating system capable of maintaining a gas temperature of 120 ± 14 °C (248 ± 25 °F) at the probe exit during sampling to prevent water condensation may be used.

Note: Do not use metal probe liners.

6.1.3 Filter Holder. Borosilicate glass, with a glass frit filter support and a silicone rubber gasket. Other materials of construction (e.g., stainless steel, Teflon, Viton) may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator. The holder design shall provide a positive seal against leakage from the outside or around the filter. The holder shall be attached immediately at the outlet of the probe. A heating system capable of maintaining the filter at a minimum temperature in the range of the stack temperature may be used to prevent condensation from occurring.

6.1.4 Impingers. Four Greenburg-Smith impingers connected in series with leak-free ground glass fittings or any similar leak-free noncontaminating fittings. For the first, third, and fourth impingers, use impingers that are modified by replacing the tip with a 13 mm-ID (0.5 in.) glass tube extending to 13 mm (0.5 in.) from the bottom of the flask may be used.

6.2 Sample Recovery. The following items are needed for sample recovery:

6.2.1 Probe Cleaning Rod. At least as long as probe.

6.2.2 Glass Sample Bottles. Leakless, with Teflon-lined caps, 1000 ml.

6.2.3 Petri Dishes. For filter samples, glass or polyethylene, unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

6.2.4 Graduated Cylinder. 250 ml.

6.2.5 Funnel and Rubber Policeman. To aid in transfer of silica gel to container; not necessary if silica gel is weighed in the field.

6.2.6 Funnel. Glass, to aid in sample recovery.

6.2.7 Plastic Jar. Approximately 300 ml.

6.3 Analysis. The following items are needed for sample analysis:

6.3.1 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Perkin-Elmer 303, or equivalent, with nitrous oxide/acetylene burner.

6.3.2 Hot Plate.

6.3.3 Perchloric Acid Fume Hood.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Collection. Same as Method 5, Section 7.1, including deionized distilled water conforming to ASTM D 1193–77 or 91 (incorporated by reference—see §61.18), Type 3. The Millipore AA filter is recommended.

7.2 Sample Recovery. Same as Method 5 in appendix A, part 60, Section 7.2, with the addition of the following:

7.2.1 Wash Acid, 50 Percent (V/V) Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Mix equal volumes of concentrated HCl and water, being careful to add the acid slowly to the water.

7.3 Sample Preparation and Analysis. The following reagents and standards and standards are needed for sample preparation and analysis:

7.3.1 Water. Same as in Section 7.1.

7.3.2. Perchloric Acid (HClO_4). Concentrated (70 percent V/V).

7.3.3 Nitric Acid (HNO_3). Concentrated.

7.3.4 Beryllium Powder. Minimum purity 98 percent.

7.3.5 Sulfuric Acid (H_2SO_4) Solution, 12 N. Dilute 33 ml of concentrated H_2SO_4 to 1 liter with water.

7.3.6 Hydrochloric Acid Solution, 25 Percent HCl (V/V).

7.3.7 Stock Beryllium Standard Solution, 10 μg Be/ml. Dissolve 10.0 mg of Be in 80 ml of 12 N H_2SO_4 in a 1000-ml volumetric flask. Dilute to volume with water. This solution is stable for at least one month. Equivalent strength Be stock solutions may be prepared from Be salts such as BeCl_2 and $\text{Be}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ (98 percent minimum purity).

7.3.8 Working Beryllium Standard Solution, 1 μg Be/ml. Dilute a 10 ml aliquot of the stock beryllium standard solution to 100 ml with 25 percent HCl solution to give a concentration of 1 mg/ml. Prepare this dilute stock solution fresh daily.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

The amount of Be that is collected is generally small, therefore, it is necessary to exercise particular care to prevent contamination or loss of sample.

8.1 Pretest Preparation. Same as Method 5, Section 8.1, except omit Section 8.1.3.

8.2 Preliminary Determinations. Same as Method 5, Section 8.2, with the exception of the following:

8.2.1 Select a nozzle size based on the range of velocity heads to assure that it is not necessary to change the nozzle size in order to maintain isokinetic sampling rates below 28 liters/min (1.0 cfm).

8.2.2 Obtain samples over a period or periods of time that accurately determine the maximum emissions that occur in a 24-hour period. In the case of cyclic operations, perform sufficient sample runs for the accurate determination of the emissions that occur over the duration of the cycle. A minimum sample time of 2 hours per run is recommended.

8.3 Preparation of Sampling Train. Same as Method 5, Section 8.3, with the exception of the following:

8.3.1 Prior to assembly, clean all glassware (probe, impingers, and connectors) by first soaking in wash acid for 2 hours, followed by rinsing with water.

8.3.2 Save a portion of the water for a blank analysis.

8.3.3 Procedures relating to the use of metal probe liners are not applicable.

8.3.4 Probe and filter heating systems are needed only if water condensation is a problem. If this is the case, adjust the heaters to provide a temperature at or above the stack temperature. However, membrane filters such as the Millipore AA are limited to about 107 °C (225 °F). If the stack gas is in excess of about 93 °C (200 °F), consideration should be given to an alternate procedure such as moving the filter holder downstream of the first impinger to insure that the filter does not exceed its temperature limit. After the sampling train has been assembled, turn on and set the probe heating system, if applicable, at the desired operating temperature. Allow time for the temperatures to stabilize. Place crushed ice around the impingers.

Note: An empty impinger may be inserted between the third impinger and the silica gel to remove excess moisture from the sample stream.

8.4 Leak Check Procedures, Sampling Train Operation, and Calculation of Percent Isokinetic. Same as Method 5, Sections 8.4, 8.5, and 8.6, respectively.

8.5 Sample Recovery. Same as Method 5, Section 8.7, except treat the sample as follows: Transfer the probe and impinger assembly to a cleanup area that is clean, protected from the wind, and free of Be contamination. Inspect the train before and during this assembly, and note any abnormal conditions. Treat the sample as follows: Disconnect the probe from the impinger train.

8.5.1 Container No. 1. Same as Method 5, Section 8.7.6.1.

8.5.2 Container No. 2. Place the contents (measured to 1 ml) of the first three impingers into a glass sample bottle. Use the procedures outlined in Section 8.7.6.2 of Method 5, where applicable, to rinse the probe nozzle, probe fitting, probe liner, filter holder, and all glassware between the filter holder and the back half of the third impinger with water. Repeat this procedure with acetone. Place both water and acetone rinse solutions in the sample bottle with the contents of the impingers.

8.5.3 Container No. 3. Same as Method 5, Section 8.7.6.3.

8.6 Blanks.

8.6.1 Water Blank. Save a portion of the water as a blank. Take 200 ml directly from the wash bottle being used and place it in a plastic sample container labeled "H₂O blank."

8.6.2 Filter. Save two filters from each lot of filters used in sampling. Place these filters in a container labeled "filter blank."

8.7 Post-test Glassware Rinsing. If an additional test is desired, the glassware can be carefully double rinsed with water and reassembled. However, if the glassware is out of use more than 2 days, repeat the initial acid wash procedure.

9.0 Quality Control

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
8.4, 10.1	Sampling equipment leak checks and calibration	Insure accuracy and precision of sampling measurements.
10.2	Spectrophotometer calibration	Insure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards.
11.5	Check for matrix effects	Eliminate matrix effects.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Note: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Sampling Equipment. Same as Method 5, Section 10.0.

10.2 Preparation of Standard Solutions. Pipet 1, 3, 5, 8, and 10 ml of the 1.0 µg Be/ml working standard solution into separate 100 ml volumetric flasks, and dilute to the mark with water. The total amounts of Be in these standards are 1, 3, 5, 8, and 10 µg, respectively.

10.3 Spectrophotometer and Recorder. The Be response may be measured by either peak height or peak area. Analyze an aliquot of the 10-µg standard at 234.8 nm using a nitrous oxide/acetylene flame. Determine the maximum absorbance of the standard, and set this value to read 90 percent of the recorder full scale.

10.4 Calibration Curve.

10.4.1 After setting the recorder scale, analyze an appropriately sized aliquot of each standard and the BLANK (see Section 11) until two consecutive peaks agree within 3 percent of their average value.

10.4.3 Subtract the average peak height (or peak area) of the blank—which must be less than 2 percent of recorder full scale—from the averaged peak heights of the standards. If the blank absorbance is greater than 2 percent of full scale, the probable cause is Be contamination of a reagent or carry-over of Be from a previous sample. Prepare the calibration curve by plotting the corrected peak height of each standard solution versus the corresponding total Be weight in the standard (in µg).

10.5 Spectrophotometer Calibration Quality Control. Calculate the least squares slope of the calibration curve. The line must pass through the origin or through a point no further from the origin than ± 2 percent of the recorder full scale. Multiply the corrected peak height by the reciprocal of the least squares slope to determine the distance each calibration point lies from the theoretical calibration line. The difference between the calculated concentration values and the actual concentrations (i.e., 1, 3, 5, 8, and 10 µg Be) must be less than 7 percent for all standards.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Sample Loss Check. Prior to analysis, check the liquid level in Container No. 2. Note on the analytical data sheet whether leakage occurred during transport. If a noticeable amount of leakage occurred, either void the sample or take steps, subject to the approval of the Administrator, to adjust the final results.

11.2 Glassware Cleaning. Before use, clean all glassware according to the procedure of Section 8.3.1.

11.3 Sample Preparation. The digestion of Be samples is accomplished in part in concentrated HClO₄.

Note: The sample must be heated to light brown fumes after the initial HNO₃ addition; otherwise, dangerous perchlorates may result from the subsequent HClO₄ digestion. HClO₄ should be used only under a hood.

11.3.1 Container No. 1. Transfer the filter and any loose particulate matter from Container No. 1 to a 150-ml beaker. Add 35 ml concentrated HNO₃. To oxidize all organic matter, heat on a hotplate until light brown fumes are evident. Cool to room temperature, and add 5 ml 12 N H₂SO₄ and 5 ml concentrated HClO₄.

11.3.2 Container No. 2. Place a portion of the water and acetone sample into a 150 ml beaker, and put on a hotplate. Add portions of the remainder as evaporation proceeds and evaporate to dryness. Cool the residue, and add 35 ml concentrated HNO₃. To oxidize all organic matter, heat on a hotplate until light brown fumes are evident. Cool to room temperature, and add 5 ml 12 N H₂SO₄ and 5 ml concentrated HClO₄. Then proceed with step 11.3.4.

11.3.3 Final Sample Preparation. Add the sample from Section 11.3.2 to the 150-ml beaker from Section 11.3.1. Replace on a hotplate, and evaporate to dryness in a HClO₄ hood. Cool the residue to room temperature, add 10.0 ml of 25 percent V/V HCl, and mix to dissolve the residue.

11.3.4 Filter and Water Blanks. Cut each filter into strips, and treat each filter individually as directed in Section 11.3.1. Treat the 200-ml water blank as directed in Section 11.3.2. Combine and treat these blanks as directed in Section 11.3.3.

11.4 Spectrophotometer Preparation. Turn on the power; set the wavelength, slit width, and lamp current; and adjust the background corrector as instructed by the manufacturer's manual for the particular atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Adjust the burner and flame characteristics as necessary.

11.5 Analysis. Calibrate the analytical equipment and develop a calibration curve as outlined in Sections 10.4 and 10.5.

11.5.1 Beryllium Samples. Repeat the procedure used to establish the calibration curve with an appropriately sized aliquot of each sample (from Section 11.3.3) until two consecutive peak heights agree within 3 percent of their average value. The peak height of each sample must be greater than 10 percent of the recorder full scale. If the peak height of the sample is off scale on the recorder, further dilute the original source sample to bring the Be concentration into the calibration range of the spectrophotometer.

11.5.2 Run a blank and standard at least after every five samples to check the spectrophotometer calibration. The peak height of the blank must pass through a point no further from the origin than ± 2 percent of the recorder full scale. The difference between the measured concentration of the standard (the product of the corrected peak height and the reciprocal of the least squares slope) and the actual concentration of the standard must be less than 7 percent, or recalibration of the analyzer is required.

11.5.3 Check for Matrix Effects (optional). Use the Method of Standard Additions (see Reference 2 in Section 16.0) to check at least one sample from each source for matrix effects on the Be results. If the results of the Method of Standard Additions procedure used on the single source sample do not agree to within 5 percent of the value obtained by the routine atomic absorption analysis, then reanalyze all samples from the source using the Method of Standard Additions procedure.

11.6 Container No. 2 (Silica Gel). Weigh the spent silica gel (or silica gel plus impinger) to the nearest 0.5 g using a balance. (This step may be conducted in the field.)

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Carry out calculations, retaining at least one extra decimal significant figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures only after the final calculation. Other forms of the equations may be used as long as they give equivalent results.

12.1 Nomenclature.

$K_1 = 0.3858 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K/mm Hg}$ for metric units.

$= 17.64 \text{ } ^\circ\text{R/in. Hg}$ for English units.

$K_3 = 10^{-6} \text{ g/}\mu\text{g}$ for metric units.

$= 2.2046 \times 10^{-9} \text{ lb/}\mu\text{g}$ for English units.

m_{Be} = Total weight of beryllium in the source sample.

P_s = Absolute stack gas pressure, mm Hg (in. Hg).

t = Daily operating time, sec/day.

T_s = Absolute average stack gas temperature, $^\circ\text{K}$ ($^\circ\text{R}$).

Vm(std)= Dry gas sample volume at standard conditions, scm (scf).

Vw(std)= Volume of water vapor at standard conditions, scm (scf).

12.2 Average Dry Gas Meter Temperature and Average Orifice Pressure Drop, Dry Gas Volume, Volume of Water Vapor Condensed, Moisture Content, Isokinetic Variation, and Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate. Same as Method 5, Sections 12.2 through 12.5, 12.11, and 12.12, respectively.

12.3 Total Beryllium. For each source sample, correct the average maximum absorbance of the two consecutive samples whose peak heights agree within 3 percent of their average for the contribution of the solution blank (see Sections 11.3.4 and 11.5.2). Correcting for any dilutions if necessary, use the calibration curve and these corrected averages to determine the total weight of Be in each source sample.

12.4 Beryllium Emission Rate. Calculate the daily Hg emission rate, R, using Equation 104–1. For continuous operations, the operating time is equal to 86,400 seconds per day. For cyclic operations, use only the time per day each stack is in operation. The total Hg emission rate from a source will be the summation of results from all stacks.

$$R = \frac{K_1 K_3 t m_{Be} P_s V_s A_s}{T_s (V_{m(Hg)} + V_{w(H_2O)})} \quad \text{Eq. 104-1}$$

12.5 Determination of Compliance. Each performance test consists of three sample runs. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable national emission standard, use the average of the results of all sample runs.

13.0 Method Performance.[Reserved]

14.0 Pollution Prevention.[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management.[Reserved]

16.0 References

Same as References 1, 2, and 4–11 of Section 16.0 of Method 101 with the addition of the following:

1. Amos, M.D., and J.B. Willis. Use of High-Temperature Pre-Mixed Flames in Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy. *Spectrochim. Acta.* 22:1325. 1966.

2. Fleet, B., K.V. Liberty, and T. S. West. A Study of Some Matrix Effects in the Determination of Beryllium by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy in the Nitrous Oxide-Acetylene Flame. *Talanta* 17:203. 1970.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, And Validation Data[Reserved]

Method 105—Determination of Mercury in Wastewater Treatment Plant Sewage Sludges

Note: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should also have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 101 and Method 101A.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
☐ ercury (Hg)	7439–97–6	Dependent upon spectrophotometer and recorder.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of total organic and inorganic Hg content in sewage sludges.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 Time-composite sludge samples are withdrawn from the conveyor belt subsequent to dewatering and before incineration or drying. A weighed portion of the sludge is digested in aqua regia and is oxidized by potassium permanganate (KMnO₄). Mercury in the digested sample is then measured by the conventional spectrophotometric cold-vapor technique.

3.0 Definitions[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences[Reserved]

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burn as thermal burn.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly toxic. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection and Mixing. The following items are required for collection and mixing of the sludge samples:

6.1.1 Container. Plastic, 50-liter.

6.1.2 Scoop. To remove 950-ml (1 quart.) sludge sample.

6.1.3 Mixer. Mortar mixer, wheelbarrow-type, 57-liter (or equivalent) with electricity-driven motor.

6.1.4 Blender. Waring-type, 2-liter.

6.1.5 Scoop. To remove 100-ml and 20-ml samples of blended sludge.

6.1.6 Erlenmeyer Flasks. Four, 125-ml.

6.1.7 Beakers. Glass beakers in the following sizes: 50 ml (1), 200 ml (1), 400 ml (2).

6.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis. Same as Method 101, Section 6.3, with the addition of the following:

6.2.1 Hot Plate.

6.2.2 Desiccator.

6.2.3 Filter Paper. S and S No. 588 (or equivalent).

6.2.4 Beakers. Glass beakers, 200 ml and 400 ml (2 each).

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Analysis. Same as Method 101A, Section 7.2, with the following additions and exceptions:

7.1.1 Hydrochloric Acid. The concentrated HCl specified in Method 101A, Section 7.2.4, is not required.

7.1.2 Aqua Regia. Prepare immediately before use. Carefully add one volume of concentrated HNO₃ to three volumes of concentrated HCl.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 Sludge Sampling. Withdraw equal volume increments of sludge [for a total of at least 15 liters (16 quarts)] at intervals of 30 min over an 8-hr period, and combine in a rigid plastic container.

8.2 Sludge Mixing. Transfer the entire 15-liter sample to a mortar mixer. Mix the sample for a minimum of 30 min at 30 rpm. Take six 100-ml portions of sludge, and combine in a 2-liter blender. Blend sludge for 5 min; add water as necessary to give a fluid consistency. Immediately after stopping the blender, withdraw four 20-ml portions of blended sludge, and place them in separate, tared 125-ml Erlenmeyer flasks. Reweigh each flask to determine the exact amount of sludge added.

8.3 Sample Holding Time. Samples shall be analyzed within the time specified in the applicable subpart of the regulations.

9.0 Quality Control

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.0	Spectrophotometer calibration	Ensure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards.
11.0	Check for matrix effects	Eliminate matrix effects.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Same as Method 101A, Section 10.2.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

11.1 Solids Content of Blended Sludge. Dry one of the 20-ml blended samples from Section 8.2 in an oven at 105 °C (221 °F) to constant weight. Cool in a desiccator, weigh and record the dry weight of the sample.

11.2 Aqua Regia Digestion of Blended Samples.

11.2.1 To each of the three remaining 20-ml samples from Section 8.2 add 25 ml of aqua regia, and digest the on a hot plate at low heat (do not boil) for 30 min, or until samples are a pale yellow-brown color and are void of the dark brown color characteristic of organic matter. Remove from hotplate and allow to cool.

11.2.2 Filter each digested sample separately through an S and S No. 588 filter or equivalent, and rinse the filter contents with 50 ml of water. Transfer the filtrate and filter washing to a 100-ml volumetric flask, and carefully dilute to volume with water.

11.3 Solids Content of the Sludge Before Blending. Remove two 100-ml portions of mixed sludge from the mortar mixer and place in separate, tared 400-ml beakers. Reweigh each beaker to determine the exact amount of sludge added. Dry in oven at 105 °C (221 °F) and cool in a desiccator to constant weight.

11.4 Analysis for Mercury. Analyze the three aqua regia-digested samples using the procedures outlined in Method 101A, Section 11.0.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

12.1 Nomenclature.

C_m = Concentration of Hg in the digested sample, $\mu\text{g/g}$.

F_{sb} = Weight fraction of solids in the blended sludge.

F_{sm} = Weight fraction of solids in the collected sludge after mixing.

M = Hg content of the sewage sludge (on a dry basis), $\mu\text{g/g}$.

m = Mass of Hg in the aliquot of digested sample analyzed, μg .

n = number of digested samples (specified in Section 11.2 as three).

V_a = Volume of digested sample analyzed, ml.

V_s = Volume of digested sample, ml.

W_b = Weight of empty sample beaker, g.

W_{bs} = Weight of sample beaker and sample, g.

W_{bd} = Weight of sample beaker and sample after drying, g.

W_f = Weight of empty sample flask, g.

W_{fd} = Weight of sample flask and sample after drying, g.

W_{fs} = Weight of sample flask and sample, g.

12.2 Mercury Content of Digested Sample (Wet Basis).

12.2.1 For each sample analyzed for Hg content, calculate the arithmetic mean maximum absorbance of the two consecutive samples whose peak heights agree ± 3 percent of their average. Correct this average value for the contribution of the blank. Use the calibration curve and these corrected averages to determine the final Hg concentration in the solution cell for each sludge sample.

12.2.2 Calculate the average Hg concentration of the digested samples by correcting for any dilutions made to bring the sample into the working range of the spectrophotometer and for the weight of the sludge portion digested, using Equation 105-1.

$$\bar{C}_m = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{mV_s}{V_a(W_{fs} - W_f)} \right]_i \quad \text{Eq. 105-1}$$

12.3 Solids Content of Blended Sludge. Determine the solids content of the blended sludge using Equation 105-2.

$$F_{sb} = 1 - \frac{W_{fs} - W_{fd}}{W_{fs} - W_f} \quad \text{Eq. 105-2}$$

12.4 Solids Content of Bulk Sample (before blending but, after mixing in mortar mixer). Determine the solids content of each 100 ml aliquot (Section 11.3), and average the results.

$$F_{sm} = 1 - \frac{W_{ds} - W_{dd}}{W_{ds} - W_d} \quad \text{Eq. 105-3}$$

12.5 Mercury Content of Bulk Sample (Dry Basis). Average the results from the three samples from each 8-hr composite sample, and calculate the Hg concentration of the composite sample on a dry basis.

$$M = \frac{\bar{C}_m}{F_{sb}} \quad \text{Eq. 105-4}$$

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Range. The range of this method is 0.2 to 5 micrograms per gram; it may be extended by increasing or decreasing sample size.

14.0 Pollution Prevention.[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management.[Reserved]

16.0 References

1. Bishop, J.N. Mercury in Sediments. Ontario Water Resources Commission. Toronto, Ontario, Canada. 1971.
2. Salma, M. Private Communication. EPA California/Nevada Basin Office. Alameda, California.
3. Hatch, W.R. and W.L. Ott. Determination of Sub-Microgram Quantities of Mercury by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Analytical Chemistry. 40:2085. 1968.

4. Bradenberger, H., and H. Bader. The Determination of Nanogram Levels of Mercury in Solution by a Flameless Atomic Absorption Technique. Atomic Absorption Newsletter. 6:101. 1967.
5. Analytical Quality Control Laboratory (AQCL). Mercury in Sediment (Cold Vapor Technique) (Provisional Method). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Cincinnati, Ohio. April 1972.
6. Kopp, J.F., M.C. Longbottom, and L.B. Lobring. "Cold Vapor" Method for Determining Mercury. Journal AWWA. 64(1):20–25. 1972.
7. Manual of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Cincinnati, Ohio. Publication No. EPA-624/2-74-003. December 1974. pp. 118–138.
8. Mitchell, W.J., M.R. Midgett, J. Suggs, R.J. Velton, and D. Albrink. Sampling and Homogenizing Sewage for Analysis. Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Research Triangle Park, N.C. March 1979. p. 7.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data.[Reserved]

Method 106—Determination of Vinyl Chloride Emissions From Stationary Sources

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Vinyl Chloride (CH ₂ :CHCl)	75-01-4	Dependent upon analytical equipment.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of vinyl chloride emissions from ethylene dichloride, vinyl chloride, and polyvinyl chloride manufacturing processes. This method does not measure vinyl chloride contained in particulate matter.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 An integrated bag sample of stack gas containing vinyl chloride is subjected to GC analysis using a flame ionization detector (FID).

3.0 Definitions.[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Resolution interferences of vinyl chloride may be encountered on some sources. Therefore, the chromatograph operator should select the column and operating parameters best suited to the particular analysis requirements. The selection made is subject to approval of the Administrator. Approval is automatic, provided that confirming data are produced through an adequate supplemental analytical technique, and that the data are available for review by the Administrator. An example of this would be analysis with a different column or GC/mass spectroscopy.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to

establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Toxic Analyte. Care must be exercised to prevent exposure of sampling personnel to vinyl chloride, which is a carcinogen.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection (see Figure 106–1). The sampling train consists of the following components:

6.1.1 Probe. Stainless steel, borosilicate glass, Teflon tubing (as stack temperature permits), or equivalent, equipped with a glass wool plug to remove particulate matter.

6.1.2 Sample Lines. Teflon, 6.4-mm outside diameter, of sufficient length to connect probe to bag. Use a new unused piece for each series of bag samples that constitutes an emission test, and discard upon completion of the test.

6.1.3 Quick Connects. Stainless steel, male (2) and female (2), with ball checks (one pair without), located as shown in Figure 106–1.

6.1.4 Tedlar Bags. 50- to 100-liter capacity, to contain sample. Aluminized Mylar bags may be used if the samples are analyzed within 24 hours of collection.

6.1.5 Bag Containers. Rigid leak-proof containers for sample bags, with covering to protect contents from sunlight.

6.1.6 Needle Valve. To adjust sample flow rates.

6.1.7 Pump. Leak-free, with minimum of 2-liter/min capacity.

6.1.8 Charcoal Tube. To prevent admission of vinyl chloride and other organics to the atmosphere in the vicinity of samplers.

6.1.9 Flowmeter. For observing sampling flow rate; capable of measuring a flow range from 0.10 to 1.00 liter/min.

6.1.10 Connecting Tubing. Teflon, 6.4-mm outside diameter, to assemble sampling train (Figure 106–1).

6.1.11 Tubing Fittings and Connectors. Teflon or stainless steel, to assemble sampling training.

6.2 Sample Recovery. Teflon tubing, 6.4-mm outside diameter, to connect bag to GC sample loop. Use a new unused piece for each series of bag samples that constitutes an emission test, and discard upon conclusion of analysis of those bags.

6.3 Analysis. The following equipment is required:

6.3.1 Gas Chromatograph. With FID potentiometric strip chart recorder and 1.0 to 5.0-ml heated sampling loop in automatic sample valve. The chromatographic system shall be capable of producing a response to 0.1-ppmv vinyl chloride that is at least as great as the average noise level. (Response is measured from the average value of the base line to the maximum of the wave form, while standard operating conditions are in use.)

6.3.2 Chromatographic Columns. Columns as listed below. Other columns may be used provided that the precision and accuracy of the analysis of vinyl chloride standards are not impaired and that information is available for review confirming that there is adequate resolution of vinyl chloride peak. (Adequate resolution is defined as an area overlap of not more than 10 percent of the vinyl chloride peak by an interferent peak. Calculation of area overlap is explained in Procedure 1 of appendix C to this part: "Determination of Adequate Chromatographic Peak Resolution.")

6.3.2.1 Column A. Stainless steel, 2.0 m by 3.2 mm, containing 80/100-mesh Chromasorb 102.

6.3.2.2 Column B. Stainless steel, 2.0 m by 3.2 mm, containing 20 percent GE SF-96 on 60/100-mesh Chromasorb P AW; or stainless steel, 1.0 m by 3.2 mm containing 80/100-mesh Porapak T. Column B is required as a secondary column if acetaldehyde is present. If used, column B is placed after column A. The combined columns should be operated at 120 °C (250 °F).

6.3.3 Rate Meters (2). Rotameter, or equivalent, 100-ml/min capacity, with flow control valves.

6.3.4 Gas Regulators. For required gas cylinders.

6.3.5 Temperature Sensor. Accurate to ± 1 °C (± 2 °F), to measure temperature of heated sample loop at time of sample injection.

6.3.6 Barometer. Accurate to ± 5 mm Hg, to measure atmospheric pressure around GC during sample analysis.

6.3.7 Pump. Leak-free, with minimum of 100-ml/min capacity.

6.3.8 Recorder. Strip chart type, optionally equipped with either disc or electronic integrator.

6.3.9 Planimeter. Optional, in place of disc or electronic integrator on recorder, to measure chromatograph peak areas.

6.4 Calibration and Standardization.

6.4.1 Tubing. Teflon, 6.4-mm outside diameter, separate pieces marked for each calibration concentration.

Note: The following items are required only if the optional standard gas preparation procedures (Section 10.1) are followed.

6.4.2 Tedlar Bags. Sixteen-inch-square size, with valve; separate bag marked for each calibration concentration.

6.4.3 Syringes. 0.5-ml and 50- μ l, gas tight, individually calibrated to dispense gaseous vinyl chloride.

6.4.4 Dry Gas Meter with Temperature and Pressure Gauges. Singer Model DTM-115 with 802 index, or equivalent, to meter nitrogen in preparation of standard gas mixtures, calibrated at the flow rate used to prepare standards.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Analysis. The following reagents are required for analysis.

7.1.1 Helium or Nitrogen. Purity 99.9995 percent or greater, for chromatographic carrier gas.

7.1.2 Hydrogen. Purity 99.9995 percent or greater.

7.1.3 Oxygen or Air. Either oxygen (purity 99.99 percent or greater) or air (less than 0.1 ppmv total hydrocarbon content), as required by detector.

7.2 Calibration. Use one of the following options: either Sections 7.2.1 and 7.2.2, or Section 7.2.3.

7.2.1 Vinyl Chloride. Pure vinyl chloride gas certified by the manufacturer to contain a minimum of 99.9 percent vinyl chloride. If the gas manufacturer maintains a bulk cylinder supply of 99.9+ percent vinyl chloride, the certification analysis may have been performed on this supply, rather than on each gas cylinder prepared from this bulk supply. The date of gas cylinder preparation and the certified analysis must have been affixed to the cylinder before shipment from the gas manufacturer to the buyer.

7.2.2 Nitrogen. Same as described in Section 7.1.1.

7.2.3 Cylinder Standards. Gas mixture standards (50-, 10-, and 5 ppmv vinyl chloride) in nitrogen cylinders may be used to directly prepare a chromatograph calibration curve as described in Section 10.3 if the following conditions are met: (a) The manufacturer certifies the gas composition with an accuracy of ± 3 percent or better. (b) The manufacturer recommends a maximum shelf life over which the gas concentration does not change by greater than ± 5 percent from the certified value. (c) The manufacturer affixes the date of gas cylinder preparation, certified vinyl chloride concentration, and recommended maximum shelf to the cylinder before shipment to the buyer.

7.2.3.1 Cylinder Standards Certification. The manufacturer shall certify the concentration of vinyl chloride in nitrogen in each cylinder by (a) directly analyzing each cylinder and (b) calibrating his analytical procedure on the day of cylinder analysis. To calibrate his analytical procedure, the manufacturer shall use as a minimum, a three point calibration curve. It is recommended that the manufacturer maintain (1) a high concentration calibration standard (between 50 and 100 ppmv) to prepare his calibration curve by an appropriate dilution technique and (2) a low-concentration calibration standard (between 5 and 10 ppmv) to verify the dilution technique used. If the difference between the apparent concentration read from the calibration curve and the true concentration assigned to the low-concentration calibration standard exceeds 5 percent of the true concentration, the manufacturer shall determine the source of error and correct it, then repeat the three-point calibration.

7.2.3.2 Verification of Manufacturer's Calibration Standards. Before using a standard, the manufacturer shall verify each calibration standard (a) by comparing it to gas mixtures prepared (with 99 mole percent vinyl chloride) in accordance with the procedure described in Section 7.2.1 or (b) calibrating it against vinyl chloride cylinder Standard Reference Materials (SRM's) prepared by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, if such SRM's are available. The agreement between the initially determined concentration value and the verification concentration value must be ± 5 percent. The manufacturer must reverify all calibration standards on a time interval consistent with the shelf life of the cylinder standards sold.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

Note: Performance of this method should not be attempted by persons unfamiliar with the operation of a gas chromatograph (GC) nor by those who are unfamiliar with source sampling, because knowledge beyond the scope of this presentation is required.

8.1 Bag Leak-Check. The following leak-check procedure is recommended, but not required, prior to sample collection. The post-test leak-check procedure is mandatory. Connect a water manometer and pressurize the bag to 5 to 10 cm H₂O (2 to 4 in. H₂O). Allow to stand for 10 min. Any displacement in the water manometer indicates a leak. Also, check the rigid container for leaks in this manner.

Note: An alternative leak-check method is to pressurize the bag to 5 to 10 cm H₂O and allow it to stand overnight. A deflated bag indicates a leak. For each sample bag in its rigid container, place a rotameter in line between the bag and the pump inlet. Evacuate the bag. Failure of the rotameter to register zero flow when the bag appears to be empty indicates a leak.

8.2 Sample Collection. Assemble the sample train as shown in Figure 106–1. Join the quick connects as illustrated, and determine that all connection between the bag and the probe are tight. Place the end of the probe at the centroid of the stack and start the pump with the needle valve adjusted to yield a flow that will fill over 50 percent of bag volume in the specific sample period. After allowing sufficient time to purge the line several times, change the vacuum line from the container to the bag and evacuate the bag until the rotameter indicates no flow. Then reposition the sample and vacuum lines and begin the actual sampling, keeping the rate proportional to the stack velocity. At all times, direct the gas exiting the rotameter away from sampling personnel. At the end of the sample period, shut off the pump, disconnect the sample line from the bag, and disconnect the vacuum line from the bag container. Protect the bag container from sunlight.

8.3 Sample Storage. Keep the sample bags out of direct sunlight. When at all possible, analysis is to be performed within 24 hours, but in no case in excess of 72 hours of sample collection. Aluminized Mylar bag samples must be analyzed within 24 hours.

8.4 Post-test Bag Leak-Check. Subsequent to recovery and analysis of the sample, leak-check the sample bag according to the procedure outlined in Section 8.1.

9.0 Quality Control

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.3	Chromatograph calibration	Ensure precision and accuracy of chromatograph.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Note: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Preparation of Vinyl Chloride Standard Gas Mixtures. (Optional Procedure-delete if cylinder standards are used.) Evacuate a 16-inch square Tedlar bag that has passed a leak-check (described in Section 8.1) and meter in 5.0 liters of nitrogen. While the bag is filling, use the 0.5-ml syringe to inject 250 μ l of 99.9+ percent vinyl chloride gas through the wall of the bag. Upon withdrawing the syringe, immediately cover the resulting hole with a piece of adhesive tape. The bag now contains a vinyl chloride concentration of 50 ppmv. In a like manner use the 50 μ l syringe to prepare gas mixtures having 10-and 5-ppmv vinyl chloride concentrations. Place each bag on a smooth surface and alternately depress opposite sides of the bag 50 times to further mix the gases. These gas mixture standards may be used for 10 days from the date of preparation, after which time new gas mixtures must be prepared. (Caution: Contamination may be a problem when a bag is reused if the new gas mixture standard is a lower concentration than the previous gas mixture standard.)

10.2 Determination of Vinyl Chloride Retention Time. (This section can be performed simultaneously with Section 10.3.) Establish chromatograph conditions identical with those in Section 11.3. Determine proper attenuator position. Flush the sampling loop with helium or nitrogen and activate the sample valve. Record the injection time, sample loop temperature, column temperature, carrier gas flow rate, chart speed, and attenuator setting. Record peaks and detector responses that occur in the absence of vinyl chloride. Maintain conditions with the equipment plumbing arranged identically to Section 11.2, and flush the sample loop for 30 seconds at the rate of 100 ml/min with one of the vinyl chloride calibration mixtures. Then activate the sample valve. Record the injection time. Select the peak that corresponds to vinyl chloride. Measure the distance on the chart from the injection time to the time at which the peak maximum occurs. This quantity divided by the chart speed is defined as the retention time. Since other organics may be present in the sample, positive identification of the vinyl chloride peak must be made.

10.3 Preparation of Chromatograph Calibration Curve. Make a GC measurement of each gas mixture standard (described in Section 7.2.3 or 10.1) using conditions identical to those listed in Sections 11.2 and 11.3. Flush the sampling loop for 30 seconds at the rate of 100 ml/min with one of the standard mixtures, and activate the sample valve. Record the concentration of vinyl chloride injected (C_c), attenuator setting, chart speed, peak area, sample loop temperature, column temperature, carrier gas flow rate, and retention time. Record the barometric pressure. Calculate A_c , the peak area multiplied by the attenuator setting. Repeat until two consecutive injection areas are within 5 percent, then plot the average of those two values versus C_c . When the other standard gas mixtures have been similarly analyzed and plotted, draw a straight line through the points derived by the least squares method. Perform calibration daily, or before and after the analysis of each emission test set of bag samples, whichever is more frequent. For each group of sample analyses, use the average of the two calibration curves which bracket that group to determine the respective sample concentrations. If the two calibration curves differ by more than 5 percent from their mean value, then report the final results by both calibration curves.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.2 Sample Recovery. With a new piece of Teflon tubing identified for that bag, connect a bag inlet valve to the gas chromatograph sample valve. Switch the valve to receive gas from the bag through the sample loop. Arrange the equipment so the sample gas passes from the sample valve to 100-ml/min rotameter with flow control valve followed by a charcoal tube and a 1-in. H_2O pressure gauge. Maintain the sample flow either by a vacuum pump or container pressurization if the collection bag remains in the rigid container. After sample loop purging is ceased, allow the pressure gauge to return to zero before activating the gas sampling valve.

11.3 Analysis.

11.3.1 Set the column temperature to 100 °C (210 °F) and the detector temperature to 150 °C (300 °F). When optimum hydrogen and oxygen (or air) flow rates have been determined, verify and maintain these flow rates during all chromatography operations. Using helium or nitrogen as the carrier gas, establish a flow rate in the range consistent with the manufacturer's requirements for satisfactory detector operation. A flow rate of approximately 40 ml/min should produce adequate separations. Observe the base line periodically and determine that the noise level has stabilized and that base line drift has ceased. Purge the sample loop for 30 seconds at the rate of 100 ml/min, shut off flow, allow the sample loop pressure to reach atmospheric pressure as indicated by the H₂O manometer, then activate the sample valve. Record the injection time (the position of the pen on the chart at the time of sample injection), sample number, sample loop temperature, column temperature, carrier gas flow rate, chart speed, and attenuator setting. Record the barometric pressure. From the chart, note the peak having the retention time corresponding to vinyl chloride as determined in Section 10.2. Measure the vinyl chloride peak area, A_m , by use of a disc integrator, electronic integrator, or a planimeter. Measure and record the peak heights, H_m . Record A_m and retention time. Repeat the injection at least two times or until two consecutive values for the total area of the vinyl chloride peak agree within 5 percent of their average. Use the average value for these two total areas to compute the bag concentration.

11.3.2 Compare the ratio of H_m to A_m for the vinyl chloride sample with the same ratio for the standard peak that is closest in height. If these ratios differ by more than 10 percent, the vinyl chloride peak may not be pure (possibly acetaldehyde is present) and the secondary column should be employed (see Section 6.3.2.2).

11.4 Determination of Bag Water Vapor Content. Measure the ambient temperature and barometric pressure near the bag. From a water saturation vapor pressure table, determine and record the water vapor content of the bag, B_{wb} , as a decimal figure. (Assume the relative humidity to be 100 percent unless a lesser value is known.)

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

12.1 Nomenclature.

A_m = Measured peak area.

A_f = Attenuation factor.

B_{wb} = Water vapor content of the bag sample, as analyzed, volume fraction.

C_b = Concentration of vinyl chloride in the bag, ppmv.

C_c = Concentration of vinyl chloride in the standard sample, ppmv.

P_i = Laboratory pressure at time of analysis, mm Hg.

P_r = Reference pressure, the laboratory pressure recorded during calibration, mm Hg.

T_i = Absolute sample loop temperature at the time of analysis, °K (°R).

T_r = Reference temperature, the sample loop temperature recorded during calibration, °K (°R).

12.2 Sample Peak Area. Determine the sample peak area, A_c , as follows:

$$A_c = A_m A_f \quad \text{Eq. 106-1}$$

12.3 Vinyl Chloride Concentration. From the calibration curves prepared in Section 10.3, determine the average concentration value of vinyl chloride, C_c , that corresponds to A_c , the sample peak area. Calculate the concentration of vinyl chloride in the bag, C_b , as follows:

$$C_d = \frac{C_c P_r T_i}{P_i T_r (1 - B_{wb})} \quad \text{Eq. 106-2}$$

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Analytical Range. This method is designed for the 0.1 to 50 parts per million by volume (ppmv) range. However, common gas chromatograph (GC) instruments are capable of detecting 0.02 ppmv vinyl chloride. With proper calibration, the upper limit may be extended as needed.

14.0 Pollution Prevention,[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management,[Reserved]

16.0 References

1. Brown D.W., E.W. Loy, and M.H. Stephenson. Vinyl Chloride Monitoring Near the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company in Louisville, KY. Region IV, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Surveillance and Analysis Division, Athens, GA. June 24, 1974.
2. G.D. Clayton and Associates. Evaluation of a Collection and Analytical Procedure for Vinyl Chloride in Air. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. EPA Contract No. 68-02-1408, Task Order No. 2, EPA Report No. 75-VCL-1. December 13, 1974.
3. Midwest Research Institute. Standardization of Stationary Source Emission Method for Vinyl Chloride. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. Publication No. EPA-600/4-77-026. May 1977.
4. Scheil, G. and M.C. Sharp. Collaborative Testing of EPA Method 106 (Vinyl Chloride) that Will Provide for a Standardized Stationary Source Emission Measurement Method. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. Publication No. EPA 600/4-78-058. October 1978.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams Flowcharts, and Validation Data.

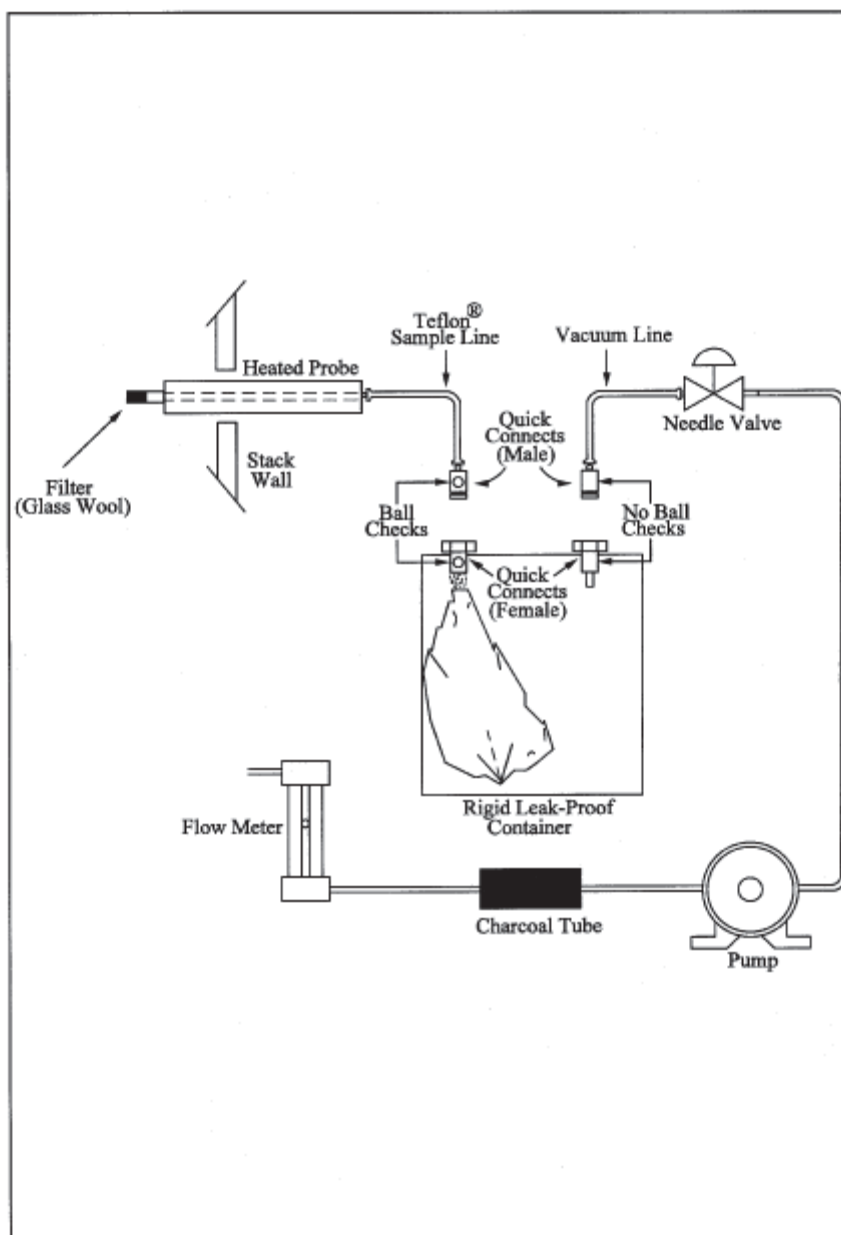


Figure 106-1. Integrated-bag sampling train.

[View or download PDF](#)

Method 107—Determination of Vinyl Chloride Content of In-Process Wastewater Samples, and Vinyl Chloride Content of Polyvinyl Chloride Resin Slurry, Wet Cake, and Latex Samples

Note: Performance of this method should not be attempted by persons unfamiliar with the operation of a gas chromatograph (GC) nor by those who are unfamiliar with source sampling, because knowledge beyond the scope of this presentation is required. This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 106.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Vinyl Chloride (CH ₂ :CHCl)	75-01-4	Dependent upon analytical equipment.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of the vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) content of in-process wastewater samples, and the residual vinyl chloride monomer (RCVM) content of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resins, wet, cake, slurry, and latex samples. It cannot be used for polymer in fused forms, such as sheet or cubes. This method is not acceptable where methods from section 304(h) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.* (the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972 as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977) are required.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 The basis for this method relates to the vapor equilibrium that is established at a constant known temperature in a closed system between RVCN, PVC resin, water, and air. The RVCN in a PVC resin will equilibrate rapidly in a closed vessel, provided that the temperature of the PVC resin is maintained above the glass transition temperature of that specific resin.

2.2 A sample of PVC or in-process wastewater is collected in a vial or bottle and is conditioned. The headspace in the vial or bottle is then analyzed for vinyl chloride using gas chromatography with a flame ionization detector.

3.0 Definitions[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

4.1 The chromatograph columns and the corresponding operating parameters herein described normally provide an adequate resolution of vinyl chloride; however, resolution interferences may be encountered on some sources. Therefore, the chromatograph operator shall select the column and operating parameters best suited to his particular analysis requirements, subject to the approval of the Administrator. Approval is automatic provided that confirming data are produced through an adequate supplemental analytical technique, such as analysis with a different column or GC/mass spectroscopy, and that these data are made available for review by the Administrator.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Toxic Analyte. Care must be exercised to prevent exposure of sampling personnel to vinyl chloride, which is a carcinogen. Do not release vinyl chloride to the laboratory atmosphere during preparation of standards. Venting or purging with VCM/air mixtures must be held to a minimum. When they are required, the vapor must be routed to outside air. Vinyl chloride, even at low ppm levels, must never be vented inside the laboratory. After vials have been analyzed, the gas must be vented prior to removal of the vial from the instrument turntable. Vials must be vented through a hypodermic needle connected to an activated charcoal tube to prevent release of vinyl chloride into the laboratory atmosphere. The charcoal must be replaced prior to vinyl chloride breakthrough.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. The following equipment is required:

6.1.1 Glass bottles. 60-ml (2-oz) capacity, with wax-lined screw-on tops, for PVC samples.

6.1.2 Glass Vials. Headspace vials, with Teflon-faced butyl rubber sealing discs, for water samples.

6.1.3 Adhesive Tape. To prevent loosening of bottle tops.

6.2 Sample Recovery. The following equipment is required:

6.2.1 Glass Vials. Headspace vials, with butyl rubber septa and aluminum caps. Silicone rubber is not acceptable.

6.2.2 Analytical Balance. Capable of determining sample weight within an accuracy of ± 1 percent.

6.2.3 Vial Sealer. To seal headspace vials.

6.2.4 Syringe. 100-ml capacity.

6.3 Analysis. The following equipment is required:

6.3.1 Headspace Sampler and Chromatograph. Capable of sampling and analyzing a constant amount of headspace gas from a sealed vial, while maintaining that vial at a temperature of $90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($194\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 0.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$). The chromatograph shall be equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID). Perkin-Elmer Corporation Models F-40, F-42, F-45, HS-6, and HS-100, and Hewlett-Packard Corporation Model 19395A have been found satisfactory. Chromatograph backflush capability may be required.

6.3.2 Chromatographic Columns. Stainless steel 1 m by 3.2 mm and 2 m by 3.2 mm, both containing 50/80-mesh Porapak Q. Other columns may be used provided that the precision and accuracy of the analysis of vinyl chloride standards are not impaired and information confirming that there is adequate resolution of the vinyl chloride peak are available for review. (Adequate resolution is defined as an area overlap of not more than 10 percent of the vinyl chloride peak by an interferant peak. Calculation of area overlap is explained in Procedure 1 of appendix C to this part: "Determination of Adequate Chromatographic Peak Resolution.") Two 1.83 m columns, each containing 1 percent Carbowax 1500 on Carbowax B, have been found satisfactory for samples containing acetaldehyde.

6.3.3 Temperature Sensor. Range 0 to $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (32 to $212\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) accurate to $0.1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

6.3.4 Integrator-Recorder. To record chromatograms.

6.3.5 Barometer. Accurate to 1 mm Hg.

6.3.6 Regulators. For required gas cylinders.

6.3.7 Headspace Vial Pre-Pressurizer. Nitrogen pressurized hypodermic needle inside protective shield.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Analysis. Same as Method 106, Section 7.1, with the addition of the following:

7.1.1 Water. Interference-free.

7.2 Calibration. The following items are required for calibration:

7.2.1 Cylinder Standards (4). Gas mixture standards (50-, 500-, 2000- and 4000-ppm vinyl chloride in nitrogen cylinders). Cylinder standards may be used directly to prepare a chromatograph calibration curve as described in Section 10.3, if the following conditions are met: (a) The manufacturer certifies the gas composition with an accuracy of ± 3 percent or better (see Section 7.2.1.1). (b) The manufacturer recommends a maximum shelf life over which the gas concentration does not change by greater than ± 5 percent from the certified value. (c) The manufacturer affixes

the date of gas cylinder preparation, certified vinyl chloride concentration, and recommended maximum shelf life to the cylinder before shipment to the buyer.

7.2.1.1 Cylinder Standards Certification. The manufacturer shall certify the concentration of vinyl chloride in nitrogen in each cylinder by (a) directly analyzing each cylinder and (b) calibrating the analytical procedure on the day of cylinder analysis. To calibrate the analytical procedure, the manufacturer shall use, as a minimum, a 3-point calibration curve. It is recommended that the manufacturer maintain (1) a high-concentration calibration standard (between 4000 and 8000 ppm) to prepare the calibration curve by an appropriate dilution technique and (2) a low-concentration calibration standard (between 50 and 500 ppm) to verify the dilution technique used. If the difference between the apparent concentration read from the calibration curve and the true concentration assigned to the low-concentration calibration standard exceeds 5 percent of the true concentration, the manufacturer shall determine the source of error and correct it, then repeat the 3-point calibration.

7.2.1.2 Verification of Manufacturer's Calibration Standards. Before using, the manufacturer shall verify each calibration standard by (a) comparing it to gas mixtures prepared (with 99 mole percent vinyl chloride) in accordance with the procedure described in Section 10.1 of Method 106 or by (b) calibrating it against vinyl chloride cylinder Standard Reference Materials (SRMs) prepared by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, if such SRMs are available. The agreement between the initially determined concentration value and the verification concentration value must be within 5 percent. The manufacturer must reverify all calibration standards on a time interval consistent with the shelf life of the cylinder standards sold.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 Sample Collection.

8.1.1 PVC Sampling. Allow the resin or slurry to flow from a tap on the tank or silo until the tap line has been well purged. Extend and fill a 60-ml sample bottle under the tap, and immediately tighten a cap on the bottle. Wrap adhesive tape around the cap and bottle to prevent the cap from loosening. Place an identifying label on each bottle, and record the date, time, and sample location both on the bottles and in a log book.

8.1.2 Water Sampling. At the sampling location fill the vials bubble-free to overflowing so that a convex meniscus forms at the top. The excess water is displaced as the sealing disc is carefully placed, with the Teflon side down, on the opening of the vial. Place the aluminum seal over the disc and the neck of the vial, and crimp into place. Affix an identifying label on the bottle, and record the date, time, and sample location both on the vials and in a log book.

8.2 Sample Storage. All samples must be analyzed within 24 hours of collection, and must be refrigerated during this period.

9.0 Quality Control

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.3	Chromatograph calibration	Ensure precision and accuracy of chromatograph.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Note: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Preparation of Standards. Calibration standards are prepared as follows: Place 100 µl or about two equal drops of distilled water in the sample vial, then fill the vial with the VCM/nitrogen standard, rapidly seat the septum, and seal with the aluminum cap. Use a 1/8-in. stainless steel line from the cylinder to the vial. Do not use rubber or Tygon tubing. The sample line from the cylinder must be purged (into a properly vented hood) for several minutes prior to filling the vials. After purging, reduce the flow rate to between 500 and 1000 cc/min. Place end of tubing into vial (near bottom). Position a septum on top of the vial, pressing it against the 1/8-in. filling tube to minimize the size of the vent opening. This is necessary to minimize mixing air with the standard in the vial. Each vial is to be purged with standard for 90 seconds, during which time the filling tube is gradually slid to the top of the vial. After the 90 seconds, the tube is removed with the septum, simultaneously sealing the vial. Practice will be necessary to develop good technique.

Rubber gloves should be worn during the above operations. The sealed vial must then be pressurized for 60 seconds using the vial prepressurizer. Test the vial for leakage by placing a drop of water on the septum at the needle hole. Prepressurization of standards is not required unless samples have been prepressurized.

10.2 Analyzer Calibration. Calibration is to be performed each 8-hour period the chromatograph is used. Alternatively, calibration with duplicate 50-, 500-, 2,000-, and 4,000-ppm standards (hereafter described as a four-point calibration) may be performed on a monthly basis, provided that a calibration confirmation test consisting of duplicate analyses of an appropriate standard is performed once per plant shift, or once per chromatograph carousel operation (if the chromatograph operation is less frequent than once per shift). The criterion for acceptance of each calibration confirmation test is that both analyses of 500-ppm standards [2,000-ppm standards if dispersion resin (excluding latex resin) samples are being analyzed] must be within 5 percent of the most recent four-point calibration curve. If this criterion is not met, then a complete four-point calibration must be performed before sample analyses can proceed.

10.3 Preparation of Chromatograph Calibration Curve. Prepare two vials each of 50-, 500-, 2,000-, and 4,000-ppm standards. Run the calibration samples in exactly the same manner as regular samples. Plot A_s , the integrator area counts for each standard sample, versus C_s , the concentration of vinyl chloride in each standard sample. Draw a straight line through the points derived by the least squares method.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Preparation of Equipment. Install the chromatographic column and condition overnight at 160 °C (320 °F). In the first operation, Porapak columns must be purged for 1 hour at 230 °C (450 °F).

Do not connect the exit end of the column to the detector while conditioning. Hydrogen and air to the detector must be turned off while the column is disconnected.

11.2 Flow Rate Adjustments. Adjust flow rates as follows:

11.2.1. Nitrogen Carrier Gas. Set regulator on cylinder to read 50 psig. Set regulator on chromatograph to produce a flow rate of 30.0 cc/min. Accurately measure the flow rate at the exit end of the column using the soap film flowmeter and a stopwatch, with the oven and column at the analysis temperature. After the instrument program advances to the "B" (backflush) mode, adjust the nitrogen pressure regulator to exactly balance the nitrogen flow rate at the detector as was obtained in the "A" mode.

11.2.2. Vial Prepressurizer Nitrogen.

11.2.2.1 After the nitrogen carrier is set, solve the following equation and adjust the pressure on the vial prepressurizer accordingly.

$$P = \frac{T_1}{T_2} \left[P_1 - \frac{P_{w1} - P_{w2}}{7.50} \right] - 10kPa \quad \text{Eq. 107-1}$$

Where:

T_1 = Ambient temperature, °K (°R).

T_2 = Conditioning bath temperature, °K (°R).

P_1 = Gas chromatograph absolute dosing pressure (analysis mode), k Pa.

P_{w1} = Water vapor pressure 525.8 mm Hg @ 90 °C.

P_{w2} = Water vapor pressure 19.8 mm Hg @ 22 °C.

7.50 = mm Hg per k Pa.

10 kPa = Factor to adjust the prepressurized pressure to slightly less than the dosing pressure.

11.2.2.2 Because of gauge errors, the apparatus may over-pressurize the vial. If the vial pressure is at or higher than the dosing pressure, an audible double injection will occur. If the vial pressure is too low, errors will occur on resin samples because of inadequate time for head-space gas equilibrium. This condition can be avoided by running several standard gas samples at various pressures around the calculated pressure, and then selecting the highest pressure that does not produce a double injection. All samples and standards must be pressurized for 60 seconds using the vial prepressurizer. The vial is then placed into the 90 °C conditioning bath and tested for leakage by placing a drop of water on the septum at the needle hole. A clean, burr-free needle is mandatory.

11.2.3. Burner Air Supply. Set regulator on cylinder to read 50 psig. Set regulator on chromatograph to supply air to burner at a rate between 250 and 300 cc/min. Check with bubble flowmeter.

11.2.4. Hydrogen Supply. Set regulator on cylinder to read 30 psig. Set regulator on chromatograph to supply approximately 35 ± 5 cc/min. Optimize hydrogen flow to yield the most sensitive detector response without extinguishing the flame. Check flow with bubble meter and record this flow.

11.3 Temperature Adjustments. Set temperatures as follows:

11.3.1. Oven (chromatograph column), 140 °C (280 °F).

11.3.2. Dosing Line, 150 °C (300 °F).

11.3.3. Injection Block, 170 °C (340 °F).

11.3.4. Sample Chamber, Water Temperature, 90 °C ± 1.0 °C (194 °F ± 1.8 °F).

11.4 Ignition of Flame Ionization Detector. Ignite the detector according to the manufacturer's instructions.

11.5 Amplifier Balance. Balance the amplifier according to the manufacturer's instructions.

11.6 Programming the Chromatograph. Program the chromatograph as follows:

11.6.1. I—Dosing or Injection Time. The normal setting is 2 seconds.

11.6.2. A—Analysis Time. The normal setting is approximately 70 percent of the VCM retention time. When this timer terminates, the programmer initiates backflushing of the first column.

11.6.3. B—Backflushing Time. The normal setting is double the analysis time.

11.6.4. W—Stabilization Time. The normal setting is 0.5 min to 1.0 min.

11.6.5. X—Number of Analyses Per Sample. The normal setting is one.

11.7. Sample Treatment. All samples must be recovered and analyzed within 24 hours after collection.

11.7.1 Resin Samples. The weight of the resin used must be between 0.1 and 4.5 grams. An exact weight must be obtained (within ± 1 percent) for each sample. In the case of suspension resins, a volumetric cup can be prepared for holding the required amount of sample. When the cup is used, open the sample bottle, and add the cup volume of resin to the tared sample vial (tared, including septum and aluminum cap). Obtain the exact sample weight, add 100 ml or about two equal drops of water, and immediately seal the vial. Report this value on the data sheet; it is required for calculation of RVCm. In the case of dispersion resins, the cup cannot be used. Weigh the sample in an aluminum dish, transfer the sample to the tared vial, and accurately weigh it in the vial. After prepressurization of the samples,

condition them for a minimum of 1 hour in the 90 °C (190 °F) bath. Do not exceed 5 hours. Prepressurization is not required if the sample weight, as analyzed, does not exceed 0.2 gram. It is also not required if solution of the prepressurization equation yields an absolute prepressurization value that is within 30 percent of the atmospheric pressure.

Note: Some aluminum vial caps have a center section that must be removed prior to placing into sample tray. If the cap is not removed, the injection needle will be damaged.

11.7.2 Suspension Resin Slurry and Wet Cake Samples. Decant the water from a wet cake sample, and turn the sample bottle upside down onto a paper towel. Wait for the water to drain, place approximately 0.2 to 4.0 grams of the wet cake sample in a tared vial (tared, including septum and aluminum cap) and seal immediately. Then determine the sample weight (1 percent). All samples weighing over 0.2 gram, must be prepressurized prior to conditioning for 1 hour at 90 °C (190 °F), except as noted in Section 11.7.1. A sample of wet cake is used to determine total solids (TS). This is required for calculating the RVCM.

11.7.3 Dispersion Resin Slurry and Geon Latex Samples. The materials should not be filtered. Sample must be thoroughly mixed. Using a tared vial (tared, including septum and aluminum cap) add approximately eight drops (0.25 to 0.35 g) of slurry or latex using a medicine dropper. This should be done immediately after mixing. Seal the vial as soon as possible. Determine sample weight (1 percent). Condition the vial for 1 hour at 90 °C (190 °F) in the analyzer bath. Determine the TS on the slurry sample (Section 11.10).

11.7.4 In-process Wastewater Samples. Using a tared vial (tared, including septum and aluminum cap) quickly add approximately 1 cc of water using a medicine dropper. Seal the vial as soon as possible. Determine sample weight (1 percent). Condition the vial for 1 hour at 90 °C (190 °F) in the analyzer bath.

11.8 Preparation of Sample Turntable.

11.8.1 Before placing any sample into turntable, be certain that the center section of the aluminum cap has been removed. The numbered sample vials should be placed in the corresponding numbered positions in the turntable. Insert samples in the following order:

11.8.1.1 Positions 1 and 2. Old 2000-ppm standards for conditioning. These are necessary only after the analyzer has not been used for 24 hours or longer.

11.8.1.2 Position 3. 50-ppm standard, freshly prepared.

11.8.1.3 Position 4. 500-ppm standard, freshly prepared.

11.8.1.4 Position 5. 2000-ppm standard, freshly prepared.

11.8.1.5 Position 6. 4000-ppm standard, freshly prepared.

11.8.1.6 Position 7. Sample No. 7 (This is the first sample of the day, but is given as 7 to be consistent with the turntable and the integrator printout.)

11.8.2 After all samples have been positioned, insert the second set of 50-, 500-, 2000-, and 4000-ppm standards. Samples, including standards, must be conditioned in the bath of 90 °C (190 °F) for a minimum of one hour and a maximum of five hours.

11.9 Start Chromatograph Program. When all samples, including standards, have been conditioned at 90 °C (190 °F) for at least one hour, start the analysis program according to the manufacturer's instructions. These instructions must be carefully followed when starting and stopping a program to prevent damage to the dosing assembly.

11.10 Determination of Total Solids. For wet cake, slurry, resin solution, and PVC latex samples, determine TS for each sample by accurately weighing approximately 3 to 4 grams of sample in an aluminum pan before and after placing in a draft oven (105 to 110 °C (221 to 230 °F)). Samples must be dried to constant weight. After first weighing,

return the pan to the oven for a short period of time, and then reweigh to verify complete dryness. The TS are then calculated as the final sample weight divided by initial sample weight.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

12.1 Nomenclature.

A_s = Chromatogram area counts of vinyl chloride for the sample, area counts.

A_s = Chromatogram area counts of vinyl chloride for the sample.

C_c = Concentration of vinyl chloride in the standard sample, ppm.

K_p = Henry's Law Constant for VCM in PVC 90 °C, 6.52×10^{-6} g/g/mm Hg.

K_w = Henry's Law Constant for VCM in water 90 °C, 7×10^{-7} g/g/mm Hg.

M_v = Molecular weight of VCM, 62.5 g/mole.

m = Sample weight, g.

P_a = Ambient atmospheric pressure, mm Hg.

R = Gas constant, (62360³ ml) (mm Hg)/(mole)(°K).

R_i = Response factor in area counts per ppm VCM.

R_s = Response factor, area counts/ppm.

T_i = Ambient laboratory temperature, °K.

TS = Total solids expressed as a decimal fraction.

T_2 = Equilibrium temperature, °K.

V_g = Volume of vapor phase, ml.

$$= V_v - \frac{m(TS)}{1.36} - \frac{m(1-TS)}{0.9653}$$

V_v = Vial volume, ³ ml.

1.36 = Density of PVC at 90 °C, g/³ ml.

0.9653 = Density of water at 90 °C, g/³ ml.

12.2 Response Factor. If the calibration curve described in Section 10.3 passes through zero, an average response factor, R_i , may be used to facilitate computation of vinyl chloride sample concentrations.

12.2.1 To compute R_i , first compute a response factor, R_s , for each sample as follows:

$$R_i = \frac{A_i}{C_i} \quad \text{Eq. 107-2}$$

12.2.2 Sum the individual response factors, and calculate R_f . If the calibration curve does not pass through zero, use the calibration curve to determine each sample concentration.

12.3 Residual Vinyl Chloride Monomer Concentration, (C_{rvc}) or Vinyl Chloride Monomer Concentration. Calculate C_{rvc} in ppm or mg/kg as follows:

$$C_{rvc} = \frac{A_s P_s}{R_f T_1} \left[\frac{M_v V_s}{R_m} + K_p (TS) T_2 K_w (1 - TS) T_2 \right] \quad \text{Eq. 107-3}$$

Note: Results calculated using these equations represent concentration based on the total sample. To obtain results based on dry PVC content, divide by TS.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Range and Sensitivity. The lower limit of detection of vinyl chloride will vary according to the sampling and chromatographic system. The system should be capable of producing a measurement for a 50-ppm vinyl chloride standard that is at least 10 times the standard deviation of the system background noise level.

13.2 An interlaboratory comparison between seven laboratories of three resin samples, each split into three parts, yielded a standard deviation of 2.63 percent for a sample with a mean of 2.09 ppm, 4.16 percent for a sample with a mean of 1.66 ppm, and 5.29 percent for a sample with a mean of 62.66 ppm.

14.0 Pollution Prevention[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management[Reserved]

16.0 References

1. B.F. Goodrich, Residual Vinyl Chloride Monomer Content of Polyvinyl Chloride Resins, Latex, Wet Cake, Slurry and Water Samples. B.F. Goodrich Chemical Group Standard Test Procedure No. 1005-E. B.F. Goodrich Technical Center, Avon Lake, Ohio. October 8, 1979.
2. Berens, A.R. The Diffusion of Vinyl Chloride in Polyvinyl Chloride. ACS-Division of Polymer Chemistry, Polymer Preprints 15 (2):197. 1974.
3. Berens, A.R. The Diffusion of Vinyl Chloride in Polyvinyl Chloride. ACS-Division of Polymer Chemistry, Polymer Preprints 15 (2):203. 1974.
4. Berens, A.R., et. al. Analysis for Vinyl Chloride in PVC Powders by Head-Space Gas Chromatography. Journal of Applied Polymer Science. 19:3169–3172. 1975.
5. Mansfield, R.A. The Evaluation of Henry's Law Constant (K_p) and Water Enhancement in the Perkin-Elmer Multifract F-40 Gas Chromatograph. B.F. Goodrich. Avon Lake, Ohio. February 10, 1978.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data[Reserved]

Method 107A—Determination of Vinyl Chloride Content of Solvents, Resin-Solvent Solution, Polyvinyl Chloride Resin, Resin Slurry, Wet Resin, and Latex Samples

Introduction

Performance of this method should not be attempted by persons unfamiliar with the operation of a gas chromatograph (GC) or by those who are unfamiliar with source sampling because knowledge beyond the scope of this presentation is required. Care must be exercised to prevent exposure of sampling personnel to vinyl chloride, a carcinogen.

1. Applicability and Principle

1.1 Applicability. This is an alternative method and applies to the measurement of the vinyl chloride content of solvents, resin solvent solutions, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resin, wet cake slurries, latex, and fabricated resin samples. This method is not acceptable where methods from Section 304(h) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977) are required.

1.2 Principle. The basis for this method lies in the direct injection of a liquid sample into a chromatograph and the subsequent evaporation of all volatile material into the carrier gas stream of the chromatograph, thus permitting analysis of all volatile material including vinyl chloride.

2. Range and Sensitivity

The lower limit of detection of vinyl chloride in dry PVC resin is 0.2 ppm. For resin solutions, latexes, and wet resin, this limit rises inversely as the nonvolatile (resin) content decreases.

With proper calibration, the upper limit may be extended as needed.

3. Interferences

The chromatograph columns and the corresponding operating parameters herein described normally provide an adequate resolution of vinyl chloride. In cases where resolution interferences are encountered, the chromatograph operator shall select the column and operating parameters best suited to his particular analysis problem, subject to the approval of the Administrator. Approval is automatic, provided that the tester produces confirming data through an adequate supplemental analytical technique, such as analysis with a different column or GC/mass spectroscopy, and has the data available for review by the Administrator.

4. Precision and Reproducibility

A standard sample of latex containing 181.8 ppm vinyl chloride analyzed 10 times by the alternative method showed a standard deviation of 7.5 percent and a mean error of 0.21 percent.

A sample of vinyl chloride copolymer resin solution was analyzed 10 times by the alternative method and showed a standard deviation of 6.6 percent at a level of 35 ppm.

5. Safety

Do not release vinyl chloride to the laboratory atmosphere during preparation of standards. Venting or purging with vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) air mixtures must be held to minimum. When purging is required, the vapor must be routed to outside air. Vinyl chloride, even at low-ppm levels, must never be vented inside the laboratory.

6. Apparatus

6.1 Sampling. The following equipment is required:

6.1.1 Glass Bottles. 16-oz wide mouth wide polyethylene-lined, screw-on tops.

6.1.2 Adhesive Tape. To prevent loosening of bottle tops.

6.2 Sample Recovery. The following equipment is required:

6.2.1 Glass Vials. 20-ml capacity with polycone screw caps.

6.2.2 Analytical Balance. Capable of weighing to ± 0.01 gram.

6.2.3 Syringe. 50-microliter size, with removable needle.

6.2.4 Fritted Glass Sparger. Fine porosity.

6.2.5 Aluminum Weighing Dishes.

6.2.6 Sample Roller or Shaker. To help dissolve sample.

6.3 Analysis. The following equipment is required:

6.3.1 Gas Chromatograph. Hewlett Packard Model 5720A or equivalent.

6.3.2 Chromatograph Column. Stainless steel, 6.1 m by 3.2 mm, packed with 20 percent Tergitol E-35 on Chromosorb W AW 60/80 mesh. The analyst may use other columns provided that the precision and accuracy of the analysis of vinyl chloride standards are not impaired and that he has available for review information confirming that there is adequate resolution of the vinyl chloride peak. (Adequate resolution is defined as an area overlap of not more than 10 percent of the vinyl chloride peak by an interfering peak. Calculation of area overlap is explained in Appendix C, Procedure 1: "Determination of Adequate Chromatographic Peak Resolution.")

6.3.3 Valco Instrument Six-Port Rotary Valve. For column back flush.

6.3.4 Septa. For chromatograph injection port.

6.3.5 Injection Port Liners. For chromatograph used.

6.3.6 Regulators. For required gas cylinders.

6.3.7 Soap Film Flowmeter. Hewlett Packard No. 0101-0113 or equivalent.

6.4 Calibration. The following equipment is required:

6.4.1 Analytical Balance. Capable of weighing to ± 0.0001 g.

6.4.2 Erlenmeyer Flask With Glass Stopper. 125 ml.

6.4.3 Pipets. 0.1, 0.5, 1, 5, 10, and 50 ml.

6.4.4 Volumetric Flasks. 10 and 100 ml.

7. *Reagents*

Use only reagents that are of chromatograph grade.

7.1 Analysis. The following items are required:

7.1.1 Hydrogen Gas. Zero grade.

7.1.2 Nitrogen Gas. Zero grade.

7.1.3 Air. Zero grade.

7.1.4 Tetrahydrofuran (THF). Reagent grade.

Analyze the THF by injecting 10 microliters into the prepared gas chromatograph. Compare the THF chromatogram with that shown in Figure 107A-1. If the chromatogram is comparable to A, the THF should be sparged with pure nitrogen for approximately 2 hours using the fritted glass sparger to attempt to remove the interfering peak. Reanalyze the sparged THF to determine whether the THF is acceptable for use. If the scan is comparable to B, the THF should be acceptable for use in the analysis.

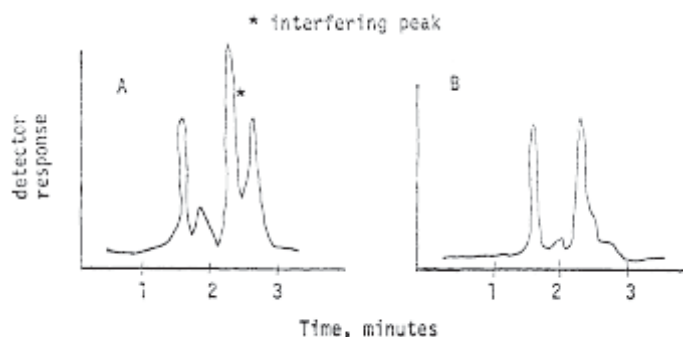


Figure 107A-1

7.1.5 N, N-Dimethylacetamide (DMAC). Spectrographic grade. For use in place of THF.

7.2 Calibration. The following item is required:

7.2.1 Vinyl Chloride 99.9 Percent. Ideal Gas Products lecture bottle, or equivalent. For preparation of standard solutions.

8. Procedure

8.1 Sampling. Allow the liquid or dried resin to flow from a tap on the tank, silo, or pipeline until the tap has been purged. Fill a wide-mouth pint bottle, and immediately tightly cap the bottle. Place an identifying label on each bottle and record the date, time, sample location, and material.

8.2 Sample Treatment. Sample must be run within 24 hours.

8.2.1 Resin Samples. Weigh 9.00 ± 0.01 g of THF or DMAC in a tared 20-ml vial. Add 1.00 ± 0.01 g of resin to the tared vial containing the THF or DMAC. Close the vial tightly with the screw cap, and shake or otherwise agitate the vial until complete solution of the resin is obtained. Shaking may require several minutes to several hours, depending on the nature of the resin.

8.2.2 Suspension Resin Slurry and Wet Resin Sample. Slurry must be filtered using a small Buchner funnel with vacuum to yield a wet resin sample. The filtering process must be continued only as long as a steady stream of water is exiting from the funnel. Excessive filtration time could result in some loss of VCM. The wet resin sample is weighed into a tared 20-ml vial with THF or DMAC as described earlier for resin samples (8.2.1) and treated the same as the resin sample. A sample of the wet resin is used to determine total solids as required for calculating the residual VCM (Section 8.3.4).

8.2.3 Latex and Resin Solvent Solutions. Samples must be thoroughly mixed. Weigh 1.00 ± 0.01 g of the latex or resin-solvent solution into a 20-ml vial containing 9.00 ± 0.01 g of THF or DMAC as for the resin samples (8.2.1). Cap and shake until complete solution is obtained. Determine the total solids of the latex or resin solution sample (Section 8.3.4).

8.2.4 Solvents and Non-viscous Liquid Samples. No preparation of these samples is required. The neat samples are injected directly into the GC.

8.3 Analysis.

8.3.1 Preparation of GC. Install the chromatographic column, and condition overnight at 70 °C. Do not connect the exit end of the column to the detector while conditioning.

8.3.1.1 Flow Rate Adjustments. Adjust the flow rate as follows:

- a. Nitrogen Carrier Gas. Set regulator on cylinder to read 60 psig. Set column flow controller on the chromatograph using the soap film flowmeter to yield a flow rate of 40 cc/min.
- b. Burner Air Supply. Set regulator on the cylinder at 40 psig. Set regulator on the chromatograph to supply air to the burner to yield a flow rate of 250 to 300 cc/min using the flowmeter.
- c. Hydrogen. Set regulator on cylinder to read 60 psig. Set regulator on the chromatograph to supply 30 to 40 cc/min using the flowmeter. Optimize hydrogen flow to yield the most sensitive detector response without extinguishing the flame. Check flow with flowmeter and record this flow.
- d. Nitrogen Back Flush Gas. Set regulator on the chromatograph using the soap film flowmeter to yield a flow rate of 40 cc/min.

8.3.1.2 Temperature Adjustments. Set temperature as follows:

- a. Oven (chromatographic column) at 70 °C.
- b. Injection Port at 100 °C.
- c. Detector at 300 °C.

8.3.1.3 Ignition of Flame Ionization Detector. Ignite the detector according to the manufacturer's instructions. Allow system to stabilize approximately 1 hour.

8.3.1.4 Recorder. Set pen at zero and start chart drive.

8.3.1.5 Attenuation. Set attenuation to yield desired peak height depending on sample VCM content.

8.3.2 Chromatographic Analyses.

- a. Sample Injection. Remove needle from 50-microliter syringe. Open sample vial and draw 50-microliters of THF or DMAC sample recovery solution into the syringe. Recap sample vial. Attach needle to the syringe and while holding the syringe vertically (needle uppermost), eject 40 microliters into an absorbent tissue. Wipe needle with tissue. Now inject 10 microliters into chromatograph system. Repeat the injection until two consecutive values for the height of the vinyl chloride peak do not vary more than 5 percent. Use the average value for these two peak heights to compute the sample concentration.
- b. Back Flush. After 4 minutes has elapsed after sample injection, actuate the back flush valve to purge the first 4 feet of the chromatographic column of solvent and other high boilers.
- c. Sample Data. Record on the chromatograph strip chart the data from the sample label.
- d. Elution Time. Vinyl chloride elutes at 2.8 minutes. Acetaldehyde elutes at 3.7 minutes. Analysis is considered complete when chart pen becomes stable. After 5 minutes, reset back flush valve and inject next sample.

8.3.3 Chromatograph Servicing.

- a. Septum. Replace after five sample injections.

b. Sample Port Liner. Replace the sample port liner with a clean spare after five sample injections.

c. Chromatograph Shutdown. If the chromatograph has been shut down overnight, rerun one or more samples from the preceding day to test stability and precision prior to starting on the current day's work.

8.3.4 Determination of Total Solids (TS). For wet resin, resin solution, and PVC latex samples, determine the TS for each sample by accurately weighing approximately 3 to 5 grams of sample into a tared aluminum pan. The initial procedure is as follows:

a. Where water is the major volatile component: Tare the weighing dish, and add 3 to 5 grams of sample to the dish. Weigh to the nearest milligram.

b. Where volatile solvent is the major volatile component: Transfer a portion of the sample to a 20-ml screw cap vial and cap immediately. Weigh the vial to the nearest milligram. Uncap the vial and transfer a 3- to 5-gram portion of the sample to a tared aluminum weighing dish. Recap the vial and reweigh to the nearest milligram. The vial weight loss is the sample weight.

To continue, place the weighing pan in a 130 °C oven for 1 hour. Remove the dish and allow to cool to room temperature in a desiccator. Weigh the pan to the nearest 0.1 mg. Total solids is the weight of material in the aluminum pan after heating divided by the net weight of sample added to the pan originally times 100.

9. Calibration of the Chromatograph

9.1 Preparation of Standards. Prepare a 1 percent by weight (approximate) solution of vinyl chloride in THF or DMAC by bubbling vinyl chloride gas from a cylinder into a tared 125-ml glass-stoppered flask containing THF or DMAC. The weight of vinyl chloride to be added should be calculated prior to this operation, i.e., 1 percent of the weight of THF or DMAC contained in the tared flask. This must be carried out in a laboratory hood. Adjust the vinyl chloride flow from the cylinder so that the vinyl chloride dissolves essentially completely in the THF or DMAC and is not blown to the atmosphere. Take particular care not to volatilize any of the solution. Stopper the flask and swirl the solution to effect complete mixing. Weigh the stoppered flask to nearest 0.1 mg to determine the exact amount of vinyl chloride added.

Pipet 10 ml of the approximately 1 percent solution into a 100-ml glass-stoppered volumetric flask, and add THF or DMAC to fill to the mark. Cap the flask and invert 10 to 20 times. This solution contains approximately 1,000 ppm by weight of vinyl chloride (note the exact concentration).

Pipet 50-, 10-, 5-, 1-, 0.5-, and 0.1-ml aliquots of the approximately 1,000 ppm solution into 10 ml glass stoppered volumetric flasks. Dilute to the mark with THF or DMAC, cap the flasks and invert each 10 to 20 times. These solutions contain approximately 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, and 1 ppm vinyl chloride. Note the exact concentration of each one. These standards are to be kept under refrigeration in stoppered bottles, and must be renewed every 3 months.

9.2 Preparation of Chromatograph Calibration Curve.

Obtain the GC for each of the six final solutions prepared in Section 9.1 by using the procedure in Section 8.3.2. Prepare a chart plotting peak height obtained from the chromatogram of each solution versus the known concentration. Draw a straight line through the points derived by the least squares method.

10. Calculations

10.1 Response Factor. From the calibration curve described in Section 9.2, select the value of C_c that corresponds to H_c for each sample. Compute the response factor, R_f , for each sample as follows:

$$R_f = \frac{C_c}{H_c} \quad \text{Eq. 107A-1}$$

where:

R_f=Chromatograph response factor, ppm/mm.

C_c=Concentration of vinyl chloride in the standard sample, ppm.

H_c=Peak height of the standard sample, mm.

10.2 Residual vinyl chloride monomer concentration (C_{rvc}) or vinyl chloride monomer concentration in resin:

$$C_{rvc} = 10H_s R_f \quad \text{Eq. 107A-2}$$

Where:

C_{rvc}=Concentration of residual vinyl chloride monomer, ppm.

H_s=Peak height of sample, mm.

R_f=Chromatograph response factor.

10.3 Samples containing volatile material, i.e., resin solutions, wet resin, and latexes:

$$C_{rvc} = \frac{H_s R_f (1,000)}{TS} \quad \text{Eq. 107A-3}$$

where:

TS=Total solids in the sample, weight fraction.

10.4 Samples of solvents and in process wastewater:

$$C_{rvc} = \frac{H_s R_f}{0.888} \quad \text{Eq. 107A-4}$$

Where:

0.888=Specific gravity of THF.

11. Bibliography

1. Communication from R. N. Wheeler, Jr.; Union Carbide Corporation. Part 61 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants appendix B, Method 107—Alternate Method, September 19, 1977.

Method 108—Determination of Particulate and Gaseous Arsenic Emissions

Note: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 2, Method 3, Method 5, and Method 12.

1.0 Scope and Application.

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Arsenic compounds as arsenic (As)	7440–38–2	Lower limit 10 µg/ml or less.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of inorganic As emissions from stationary sources as specified in an applicable subpart of the regulations.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

Particulate and gaseous As emissions are withdrawn isokinetically from the source and are collected on a glass mat filter and in water. The collected arsenic is then analyzed by means of atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS).

3.0 Definitions.[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

Analysis for As by flame AAS is sensitive to the chemical composition and to the physical properties (e.g., viscosity, pH) of the sample. The analytical procedure includes a check for matrix effects (Section 11.5).

5.0 Safety

5.1 This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures that prevent chemical splashes are recommended. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly corrosive liquid with toxic vapors. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂). Very harmful to eyes. 30% H₂O₂ can burn skin, nose, and lungs.

5.2.3 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors are highly toxic and can cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

5.2.4 Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH). Causes severe damage to eyes and skin. Inhalation causes irritation to nose, throat, and lungs. Reacts exothermically with small amounts of water.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. A schematic of the sampling train used in performing this method is shown in Figure 108–1; it is similar to the Method 5 sampling train of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. The following items are required for sample collection:

6.1.1 Probe Nozzle, Probe Liner, Pitot Tube, Differential Pressure Gauge, Filter Holder, Filter Heating System, Temperature Sensor, Metering System, Barometer, and Gas Density Determination Equipment. Same as Method 5, Sections 6.1.1.1 to 6.1.1.7, 6.1.1.9, 6.1.2, and 6.1.3, respectively.

6.1.2 Impingers. Four impingers connected in series with leak-free ground-glass fittings or any similar leak-free noncontaminating fittings. For the first, third, and fourth impingers, use the Greenburg-Smith design, modified by replacing the tip with a 1.3-cm ID (0.5-in.) glass tube extending to about 1.3 cm (0.5 in.) from the bottom of the flask. For the second impinger, use the Greenburg-Smith design with the standard tip. Modifications (e.g., flexible connections between the impingers, materials other than glass, or flexible vacuum lines to connect the filter holder to the condenser) are subject to the approval of the Administrator.

6.1.3 Temperature Sensor. Place a temperature sensor, capable of measuring temperature to within 1 °C (2 °F), at the outlet of the fourth impinger for monitoring purposes.

6.2 Sample Recovery. The following items are required for sample recovery:

6.2.1 Probe-Liner and Probe-Nozzle Brushes, Petri Dishes, Graduated Cylinder and/or Balance, Plastic Storage Containers, and Funnel and Rubber Policeman. Same as Method 5, Sections 6.2.1 and 6.2.4 to 6.2.8, respectively.

6.2.2 Wash Bottles. Polyethylene (2).

6.2.3 Sample Storage Containers. Chemically resistant, polyethylene or polypropylene for glassware washes, 500- or 1000-ml.

6.3 Analysis. The following items are required for analysis:

6.3.1 Spectrophotometer. Equipped with an electrodeless discharge lamp and a background corrector to measure absorbance at 193.7 nanometers (nm). For measuring samples having less than 10 µg As/ml, use a vapor generator accessory or a graphite furnace.

6.3.2 Recorder. To match the output of the spectrophotometer.

6.3.3 Beakers. 150 ml.

6.3.4 Volumetric Flasks. Glass 50-, 100-, 200-, 500-, and 1000-ml; and polypropylene, 50-ml.

6.3.5 Balance. To measure within 0.5 g.

6.3.6 Volumetric Pipets. 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 8-, and 10-ml.

6.3.7 Oven.

6.3.8 Hot Plate.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 The following reagents are required for sample collection:

7.1.1 Filters. Same as Method 5, Section 7.1.1, except that the filters need not be unreactive to SO₂.

7.1.2 Silica Gel, Crushed Ice, and Stopcock Grease. Same as Method 5, Sections 7.1.2, 7.1.4, and 7.1.5, respectively.

7.1.3 Water. Deionized distilled to meet ASTM D 1193–77 or 91 (incorporated by reference-see §61.18), Type 3. When high concentrations of organic matter are not expected to be present, the KMnO_4 test for oxidizable organic matter may be omitted.

7.2 Sample Recovery.

7.2.1 0.1 N NaOH. Dissolve 4.00 g of NaOH in about 500 ml of water in a 1-liter volumetric flask. Then, dilute to exactly 1.0 liter with water.

7.3 Analysis. The following reagents and standards are required for analysis:

7.3.1 Water. Same as Section 7.1.3.

7.3.2 Sodium Hydroxide, 0.1 N. Same as in Section 7.2.1.

7.3.3 Sodium Borohydride (NaBH_4), 5 Percent Weight by Volume (W/V). Dissolve 50.0 g of NaBH_4 in about 500 ml of 0.1 N NaOH in a 1-liter volumetric flask. Then, dilute to exactly 1.0 liter with 0.1 N NaOH.

7.3.4 Hydrochloric Acid, Concentrated.

7.3.5 Potassium Iodide (KI), 30 Percent (W/V). Dissolve 300 g of KI in 500 ml of water in a 1 liter volumetric flask. Then, dilute to exactly 1.0 liter with water.

7.3.6 Nitric Acid, Concentrated.

7.3.7 Nitric Acid, 0.8 N. Dilute 52 ml of concentrated HNO_3 to exactly 1.0 liter with water.

7.3.8 Nitric Acid, 50 Percent by Volume (V/V). Add 50 ml concentrated HNO_3 to 50 ml water.

7.3.9 Stock Arsenic Standard, 1 mg As/ml. Dissolve 1.3203 g of primary standard grade As_2O_3 in 20 ml of 0.1 N NaOH in a 150 ml beaker. Slowly add 30 ml of concentrated HNO_3 . Heat the resulting solution and evaporate just to dryness. Transfer the residue quantitatively to a 1-liter volumetric flask, and dilute to 1.0 liter with water.

7.3.10 Arsenic Working Solution, 1.0 μg As/ml. Pipet exactly 1.0 ml of stock arsenic standard into an acid-cleaned, appropriately labeled 1-liter volumetric flask containing about 500 ml of water and 5 ml of concentrated HNO_3 . Dilute to exactly 1.0 liter with water.

7.3.11 Air. Suitable quality for AAS analysis.

7.3.12 Acetylene. Suitable quality for AAS analysis.

7.3.13 Nickel Nitrate, 5 Percent Ni (W/V). Dissolve 24.780 g of nickel nitrate hexahydrate $[\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}]$ in water in a 100-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to 100 ml with water.

7.3.14 Nickel Nitrate, 1 Percent Ni (W/V). Pipet 20 ml of 5 percent nickel nitrate solution into a 100-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to exactly 100 ml with water.

7.3.15 Hydrogen Peroxide, 3 Percent by Volume. Pipet 50 ml of 30 percent H_2O_2 into a 500-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to exactly 500 ml with water.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

8.1 Pretest Preparation. Follow the general procedure given in Method 5, Section 8.1, except the filter need not be weighed, and the 200 ml of 0.1N NaOH and Container 4 should be tared to within 0.5 g.

8.2 Preliminary Determinations. Follow the general procedure given in Method 5, Section 8.2, except select the nozzle size to maintain isokinetic sampling rates below 28 liters/min (1.0 cfm).

8.3 Preparation of Sampling Train. Follow the general procedure given in Method 5, Section 8.3.

8.4 Leak-Check Procedures. Same as Method 5, Section 8.4.

8.5 Sampling Train Operation. Follow the general procedure given in Method 5, Section 8.5, except maintain isokinetic sampling flow rates below 28 liters/min (1.0 cfm). For each run, record the data required on a data sheet similar to the one shown in Figure 108–2.

8.6 Calculation of Percent Isokinetic. Same as Method 5, Section 8.6.

8.7 Sample Recovery. Same as Method 5, Section 8.7, except that 0.1 N NaOH is used as the cleanup solvent instead of acetone and that the impinger water is treated as follows:

8.7.1 Container Number 4 (Impinger Water). Clean each of the first three impingers and connecting glassware in the following manner:

8.7.1.1 Wipe the impinger ball joints free of silicone grease, and cap the joints.

8.7.1.2 Rotate and agitate each of the first two impingers, using the impinger contents as a rinse solution.

8.7.1.3 Transfer the liquid from the first three impingers to Container Number 4. Remove the outlet ball-joint cap, and drain the contents through this opening. Do not separate the impinger parts (inner and outer tubes) while transferring their contents to the container.

8.7.1.4 Weigh the contents of Container No. 4 to within 0.5 g. Record in the log the weight of liquid along with a notation of any color or film observed in the impinger catch. The weight of liquid is needed along with the silica gel data to calculate the stack gas moisture content.

Note: Measure and record the total amount of 0.1 N NaOH used for rinsing under Sections 8.7.1.5 and 8.7.1.6.

8.7.1.5 Pour approximately 30 ml of 0.1 NaOH into each of the first two impingers, and agitate the impingers. Drain the 0.1 N NaOH through the outlet arm of each impinger into Container Number 4. Repeat this operation a second time; inspect the impingers for any abnormal conditions.

8.7.1.6 Wipe the ball joints of the glassware connecting the impingers and the back half of the filter holder free of silicone grease, and rinse each piece of glassware twice with 0.1 N NaOH; transfer this rinse into Container Number 4. (DO NOT RINSE or brush the glass-fritted filter support.) Mark the height of the fluid level to determine whether leakage occurs during transport. Label the container to identify clearly its contents.

8.8 Blanks.

8.8.1 Sodium Hydroxide. Save a portion of the 0.1 N NaOH used for cleanup as a blank. Take 200 ml of this solution directly from the wash bottle being used and place it in a plastic sample container labeled "NaOH blank."

8.8.2 Water. Save a sample of the water, and place it in a container labeled "H₂O blank."

8.8.3 Filter. Save two filters from each lot of filters used in sampling. Place these filters in a container labeled "filter blank."

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 Miscellaneous Quality Control Measures.

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
8.4, 10.1	Sampling equipment leak-checks and calibration	Ensures accuracy and precision of sampling measurements.
10.4	Spectrophotometer calibration	Ensures linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards.
11.5	Check for matrix effects	Eliminates matrix effects.

9.2 Volume Metering System Checks. Same as Method 5, Section 9.2.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Note: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Sampling Equipment. Same as Method 5, Section 10.0.

10.2 Preparation of Standard Solutions.

10.2.1 For the high level procedure, pipet 1, 3, 5, 8, and 10 ml of the 1.0 mg As/ml stock solution into separate 100 ml volumetric flasks, each containing 5 ml of concentrated HNO₃. Dilute to the mark with water.

10.2.2 For the low level vapor generator procedure, pipet 1, 2, 3, and 5 ml of 1.0 µg As/ml standard solution into separate reaction tubes. Dilute to the mark with water.

10.2.3 For the low level graphite furnace procedure, pipet 1, 5, 10 and 15 ml of 1.0 µg As/ml standard solution into separate flasks along with 2 ml of the 5 percent nickel nitrate solution and 10 ml of the 3 percent H₂O₂ solution. Dilute to the mark with water.

10.3 Calibration Curve. Analyze a 0.8 N HNO₃ blank and each standard solution according to the procedures outlined in section 11.4.1. Repeat this procedure on each standard solution until two consecutive peaks agree within 3 percent of their average value. Subtract the average peak height (or peak area) of the blank—which must be less than 2 percent of recorder full scale—from the averaged peak height of each standard solution. If the blank absorbance is greater than 2 percent of full-scale, the probable cause is As contamination of a reagent or carry-over of As from a previous sample. Prepare the calibration curve by plotting the corrected peak height of each standard solution versus the corresponding final total As weight in the solution.

10.4 Spectrophotometer Calibration Quality Control. Calculate the least squares slope of the calibration curve. The line must pass through the origin or through a point no further from the origin than ±2 percent of the recorder full scale. Multiply the corrected peak height by the reciprocal of the least squares slope to determine the distance each calibration point lies from the theoretical calibration line. The difference between the calculated concentration values and the actual concentrations (e.g., 1, 3, 5, 8, and 10 mg As for the high-level procedure) must be less than 7 percent for all standards.

Note: For instruments equipped with direct concentration readout devices, preparation of a standard curve will not be necessary. In all cases, follow calibration and operational procedures in the manufacturers' instruction manual.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Sample Loss Check. Prior to analysis, check the liquid level in Containers Number 2 and Number 4. Note on the analytical data sheet whether leakage occurred during transport. If a noticeable amount of leakage occurred, either void the sample or take steps, subject to the approval of the Administrator, to adjust the final results.

11.2 Sample Preparation.

11.2.1 Container Number 1 (Filter). Place the filter and loose particulate matter in a 150 ml beaker. Also, add the filtered solid material from Container Number 2 (see Section 11.2.2). Add 50 ml of 0.1 N NaOH. Then stir and warm on a hot plate at low heat (do not boil) for about 15 minutes. Add 10 ml of concentrated HNO₃, bring to a boil, then simmer for about 15 minutes. Filter the solution through a glass fiber filter. Wash with hot water, and catch the filtrate in a clean 150 ml beaker. Boil the filtrate, and evaporate to dryness. Cool, add 5 ml of 50 percent HNO₃, and then warm and stir. Allow to cool. Transfer to a 50-ml volumetric flask, dilute to volume with water, and mix well.

11.2.2 Container Number 2 (Probe Wash).

11.2.2.1 Filter (using a glass fiber filter) the contents of Container Number 2 into a 200 ml volumetric flask. Combine the filtered (solid) material with the contents of Container Number 1 (Filter).

11.2.2.2 Dilute the filtrate to exactly 200 ml with water. Then pipet 50 ml into a 150 ml beaker. Add 10 ml of concentrated HNO₃, bring to a boil, and evaporate to dryness. Allow to cool, add 5 ml of 50 percent HNO₃, and then warm and stir. Allow the solution to cool, transfer to a 50-ml volumetric flask, dilute to volume with water, and mix well.

11.2.3 Container Number 4 (Impinger Solution). Transfer the contents of Container Number 4 to a 500 ml volumetric flask, and dilute to exactly 500-ml with water. Pipet 50 ml of the solution into a 150-ml beaker. Add 10 ml of concentrated HNO₃, bring to a boil, and evaporate to dryness. Allow to cool, add 5 ml of 50 percent HNO₃, and then warm and stir. Allow the solution to cool, transfer to a 50-ml volumetric flask, dilute to volume with water, and mix well.

11.2.4 Filter Blank. Cut each filter into strips, and treat each filter individually as directed in Section 11.2.1, beginning with the sentence, "Add 50 ml of 0.1 N NaOH."

11.2.5 Sodium Hydroxide and Water Blanks. Treat separately 50 ml of 0.1 N NaOH and 50 ml water, as directed under Section 11.2.3, beginning with the sentence, "Pipet 50 ml of the solution into a 150-ml beaker."

11.3 Spectrophotometer Preparation. Turn on the power; set the wavelength, slit width, and lamp current. Adjust the background corrector as instructed by the manufacturer's manual for the particular atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Adjust the burner and flame characteristics as necessary.

11.4 Analysis. Calibrate the analytical equipment and develop a calibration curve as outlined in Sections 10.2 through 10.4.

11.4.1 Arsenic Samples. Analyze an appropriately sized aliquot of each diluted sample (from Sections 11.2.1 through 11.2.3) until two consecutive peak heights agree within 3 percent of their average value. If applicable, follow the procedures outlined in Section 11.4.1.1. If the sample concentration falls outside the range of the calibration curve, make an appropriate dilution with 0.8 N HNO₃ so that the final concentration falls within the range of the curve. Using the calibration curve, determine the arsenic concentration in each sample fraction.

Note: Because instruments vary between manufacturers, no detailed operating instructions will be given here. Instead, the instrument manufacturer's detailed operating instructions should be followed.

11.4.1.1 Arsenic Determination at Low Concentration. The lower limit of flame AAS is 10 µg As/ml. If the arsenic concentration of any sample is at a lower level, use the graphite furnace or vapor generator which is available as an accessory component. Flame, graphite furnace, or vapor generators may be used for samples whose concentrations are between 10 and 30 µg/ml. Follow the manufacturer's instructions in the use of such equipment.

11.4.1.1.1 Vapor Generator Procedure. Place a sample containing between 0 and 5 μg of arsenic in the reaction tube, and dilute to 15 ml with water. Since there is some trial and error involved in this procedure, it may be necessary to screen the samples by conventional atomic absorption until an approximate concentration is determined. After determining the approximate concentration, adjust the volume of the sample accordingly. Pipet 15 ml of concentrated HCl into each tube. Add 1 ml of 30 percent KI solution. Place the reaction tube into a 50 °C (120 °F) water bath for 5 minutes. Cool to room temperature. Connect the reaction tube to the vapor generator assembly. When the instrument response has returned to baseline, inject 5.0 ml of 5 percent NaBH_4 , and integrate the resulting spectrophotometer signal over a 30-second time period.

11.4.1.1.2 Graphite Furnace Procedure. Dilute the digested sample so that a 5 ml aliquot contains less than 1.5 μg of arsenic. Pipet 5 ml of this digested solution into a 10-ml volumetric flask. Add 1 ml of the 1 percent nickel nitrate solution, 0.5 ml of 50 percent HNO_3 , and 1 ml of the 3 percent hydrogen peroxide and dilute to 10 ml with water. The sample is now ready for analysis.

11.4.1.2 Run a blank (0.8 N HNO_3) and standard at least after every five samples to check the spectrophotometer calibration. The peak height of the blank must pass through a point no further from the origin than ± 2 percent of the recorder full scale. The difference between the measured concentration of the standard (the product of the corrected average peak height and the reciprocal of the least squares slope) and the actual concentration of the standard must be less than 7 percent, or recalibration of the analyzer is required.

11.4.1.3 Determine the arsenic concentration in the filter blank (i.e., the average of the two blank values from each lot).

11.4.2 Container Number 3 (Silica Gel). This step may be conducted in the field. Weigh the spent silica gel (or silica gel plus impinger) to the nearest 0.5 g; record this weight.

11.5 Check for matrix effects on the arsenic results. Same as Method 12, Section 11.5.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

12.1 Nomenclature

B_{ws} = Water in the gas stream, proportion by volume.

C_a = Concentration of arsenic as read from the standard curve, $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$.

C_s = Arsenic concentration in stack gas, dry basis, converted to standard conditions, g/dsm^3 (gr/dscf).

E_a = Arsenic mass emission rate, g/hr (lb/hr).

F_d = Dilution factor (equals 1 if the sample has not been diluted).

I = Percent of isokinetic sampling.

m_{bi} = Total mass of all four impingers and contents before sampling, g.

m_{fi} = Total mass of all four impingers and contents after sampling, g.

m_n = Total mass of arsenic collected in a specific part of the sampling train, μg .

m_t = Total mass of arsenic collected in the sampling train, μg .

T_m = Absolute average dry gas meter temperature (see Figure 108–2), °K (°R).

V_m = Volume of gas sample as measured by the dry gas meter, dry basis, m^3 (ft^3).

Vm(std)= Volume of gas sample as measured by the dry gas meter, corrected to standard conditions, m³ (ft³).

V_n= Volume of solution in which the arsenic is contained, ml.

Vw(std)= Volume of water vapor collected in the sampling train, corrected to standard conditions, m³ (ft³).

ΔH = Average pressure differential across the orifice meter (see Figure 108–2), mm H₂O (in. H₂O).

12.2 Average Dry Gas Meter Temperatures (T_m) and Average Orifice Pressure Drop (ΔH). See data sheet (Figure 108–2).

12.3 Dry Gas Volume. Using data from this test, calculate Vm(std) according to the procedures outlined in Method 5, Section 12.3.

12.4 Volume of Water Vapor.

$$V_{w(std)} = K_2 (m_{fi} - m_{di}) \quad \text{Eq. 108-1}$$

Where:

K₂= 0.001334 m³ /g for metric units.

= 0.047012 ft³ /g for English units.

12.5 Moisture Content.

$$B_{ws} = \frac{V_{w(std)}}{V_{m(std)} + V_{w(std)}} \quad \text{Eq. 108-2}$$

12.6 Amount of Arsenic Collected.

12.6.1 Calculate the amount of arsenic collected in each part of the sampling train, as follows:

$$m_n = C_a F_d V_n \quad \text{Eq. 108-3}$$

12.6.2 Calculate the total amount of arsenic collected in the sampling train as follows:

$$m_t = m_{(\text{filters})} + m_{(\text{probe})} + m_{(\text{impingers})} - m_{(\text{filter blank})} - m_{(\text{NaOH blank})} - m_{(\text{water blank})} \quad \text{Eq. 108-4}$$

12.7 Calculate the arsenic concentration in the stack gas (dry basis, adjusted to standard conditions) as follows:

$$C_s = K_3 (m_t / V_{m(std)}) \quad \text{Eq. 108-5}$$

Where:

K₃= 10⁻⁶g/μg for metric units

= 1.54×10^{-5} gr/ μ g for English units

12.8 Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate. Calculate the average stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate using data obtained in this method and the equations in Sections 12.2 and 12.3 of Method 2.

12.9 Pollutant Mass Rate. Calculate the arsenic mass emission rate as follows:

$$E_a = C_a Q_{s,d} \quad \text{Eq. 108-6}$$

12.10 Isokinetic Variation. Same as Method 5, Section 12.11.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Sensitivity. The lower limit of flame AAS 10 μ g As/ml. The analytical procedure includes provisions for the use of a graphite furnace or vapor generator for samples with a lower arsenic concentration.

14.0 Pollution Prevention.[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management.[Reserved]

16.0 References.

Same as References 1 through 9 of Method 5, Section 17.0, with the addition of the following:

1. Perkin Elmer Corporation. Analytical Methods for Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. 303-0152. Norwalk, Connecticut. September 1976. pp. 5-6.

2. Standard Specification for Reagent Water. In: Annual Book of American Society for Testing and Materials Standards. Part 31: Water, Atmospheric Analysis. American Society for Testing and Materials. Philadelphia, PA. 1974. pp. 40-42.

3. Stack Sampling Safety Manual (Draft). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standard, Research Triangle Park, NC. September 1978.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

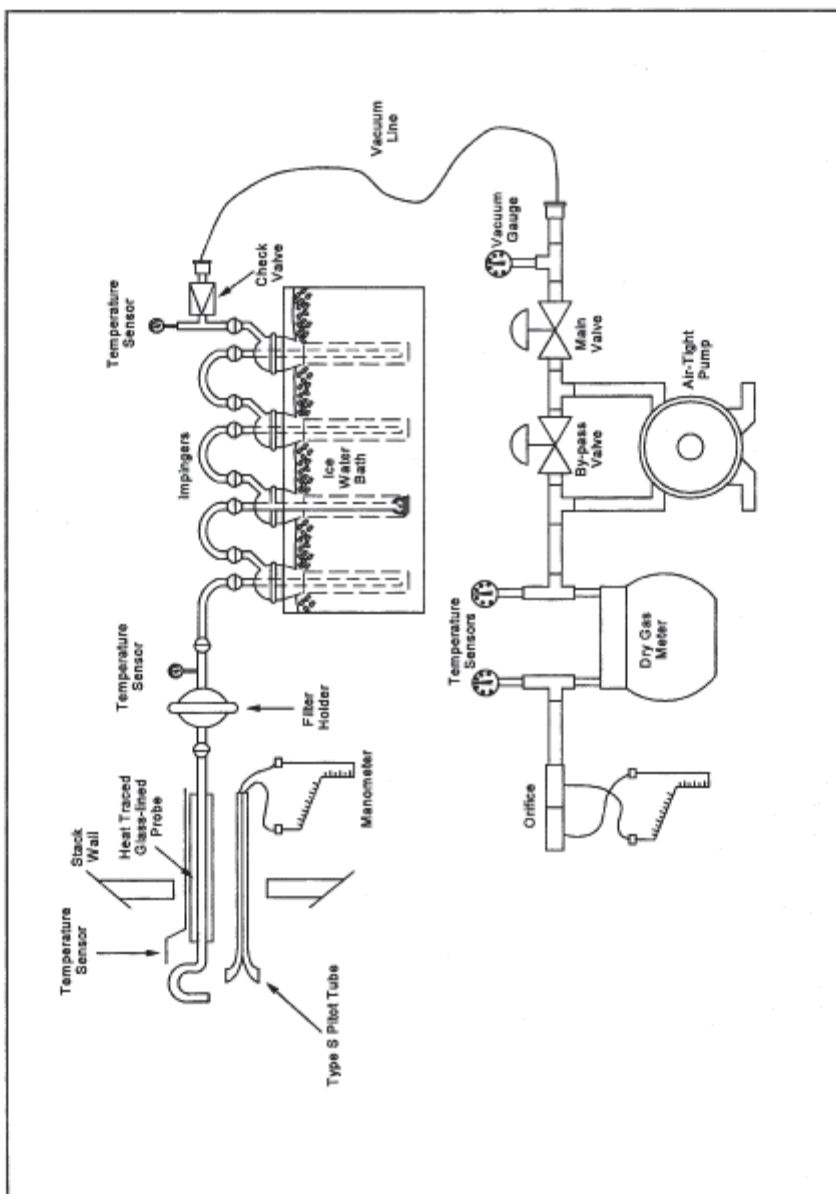


Figure 108-1. Arsenic Sampling Train

[View or download PDF](#)

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Arsenic compounds as arsenic (As)	7440–38–2	□lower limit 10 □g□ml or less.

1.2 Applicability. This method applies to the determination of inorganic As content of process ore and reverberatory matte samples from nonferrous smelters and other sources as specified in an applicable subpart of the regulations.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

Arsenic bound in ore samples is liberated by acid digestion and analyzed by flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS).

3.0 Definitions[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

Analysis for As by flame AAS is sensitive to the chemical composition and to the physical properties (e.g., viscosity, pH) of the sample. The analytical procedure includes a check for matrix effects (section 11.5).

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures that prevent chemical splashes are recommended. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly corrosive liquid with toxic vapors. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Hydrofluoric Acid (HF). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, throat, and lungs. Reaction to exposure may be delayed by 24 hours or more. Provide ventilation to limit exposure.

5.2.3 Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂). Very harmful to eyes. 30% H₂O₂ can burn skin, nose, and lungs.

5.2.4 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors are highly toxic and can cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

5.2.5 Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH). Causes severe damage to eyes and skin. Inhalation causes irritation to nose, throat, and lungs. Reacts exothermically with limited amounts of water.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection and Preparation. The following items are required for sample collection and preparation:

6.1.1 Parr Acid Digestion Bomb. Stainless steel with vapor-tight Teflon cup and cover.

6.1.2 Volumetric Pipets. 2- and 5-ml sizes.

6.1.3 Volumetric Flask. 50-ml polypropylene with screw caps, (one needed per standard).

6.1.4 Funnel. Polyethylene or polypropylene.

6.1.5 Oven. Capable of maintaining a temperature of approximately 105 °C (221 °F).

6.1.6 Analytical Balance. To measure to within 0.1 mg.

6.2 Analysis. The following items are required for analysis:

6.2.1 Spectrophotometer and Recorder. Equipped with an electrodeless discharge lamp and a background corrector to measure absorbance at 193.7 nm. For measuring samples having less than 10 µg As/ml, use a graphite furnace or vapor generator accessory. The recorder shall match the output of the spectrophotometer.

6.2.2 Volumetric Flasks. Class A, 50-ml (one needed per sample and blank), 500-ml, and 1-liter.

6.2.3 Volumetric Pipets. Class A, 1-, 5-, 10-, and 25-ml sizes.

7.0 Reagents and Standards.

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Collection and Preparation. The following reagents are required for sample collection and preparation:

7.1.1 Water. Deionized distilled to meet ASTM D 1193–77 or 91 Type 3 (incorporated by reference—See §61.18). When high concentrations of organic matter are not expected to be present, the KMnO_4 test for oxidizable organic matter may be omitted. Use in all dilutions requiring water.

7.1.2 Nitric Acid Concentrated.

7.1.3 Nitric Acid, 0.5 N. In a 1-liter volumetric flask containing water, add 32 ml of concentrated HNO_3 and dilute to volume with water.

7.1.4 Hydrofluoric Acid, Concentrated.

7.1.5 Potassium Chloride (KCl) Solution, 10 percent weight by volume (W/V). Dissolve 10 g KCl in water, add 3 ml concentrated HNO_3 , and dilute to 100 ml.

7.1.6 Filter. Teflon filters, 3-micron porosity, 47-mm size. (Available from Millipore Co., type FS, Catalog Number FSLW04700.)

7.1.7 Sodium Borohydride (NaBH_4), 5 Percent (W/V). Dissolve 50.0 g of NaBH_4 in about 500 ml of 0.1 N NaOH in a 1-liter volumetric flask. Then, dilute to exactly 1.0 liter with 0.1 N NaOH.

7.1.8 Nickel Nitrate, 5 Percent Ni (W/V). Dissolve 24.780 g of nickel nitrate hexahydrate $[\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}]$ in water in a 100-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to 100 ml with water.

7.1.9 Nickel Nitrate, 1 Percent Ni (W/V). Pipet 20 ml of 5 percent nickel nitrate solution into a 100-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to 100 ml with water.

7.2 Analysis. The following reagents and standards are required for analysis:

7.2.2 Sodium Hydroxide, 0.1 N. Dissolve 2.00 g of NaOH in water in a 500-ml volumetric flask. Dilute to volume with water.

7.2.3 Nitric Acid, 0.5 N. Same as in Section 7.1.3.

7.2.4 Potassium Chloride Solution, 10 percent. Same as in Section 7.1.5.

7.2.5 Hydrochloric Acid, Concentrated.

7.2.6 Potassium Iodide (KI), 30 Percent (W/V). Dissolve 300 g of KI in about 500 ml of water in a 1-liter volumetric flask. Then, dilute to exactly 1.0 liter with water.

7.2.7 Hydrogen Peroxide, 3 Percent by Volume. Pipet 50 ml of 30 percent H₂O₂ into a 500-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to exactly 500 ml with water.

7.2.8 Stock Arsenic Standard, 1 mg As/ml. Dissolve 1.3203 g of primary grade As₂O₃ in 20 ml of 0.1 N NaOH. Slowly add 30 ml of concentrated HNO₃, and heat in an oven at 105 °C (221 °F) for 2 hours. Allow to cool, and dilute to 1 liter with deionized distilled water.

7.2.9 Nitrous Oxide. Suitable quality for AAS analysis.

7.2.10 Acetylene. Suitable quality for AAS analysis.

7.2.11 Quality Assurance Audit Samples. When making compliance determinations, and upon availability, audit samples may be obtained from the appropriate EPA regional Office or from the responsible enforcement authority.

Note: The responsible enforcement authority should be notified at least 30 days prior to the test date to allow sufficient time for sample delivery.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

8.1 Sample Collection. A sample that is representative of the ore lot to be tested must be taken prior to analysis. (A portion of the samples routinely collected for metals analysis may be used provided the sample is representative of the ore being tested.)

8.2 Sample Preparation. The sample must be ground into a finely pulverized state.

9.0 Quality Control

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.2	Spectrophotometer calibration	Ensure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards.
11.5	Check for matrix effects	Eliminate matrix effects.

10.0 Calibration and Standardizations

Note: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Preparation of Standard Solutions. Pipet 1, 5, 10, and 25 ml of the stock As solution into separate 100-ml volumetric flasks. Add 10 ml KCl solution and dilute to the mark with 0.5 N HNO₃. This will give standard concentrations of 10, 50, 100, and 250 µg As/ml. For low-level arsenic samples that require the use of a graphite furnace or vapor generator, follow the procedures in Section 11.3.1. Dilute 10 ml of KCl solution to 100 ml with 0.5 N HNO₃ and use as a reagent blank.

10.2 Calibration Curve. Analyze the reagent blank and each standard solution according to the procedures outlined in Section 11.3. Repeat this procedure on each standard solution until two consecutive peaks agree within 3 percent of their average value. Subtract the average peak height (or peak area) of the blank—which must be less than 2 percent of recorder full scale—from the averaged peak heights of each standard solution. If the blank absorbance is greater than 2 percent of full-scale, the probable cause is Hg contamination of a reagent or carry-over of As from a previous sample. Prepare the calibration curve by plotting the corrected peak height of each standard solution versus the corresponding final total As weight in the solution.

10.3 Spectrophotometer Calibration Quality Control. Calculate the least squares slope of the calibration curve. The line must pass through the origin or through a point no further from the origin than ±2 percent of the recorder full scale. Multiply the corrected peak height by the reciprocal of the least squares slope to determine the distance each calibration point lies from the theoretical calibration line. The difference between the calculated concentration values and the actual concentrations must be less than 7 percent for all standards.

Note: For instruments equipped with direct concentration readout devices, preparation of a standard curve will not be necessary. In all cases, follow calibration and operational procedures in the manufacturer's instruction manual.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Sample Preparation. Weigh 50 to 500 mg of finely pulverized sample to the nearest 0.1 mg. Transfer the sample into the Teflon cup of the digestion bomb, and add 2 ml each of concentrated HNO₃ and HF. Seal the bomb immediately to prevent the loss of any volatile arsenic compounds that may form. Heat in an oven at 105 °C (221 °F) for 2 hours. Remove the bomb from the oven and allow to cool. Using a Teflon filter, quantitatively filter the digested sample into a 50-ml polypropylene volumetric flask. Rinse the bomb three times with small portions of 0.5 N HNO₃, and filter the rinses into the flask. Add 5 ml of KCl solution to the flask, and dilute to 50 ml with 0.5 N HNO₃.

11.2 Spectrophotometer Preparation.

11.2.1 Turn on the power; set the wavelength, slit width, and lamp current. Adjust the background corrector as instructed by the manufacturer's manual for the particular atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Adjust the burner and flame characteristics as necessary.

11.2.2 Develop a spectrophotometer calibration curve as outlined in Sections 10.2 and 10.3.

11.3 Arsenic Determination. Analyze an appropriately sized aliquot of each diluted sample (from Section 11.1) until two consecutive peak heights agree within 3 percent of their average value. If applicable, follow the procedures outlined in Section 11.3.1. If the sample concentration falls outside the range of the calibration curve, make an appropriate dilution with 0.5 N HNO₃ so that the final concentration falls within the range of the curve. Using the calibration curve, determine the As concentration in each sample.

Note: Because instruments vary between manufacturers, no detailed operating instructions will be given here. Instead, the instrument manufacturer's detailed operating instructions should be followed.

11.3.1 Arsenic Determination at Low Concentration. The lower limit of flame AAS is 10 µg As/ml. If the arsenic concentration of any sample is at a lower level, use the vapor generator or graphite furnace which is available as an accessory component. Flame, graphite furnace, or vapor generators may be used for samples whose concentrations are between 10 and 30 µg/ml. Follow the manufacturer's instructions in the use of such equipment.

11.3.1.1 Vapor Generator Procedure. Place a sample containing between 0 and 5 µg of arsenic in the reaction tube, and dilute to 15 ml with water. Since there is some trial and error involved in this procedure, it may be necessary to

screen the samples by conventional AAS until an approximate concentration is determined. After determining the approximate concentration, adjust the volume of the sample accordingly. Pipet 15 ml of concentrated HCl into each tube. Add 1 ml of 30 percent KI solution. Place the reaction tube into a 50 °C (120 °F) water bath for 5 minutes. Cool to room temperature. Connect the reaction tube to the vapor generator assembly. When the instrument response has returned to baseline, inject 5.0 ml of 5 percent NaBH₄ and integrate the resulting spectrophotometer signal over a 30-second time period.

11.3.1.2 Graphite Furnace Procedure. Pipet 5 ml of the digested solution into a 10-ml volumetric flask. Add 1 ml of the 1 percent nickel nitrate solution, 0.5 ml of 50 percent HNO₃, and 1 ml of the 3 percent H₂O₂, and dilute to 10 ml with water. The sample is now ready to inject in the furnace for analysis.

11.4 Run a blank and standard at least after every five samples to check the spectrophotometer calibration. The peak height of the blank must pass through a point no further from the origin than ±2 percent of the recorder full scale. The difference between the measured concentration of the standard (the product of the corrected average peak height and the reciprocal of the least squares slope) and the actual concentration of the standard must be less than 7 percent, or recalibration of the analyzer is required.

11.5 Mandatory Check for Matrix Effects on the Arsenic Results. Same as Method 12, Section 11.5.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

12.1 Calculate the percent arsenic in the ore sample as follows:

$$\% As = \frac{5C_a F_d}{W} \quad \text{Eq. 108A-1}$$

Where:

C_a= Concentration of As as read from the standard curve, µg/ml.

F_d= Dilution factor (equals to 1 if the sample has not been diluted).

W = Weight of ore sample analyzed, mg.

5 = (50 ml sample “ 100)/(10³ µg/mg).

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Sensitivity. The lower limit of flame AAS is 10 µg As/ml. The analytical procedure includes provisions for the use of a graphite furnace or vapor generator for samples with a lower arsenic concentration.

14.0 Pollution Prevention.[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management.[Reserved]

16.0 References

Same as References 1 through 9 of Section 17.0 of Method 5, with the addition of the following:

1. Perkin Elmer Corporation. Analytical Methods of Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. 303–0152. Norwalk, Connecticut. September 1976. pp 5–6.

2. Ringwald, D. Arsenic Determination on Process Materials from ASARCO's Copper Smelter in Tacoma, Washington. Unpublished Report. Prepared for Emission Measurement Branch, Emission Standards and Engineering Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. August 1980. 35 pp.

3. Stack Sampling Safety Manual (Draft). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standard, Research Triangle Park, NC. September 1978.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data.[Reserved]

Method 108B—Determination of Arsenic Content in Ore Samples From Nonferrous Smelters

Note: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this appendix and in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 12 and Method 108A.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Arsenic compounds as arsenic (As)	7440–38–2	lower limit 10 µg/ml.

1.2 Applicability. This method applies to the determination of inorganic As content of process ore and reverberatory matte samples from nonferrous smelters and other sources as specified in an applicable subpart of the regulations. Samples resulting in an analytical concentration greater than 10 µg As/ml may be analyzed by this method. For lower level arsenic samples, Method 108C should be used.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

Arsenic bound in ore samples is liberated by acid digestion and analyzed by flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS).

3.0 Definitions[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

Analysis for As by flame AAS is sensitive to the chemical composition and to the physical properties (e.g., viscosity, pH) of the sample. The analytical procedure includes a check for matrix effects (Section 11.4).

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures that prevent chemical splashes are recommended. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water

for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric acid (HCl). Highly corrosive liquid with toxic vapors. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Hydrofluoric Acid (HF). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, throat, and lungs. Reaction to exposure may be delayed by 24 hours or more. Provide ventilation to limit exposure.

5.2.3 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors are highly toxic and can cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

5.2.4 Perchloric Acid (HClO₄). Corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and throat. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Very strong oxidizer. Keep separate from water and oxidizable materials to prevent vigorous evolution of heat, spontaneous combustion, or explosion. Heat solutions containing HClO₄ only in hoods specifically designed for HClO₄.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Preparation. The following items are required for sample preparation:

6.1.1 Teflon Beakers. 150-ml.

6.1.2 Graduated Pipets. 5-ml disposable.

6.1.3 Graduated Cylinder. 50-ml.

6.1.4 Volumetric Flask. 100-ml.

6.1.5 Analytical Balance. To measure within 0.1 mg.

6.1.6 Hot Plate.

6.1.7 Perchloric Acid Fume Hood.

6.2 Analysis. The following items are required for analysis:

6.2.1 Spectrophotometer. Equipped with an electrodeless discharge lamp and a background corrector to measure absorbance at 193.7 nm.

6.2.2 Beaker and Watch Glass. 400-ml.

6.2.3 Volumetric Flask. 1-liter.

6.2.4 Volumetric Pipets. 1-, 5-, 10-, and 25-ml.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Preparation. The following reagents are required for sample preparation:

7.1.1 Water. Deionized distilled to meet ASTM D 1193–77 or 91 Type 3 (incorporated by reference—see §61.18).

7.1.2 Nitric Acid, Concentrated.

7.1.3 Hydrofluoric Acid, Concentrated.

7.1.4 Perchloric Acid, 70 Percent.

7.1.5 Hydrochloric Acid, Concentrated.

7.2 Analysis. The following reagents and standards are required for analysis:

7.2.1 Water. Same as in Section 7.1.1.

7.2.2 Stock Arsenic Standard, 1.0 mg As/ml. Dissolve 1.3203 g of primary grade As_2O_3 [dried at 105 °C (221 °F)] in a 400-ml beaker with 10 ml of HNO_3 and 5 ml of HCl . Cover with a watch glass, and heat gently until dissolution is complete. Add 10 ml of HNO_3 and 25 ml of HClO_4 , evaporate to strong fumes of HClO_4 , and reduce to about 20 ml volume. Cool, add 100 ml of water and 100 ml of HCl , and transfer quantitatively to a 1-liter volumetric flask. Dilute to volume with water and mix.

7.2.3 Acetylene. Suitable quality for AAS analysis.

7.2.4 Air. Suitable quality for AAS analysis.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

Same as in Method 108A, Sections 8.1 and 8.2.

9.0 Quality Control

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.2	Spectrophotometer calibration	Ensure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards.
11.4	Check for matrix effects	Eliminate matrix effects.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Note: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Preparation of Standard Solutions. Pipet 1, 5, 10, and 25 ml of the stock As solution into separate 100-ml volumetric flasks. Add 2 ml of HClO_4 , 10 ml of HCl , and dilute to the mark with water. This will provide standard concentrations of 10, 50, 100, and 250 $\mu\text{g As/ml}$.

10.2 Calibration Curve and Spectrophotometer Calibration Quality Control. Same as Method 108A, Sections 10.2 and 10.3

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Sample Preparation. Weigh 100 to 1000 mg of finely pulverized sample to the nearest 0.1 mg. Transfer the sample to a 150-ml Teflon beaker. Dissolve the sample by adding 15 ml of HNO₃, 10 ml of HCl, 10 ml of HF, and 10 ml of HClO₄ in the exact order as described, and let stand for 10 minutes. In a HClO₄ fume hood, heat on a hot plate until 2–3 ml of HClO₄ remain, then cool. Add 20 ml of water and 10 ml of HCl. Cover and warm until the soluble salts are in solution. Cool, and transfer quantitatively to a 100-ml volumetric flask. Dilute to the mark with water.

11.2 Spectrophotometer Preparation. Same as in Method 108A, Section 11.2.

11.3 Arsenic Determination. If the sample concentration falls outside the range of the calibration curve, make an appropriate dilution with 2 percent HClO₄/10 percent HCl (prepared by diluting 2 ml concentrated HClO₄ and 10 ml concentrated HCl to 100 ml with water) so that the final concentration falls within the range of the curve. Using the calibration curve, determine the As concentration in each sample.

Note: Because instruments vary between manufacturers, no detailed operating instructions will be given here. Instead, the instrument manufacturer's detailed operating instructions should be followed.

Run a blank and standard at least after every five samples to check the spectrophotometer calibration. The peak height of the blank must pass through a point no further from the origin than ± 2 percent of the recorder full scale. The difference between the measured concentration of the standard (the product of the corrected average peak height and the reciprocal of the least squares slope) and the actual concentration of the standard must be less than 7 percent, or recalibration of the analyzer is required.

11.4 Mandatory Check for Matrix Effects on the Arsenic Results. Same as Method 12, Section 11.5.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Same as in Method 108A, Section 12.0.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Sensitivity. The lower limit of flame AAS is 10 $\mu\text{g As/ml}$.

14.0 Pollution Prevention[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management[Reserved]

16.0 References

Same as in Method 108A, Section 16.0.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data[Reserved]

Method 108C—Determination of Arsenic Content in Ore Samples From Nonferrous Smelters (Molybdenum Blue Photometric Procedure)

Note: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least Method 108A.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Arsenic compounds as arsenic (As)	7440–38–2	Lower limit 0.0002 percent As by weight.

1.2 Applicability. This method applies to the determination of inorganic As content of process ore and reverberatory matte samples from nonferrous smelters and other sources as specified in an applicable subpart of the regulations.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

Arsenic bound in ore samples is liberated by acid digestion and analyzed by the molybdenum blue photometric procedure.

3.0 Definitions.[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences.[Reserved]

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures that prevent chemical splashes are recommended. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly corrosive liquid with toxic vapors. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Hydrofluoric Acid (HF). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, throat, and lungs. Reaction to exposure may be delayed by 24 hours or more. Provide ventilation to limit exposure.

5.2.3 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors are highly toxic and can cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

5.2.4 Perchloric Acid (HClO₄). Corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and throat. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Very strong oxidizer. Keep separate from water and oxidizable materials to prevent vigorous evolution of heat, spontaneous combustion, or explosion. Heat solutions containing HClO₄ only in hoods specifically designed for HClO₄.

5.2.5 Sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄). Rapidly destructive to body tissue. Will cause third degree burns. Eye damage may result in blindness. Inhalation may be fatal from spasm of the larynx, usually within 30 minutes. May cause lung tissue damage with edema. 3 mg/m³ will cause lung damage in uninitiated. 1 mg/m³ for 8 hours will cause lung damage or, in higher concentrations, death. Provide ventilation to limit inhalation. Reacts violently with metals and organics.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Preparation. The following items are required for sample preparation:

6.1.1 Analytical Balance. To measure to within 0.1 mg.

6.1.2 Erlenmeyer Flask. 300-ml.

6.1.3 Hot Plate.

6.1.4 Distillation Apparatus. No. 6, in ASTM E 50–82, 86, or 90 (Reapproved 1995)(incorporated by reference—see §61.18); detailed in Figure 108C–1.

6.1.5 Graduated Cylinder. 50-ml.

6.1.6 Perchloric Acid Fume Hood.

6.2 Analysis. The following items are required for analysis:

6.2.1 Spectrophotometer. Capable of measuring at 660 nm.

6.2.2 Volumetric Flasks. 50- and 100-ml.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Preparation. The following reagents are required for sample preparation:

7.1.1 Water. Deionized distilled to meet ASTM D 1193–77 or 91 Type 3 (incorporated by reference—see §61.18). When high concentrations of organic matter are not expected to be present, the KMnO_4 test for oxidizable organic matter may be omitted. Use in all dilutions requiring water.

7.1.2 Nitric Acid, Concentrated.

7.1.3 Hydrofluoric Acid, Concentrated.

7.1.4 Sulfuric Acid, Concentrated.

7.1.5 Perchloric Acid, 70 Percent.

7.1.6 Hydrochloric Acid, Concentrated.

7.1.7 Dilute Hydrochloric Acid. Add one part concentrated HCl to nine parts water.

7.1.8 Hydrazine Sulfate $((\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)$.

7.1.9 Potassium Bromide (KBr).

7.1.10 Bromine Water, Saturated.

7.2 Analysis. The following reagents and standards are required for analysis:

7.2.1 Water. Same as in Section 7.1.1.

7.2.2 Methyl Orange Solution, 1 g/liter.

7.2.3 Ammonium Molybdate Solution, 5 g/liter. Dissolve 0.5 g $(\text{NH}_4)\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in water in a 100-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to the mark. This solution must be freshly prepared.

7.2.4 Standard Arsenic Solution, 10 μg As/ml. Dissolve 0.13203 g of As_2O_3 in 100 ml HCl in a 1-liter volumetric flask. Add 200 ml of water, cool, dilute to the mark with water, and mix. Transfer 100 ml of this solution to a 1-liter volumetric flask, add 40 ml HCl, cool, dilute to the mark, and mix.

7.2.5 Hydrazine Sulfate Solution, 1 g/liter. Dissolve 0.1 g of $[(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]$ in water, and dilute to 100 ml in a volumetric flask. This solution must be freshly prepared.

7.2.6 Potassium Bromate (KBrO_3) Solution, 0.03 Percent Weight by Volume (W/V). Dissolve 0.3 g KBrO_3 in water, and dilute to 1 liter with water.

7.2.7 Ammonium Hydroxide (NH_4OH), Concentrated.

7.2.8 Boiling Granules.

7.2.9 Hydrochloric Acid, 50 percent by volume. Dilute equal parts concentrated HCl with water.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

Same as in Method 108A, Sections 8.1 and 8.2.

9.0 Quality Control

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.2	Calibration curve preparation	Ensure linearity of spectrophotometric response to standards.

10.0 Calibration and Standardizations

Note: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Preparation of Standard Solutions. Transfer 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 8.0, 12.0, 16.0, and 20.0 ml of standard arsenic solution (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) to each of seven 50-ml volumetric flasks. Dilute to 20 ml with dilute HCl. Add one drop of methyl orange solution and neutralize to the yellow color with dropwise addition of NH_4OH . Just bring back to the red color by dropwise addition of dilute HCl, and add 10 ml in excess. Proceed with the color development as described in Section 11.2.

10.2 Calibration Curve. Plot the spectrophotometric readings of the calibration solutions against μg As per 50 ml of solution. Use this curve to determine the As concentration of each sample.

10.3 Spectrophotometer Calibration Quality Control. Calculate the least squares slope of the calibration curve. The line must pass through the origin or through a point no further from the origin than ± 2 percent of the recorder full scale. Multiply the corrected peak height by the reciprocal of the least squares slope to determine the distance each calibration point lies from the theoretical calibration line. The difference between the calculated concentration values and the actual concentrations must be less than 7 percent for all standards.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Sample Preparation.

11.1.1 Weigh 1.0 g of finely pulverized sample to the nearest 0.1 mg. Transfer the sample to a 300 ml Erlenmeyer flask and add 15 ml of HNO_3 , 4 ml HCl , 2 ml HF , 3 ml HClO_4 , and 15 ml H_2SO_4 , in the order listed. In a HClO_4 fume hood, heat on a hot plate to decompose the sample. Then heat while swirling over an open flame until dense white fumes evolve. Cool, add 15 ml of water, swirl to hydrate the H_2SO_4 completely, and add several boiling granules. Cool to room temperature.

11.1.2 Add 1 g of KBr , 1 g hydrazine sulfate, and 50 ml HCl . Immediately attach the distillation head with thermometer and dip the side arm into a 50-ml graduated cylinder containing 25 ml of water and 2 ml of bromine water. Keep the graduated cylinder immersed in a beaker of cold water during distillation. Distill until the temperature of the vapor in the flask reaches 107°C (225°F). When distillation is complete, remove the flask from the hot plate, and simultaneously wash down the side arm with water as it is removed from the cylinder.

11.1.3 If the expected arsenic content is in the range of 0.0020 to 0.10 percent, dilute the distillate to the 50-ml mark of the cylinder with water, stopper, and mix. Transfer a 5.0-ml aliquot to a 50-ml volumetric flask. Add 10 ml of water and a boiling granule. Place the flask on a hot plate, and heat gently until the bromine is expelled and the color of methyl orange indicator persists upon the addition of 1 to 2 drops. Cool the flask to room temperature. Neutralize just to the yellow color of the indicator with dropwise additions of NH_4OH . Bring back to the red color by dropwise addition of dilute HCl , and add 10 ml excess. Proceed with the molybdenum blue color development as described in Section 11.2.

11.1.4 If the expected arsenic content is in the range of 0.0002 to 0.0010 percent As , transfer either the entire initial distillate or the measured remaining distillate from Section 11.1.2 to a 250-ml beaker. Wash the cylinder with two successive portions of concentrated HNO_3 , adding each portion to the distillate in the beaker. Add 4 ml of concentrated HClO_4 , a boiling granule, and cover with a flat watch glass placed slightly to one side. Boil gently on a hot plate until the volume is reduced to approximately 10 ml. Add 3 ml of HNO_3 , and continue the evaporation until HClO_4 is refluxing on the beaker cover. Cool briefly, rinse the underside of the watch glass and the inside of the beaker with about 3–5 ml of water, cover, and continue the evaporation to expel all but 2 ml of the HClO_4 .

Note: If the solution appears cloudy due to a small amount of antimony distilling over, add 4 ml of 50 percent HCl and 5 ml of water, cover, and warm gently until clear. If cloudiness persists, add 5 ml of HNO_3 and 2 ml H_2SO_4 . Continue the evaporation of volatile acids to solubilize the antimony until dense white fumes of H_2SO_4 appear. Retain at least 1 ml of the H_2SO_4 .

11.1.5 To the 2 ml of HClO_4 solution or 1 ml of H_2SO_4 solution, add 15 ml of water, boil gently for 2 minutes, and then cool. Proceed with the molybdenum blue color development by neutralizing the solution directly in the beaker just to the yellow indicator color by dropwise addition of NH_4OH . Obtain the red color by dropwise addition of dilute HCl . Transfer the solution to a 50-ml volumetric flask. Rinse the beaker successively with 10 ml of dilute HCl , followed by several small portions of water. At this point the volume of solution in the flask should be no more than 40 ml. Continue with the color development as described in Section 11.2.

11.2 Analysis.

11.2.1 Add 1 ml of KBrO_3 solution to the flask and heat on a low-temperature hot plate to about 50°C (122°F) to oxidize the arsenic and methyl orange. Add 5.0 ml of ammonium molybdate solution to the warm solution and mix. Add 2.0 ml of hydrazine sulfate solution, dilute until the solution comes within the neck of the flask, and mix. Place the flask in a 400 ml beaker, 80 percent full of boiling water, for 10 minutes. Enough heat must be supplied to prevent the water bath from cooling much below the boiling point upon inserting the volumetric flask. Remove the flask, cool to room temperature, dilute to the mark, and mix.

11.2.2 Transfer a suitable portion of the reference solution to an absorption cell, and adjust the spectrophotometer to the initial setting using a light band centered at 660 nm. While maintaining this spectrophotometer adjustment, take the readings of the calibration solutions followed by the samples.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Same as in Method 108A, Section 12.0.

13.0 Method Performance. [Reserved]

14.0 Pollution Prevention.[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management.[Reserved]

16.0 References

1. Ringwald, D. Arsenic Determination on Process Materials from ASARCO's Copper Smelter in Tacoma, Washington. Unpublished Report. Prepared for the Emission Measurement Branch, Technical Support Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. August 1980. 35 pp.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

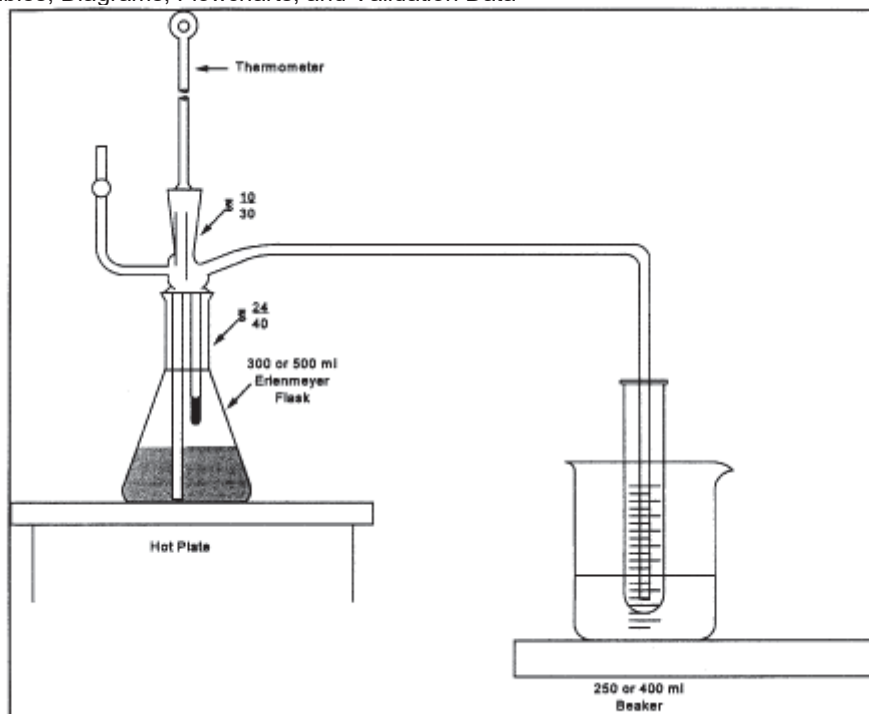


Figure 108C-1. Distillation Apparatus.

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Method 111—Determination of Polonium-210 Emissions From Stationary Sources

Note: This method does not include all of the specifications (*e.g.*, equipment and supplies) and procedures (*e.g.*, sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 2, Method 3, and Method 5.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Polonium	7440-08-6	Not specified.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of the polonium-210 content of particulate matter samples collected from stationary source exhaust stacks, and for the use of these data to calculate polonium-210 emissions from individual sources and from all affected sources at a facility.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

A particulate matter sample, collected according to Method 5, is analyzed for polonium-210 content: the polonium-210 in the sample is put in solution, deposited on a metal disc, and the radioactive disintegration rate measured. Polonium in acid solution spontaneously deposits on surfaces of metals that are more electropositive than polonium. This principle is routinely used in the radiochemical analysis of polonium-210. Data reduction procedures are provided, allowing the calculation of polonium-210 emissions from individual sources and from all affected sources at a facility, using data obtained from Methods 2 and 5 and from the analytical procedures herein.

3.0 Definitions[Reserved]

4.0 Interferences[Reserved]

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly corrosive liquid with toxic vapors. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Hydrofluoric Acid (HF). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, throat, and lungs. Reaction to exposure may be delayed by 24 hours or more. Provide ventilation to limit exposure.

5.2.3 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

5.2.4 Perchloric Acid (HClO₄). Corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and throat. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Keep separate from water and oxidizable materials to prevent vigorous evolution of heat, spontaneous combustion, or explosion. Heat solutions containing HClO₄ only in hoods specifically designed for HClO₄.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Alpha Spectrometry System. Consisting of a multichannel analyzer, biasing electronics, silicon surface barrier detector, vacuum pump and chamber.

6.2 Constant Temperature Bath at 85 °C (185 °F).

6.3 Polished Silver Discs. 3.8 cm diameter, 0.4 mm thick with a small hole near the edge.

6.4 Glass Beakers. 400 ml, 150 ml.

6.5 Hot Plate, Electric.

6.6 Fume Hood.

6.7 Teflon Beakers, 150 ml.

6.8 Magnetic Stirrer.

6.9 Stirring Bar.

6.10 Hooks. Plastic or glass, to suspend plating discs.

6.11 Internal Proportional Counter. For measuring alpha particles.

6.12 Nucleopore Filter Membranes. 25 mm diameter, 0.2 micrometer pore size or equivalent.

6.13 Planchets. Stainless steel, 32 mm diameter with 1.5 mm lip.

6.14 Transparent Plastic Tape. 2.5 cm wide with adhesive on both sides.

6.15 Epoxy Spray Enamel.

6.16 Suction Filter Apparatus. For 25 mm diameter filter.

6.17 Wash Bottles, 250 ml capacity.

6.18 Graduated Cylinder, plastic, 25 ml capacity.

6.19 Volumetric Flasks, 100 ml, 250 ml.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Ascorbic Acid.

7.2 Ammonium Hydroxide (NH_4OH), 15 M.

7.3 Water. Deionized distilled, to conform to ASTM D 1193–77 or 91 (incorporated by reference—see §61.18), Type 3. Use in all dilutions requiring water.

7.4 Ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$), 95 percent.

7.5 Hydrochloric Acid, 12 M.

7.6 Hydrochloric Acid, 1 M. Dilute 83 ml of the 12 M HCl to 1 liter with distilled water.

7.7 Hydrofluoric Acid, 29 M.

7.8 Hydrofluoric Acid, 3 M. Dilute 52 ml of the 29 M HF to 500 ml with distilled water. Use a plastic graduated cylinder and storage bottle.

7.9 Lanthanum Carrier, 0.1 mg La³⁺/ml. Dissolve 0.078 gram lanthanum nitrate, La(NO₃)₃·6H₂O in 250 ml of 1 M HCl.

7.10 Nitric Acid, 16 M.

7.11 Perchloric Acid, 12 M.

7.12 Polonium-209 Solution.

7.13 Silver Cleaner. Any mild abrasive commercial silver cleaner.

7.14 Degreaser.

7.15 Standard Solution. Standardized solution of an alpha-emitting actinide element, such as plutonium-239 or americium-241.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage.[Reserved]

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 General Requirement.

9.1.1 All analysts using this method are required to demonstrate their ability to use the method and to define their respective accuracy and precision criteria.

9.2 Miscellaneous Quality Control Measures

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.1	Standardization of alpha spectrometry system	Ensure precision of sample analyses.
10.3	Standardization of internal proportional counter	Ensure precise sizing of sample aliquot.
11.1, 11.2	Determination of procedure background and instrument background	Minimize background effects.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Standardization of Alpha Spectrometry System.

10.1.1 Add a quantity of the actinide standard solution to a 100 ml volumetric flask so that the final concentration when diluted to a volume of 100 ml will be approximately 1 pCi/ml.

10.1.2 Add 10 ml of 16 M HNO₃ and dilute to 100 ml with water.

10.1.3 Add 20 ml of 1 M HCl to each of six 150 ml beakers. Add 1.0 ml of lanthanum carrier, 0.1 mg lanthanum per ml, to the acid solution in each beaker.

10.1.4 Add 1.0 ml of the 1 pCi/ml working solution (from Section 10.1.1) to each beaker. Add 5.0 ml of 3 M HF to each beaker.

10.1.5 Cover beakers and allow solutions to stand for a minimum of 30 minutes. Filter the contents of each beaker through a separate filter membrane using the suction filter apparatus. After each filtration, wash the filter membrane with 10 ml of distilled water and 5 ml of ethanol, and allow the filter membrane to air dry on the filter apparatus.

10.1.6 Carefully remove the filter membrane and mount it, filtration side up, with double-side tape on the inner surface of a planchet. Place planchet in an alpha spectrometry system and count each planchet for 1000 minutes.

10.1.7 Calculate the counting efficiency of the detector for each aliquot of the 1 pCi/ml actinide working solution using Eq. 111–1 in Section 12.2.

10.1.8 Determine the average counting efficiency of the detector, E_c , by calculating the average of the six determinations.

10.2 Preparation of Standardized Solution of Polonium-209.

10.2.1 Add a quantity of the Po-209 solution to a 100 ml volumetric flask so that the final concentration when diluted to a 100 ml volume will be approximately 1 pCi/ml.

10.2.2 Follow the procedures outlined in Sections 10.1.2 through 10.1.6, except substitute 1.0 ml of polonium-209 tracer solution (Section 10.2.1) and 3.0 ml of 15 M ammonium hydroxide for the 1 pCi/ml actinide working solution and the 3 M HF, respectively.

10.2.3 Calculate the activity of each aliquot of the polonium-209 tracer solution using Eq. 111–2 in Section 12.3.

10.2.4 Determine the average activity of the polonium-209 tracer solution, F , by averaging the results of the six determinations.

10.3 Standardization of Internal Proportional Counter

10.3.1 Add a quantity of the actinide standard solution to a 100 ml volumetric flask so that the final concentration when diluted to a 100 ml volume will be approximately 100 pCi/ml.

10.3.2 Follow the procedures outlined in Sections 10.1.2 through 10.1.6, except substitute the 100 pCi/ml actinide working solution for the 1 pCi/ml solution, place the planchet in an internal proportional counter (instead of an alpha spectrometry system), and count for 100 minutes (instead of 1000 minutes).

10.3.3 Calculate the counting efficiency of the internal proportional counter for each aliquot of the 100 pCi/ml actinide working solution using Eq. 111–3 in 12.4.

10.3.4 Determine the average counting efficiency of the internal proportional counter, E_i , by averaging the results of the six determinations.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

Note: Perform duplicate analyses of all samples, including background counts and Method 5 samples. Duplicate measurements are considered acceptable when the difference between them is less than two standard deviations as described in EPA 600/4–77–001 or subsequent revisions.

11.1 Determination of Procedure Background. Background counts used in all equations are determined by performing the specific analysis required using the analytical reagents only. All procedure background counts and sample counts for the internal proportional counter should utilize a counting time of 100 minutes; for the alpha spectrometry system, 1000 minutes. These background counts should be performed no less frequently than once per 10 sample analyses.

11.2 Determination of Instrument Background. Instrument backgrounds of the internal proportional counter and the alpha spectrometry system should be determined on a weekly basis. Instrument background should not exceed procedure background. If this occurs, it may be due to a malfunction or contamination, and should be corrected before use.

11.4 Sample Preparation. Treat the Method 5 samples [*i.e.*, the glass fiber filter (Container No. 1) and the acetone rinse (Container No. 2)] as follows:

11.4.1 Container No. 1. Transfer the filter and any loose particulate matter from the sample container to a 150-ml Teflon beaker.

11.4.2 Container No. 2. Note the level of liquid in the container, and confirm on the analysis sheet whether leakage occurred during transport. If a noticeable amount of leakage has occurred, either void the sample or use methods, subject to the approval of the Administrator, to correct the final results. Transfer the contents to a 400-ml glass beaker. Add polonium-209 tracer solution to the glass beaker in an amount approximately equal to the amount of polonium-210 expected in the total particulate sample. Record the activity of the tracer solution added. Add 16 M nitric acid to the beaker to digest and loosen the residue.

11.4.3 Transfer the contents of the glass beaker to the Teflon beaker containing the glass fiber filter. Rinse the glass beaker with 16 M HNO_3 . If necessary, reduce the volume in the beaker by evaporation until all of the nitric acid HNO_3 from the glass beaker has been transferred to the Teflon beaker.

11.4.4 Add 30 ml of 29 M HF to the Teflon beaker and evaporate to near dryness on a hot plate in a properly operating hood.

Note: Do not allow the residue to go to dryness and overheat; this will result in loss of polonium.

11.4.5 Repeat step 11.4.4 until the filter is dissolved.

11.4.6 Add 100 ml of 16 M HNO_3 to the residue in the Teflon beaker and evaporate to near dryness.

Note: Do not allow the residue to go to dryness.

11.4.7 Add 50 ml of 16 M HNO_3 and 10 ml of 12 M perchloric acid to the Teflon beaker and heat until dense fumes of perchloric acid are evolved.

11.4.8 Repeat steps 11.4.4 to 11.4.7 as necessary until sample is completely dissolved.

11.4.9 Add 10 ml of 12 M HCl to the Teflon beaker and evaporate to dryness. Repeat additions and evaporations several times.

11.4.10 Transfer the sample to a 250-ml volumetric flask and dilute to volume with 3 M HCl.

11.5 Sample Screening. To avoid contamination of the alpha spectrometry system, check each sample as follows:

11.5.1 Add 20 ml of 1 M HCl, 1 ml of the lanthanum carrier solution (0.1 mg La/ml), a 1 ml aliquot of the sample solution from Section 11.4.10, and 3 ml of 15 M ammonium hydroxide to a 250-ml beaker in the order listed. Allow this solution to stand for a minimum of 30 minutes.

11.5.2 Filter the solution through a filter membrane using the suction filter apparatus. Wash the filter membrane with 10 ml of water and 5 ml of ethanol, and allow the filter membrane to air dry on the filter apparatus.

11.5.3 Carefully remove the filter membrane and mount it, filtration side up, with double-side tape on the inner surface of a planchet. Place the planchet in an internal proportional counter, and count for 100 minutes.

11.5.4 Calculate the activity of the sample using Eq. 111–4 in Section 12.5.

11.5.5 Determine the aliquot volume of the sample solution from Section 11.4.10 to be analyzed for polonium-210, such that the aliquot contains an activity between 1 and 4 picocuries. Use Eq. 111–5 in Section 12.6.

11.6 Preparation of Silver Disc for Spontaneous Electrodeposition.

11.6.1 Clean both sides of the polished silver disc with silver cleaner and with degreaser.

11.6.2 Place disc on absorbent paper and spray one side with epoxy spray enamel. This should be carried out in a well-ventilated area, with the disc lying flat to keep paint on one side only. Allow paint to dry for 24 hours before using disc for deposition.

11.7 Sample Analysis.

11.7.1 Add the aliquot of sample solution from Section 11.4.10 to be analyzed for polonium-210, the volume of which was determined in Section 11.5.5, to a suitable 200-ml container to be placed in a constant temperature bath.

Note: Aliquot volume may require a larger container.

11.7.2 If necessary, bring the volume to 100 ml with 1 M HCl. If the aliquot volume exceeds 100 ml, use total aliquot.

11.7.3 Add 200 mg of ascorbic acid and heat solution to 85 °C (185 °F) in a constant temperature bath.

11.7.4 Suspend a silver disc in the heated solution using a glass or plastic rod with a hook inserted through the hole in the disc. The disc should be totally immersed in the solution, and the solution must be stirred constantly, at all times during the plating operation. Maintain the disc in solution for 3 hours.

11.7.5 Remove the silver disc, rinse with deionized distilled water, and allow to air dry at room temperature.

11.7.6 Place the disc, with deposition side (unpainted side) up, on a planchet and secure with double-side plastic tape. Place the planchet with disc in alpha spectrometry system and count for 1000 minutes.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations.

12.1 Nomenclature.

A = Picocuries of polonium-210 in the Method 5 sample (from Section 12.8).

A_A= Picocuries of actinide added.

A_L= Volume of sample aliquot used, in ml (specified in Section 11.5.1 as 1 ml).

A_S= Aliquot to be analyzed, in ml.

B_B= Procedure background counts measured in polonium-209 spectral region.

B_T= Polonium-209 tracer counts in sample.

C_T= Total counts in polonium-210 spectral region.

D = Decay correction for time “t” (in days) from sample collection to sample counting, given by: $D = e^{-0.005t}$

E_C= Average counting efficiency of detector (from Section 10.1.8), as counts per disintegration.

E_{CI}= Counting efficiency of the detector for aliquot i of the actinide working solution, counts per disintegration.

E_i = Average counting efficiency of the internal proportional counter, as determined in Section 10.3.4, counts per disintegration.

E_{ii} = Counting efficiency of the internal proportional counter for aliquot i of the 100 pCi/ml actinide working solution, counts per disintegration.

E_Y = The fraction of polonium-209 recovered on the planchet (from Section 12.7).

F = Average activity of polonium-209 in sample (from Section 10.2.4), in pCi.

F_i = activity of aliquot i of the polonium-209 tracer solution, in pCi.

L = Dilution factor (unitless). This is the volume of sample solution prepared (specified as 250 ml in Section 11.1.10) divided by the volume of the aliquot of sample solution analyzed for polonium-210 (from Section 11.7.1).

M_i = Phosphorous rock processing rate of the source being tested, during run i , Mg/hr.

M_k = Phosphate rock processed annually by source k , in Mg/yr.

n = Number of calciners at the elemental phosphorus plant.

P = Total activity of sample solution from Section 11.4.10, in pCi (see Eq. 111–4).

Q_{sd} = Volumetric flow rate of effluent stream, as determined by Method 2, in dscm/hr.

S = Annual polonium-210 emissions from the entire facility, in curies/yr.

$V_m(\text{std})$ = Volume of air sample, as determined by Method 5, in dscm.

X_k = Emission rate from source k , from Section 12.10, in curies/Mg.

10^{-12} = Curies per picocurie.

2.22 = Disintegrations per minute per picocurie.

250 = Volume of solution from Section 11.4.10, in ml.

12.2 Counting Efficiency. Calculate the counting efficiency of the detector for each aliquot of the 1 pCi/ml actinide working solution using Eq. 111–1.

$$E_G = \frac{C_S - C_B}{2.22 A_A T} \quad \text{Eq. 111-1}$$

Where:

C_B = Background counts in same peak area as C_S .

C_S = Gross counts in actinide peak.

T = Counting time in minutes, specified in Section 10.1.6 as 1000 minutes.

12.3 Polonium-209 Tracer Solution Activity. Calculate the activity of each aliquot of the polonium-209 tracer solution using Eq. 111–2.

$$F_i = \frac{C_s - C_B}{2.22 E_{ci} T} \quad \text{Eq. 111-2}$$

Where:

C_B = Background counts in the 4.88 MeV region of spectrum the in the counting time T.

C_S = Gross counts of polonium-209 in the 4.88 MeV region of the spectrum in the counting time T.

T = Counting time, specified in Section 10.1.6 as 1000 minutes.

12.4 Control Efficiency of Internal Proportional Counter. Calculate the counting efficiency of the internal proportional counter for each aliquot of the 100 pCi/ml actinide working solution using Eq. 111-3.

$$E_R = \frac{C_s - C_B}{2.22 A_A T} \quad \text{Eq. 111-3}$$

Where:

C_B = Gross counts of procedure background.

C_S = Gross counts of standard.

T = Counting time in minutes, specified in Section 10.3.2 as 100 minutes.

12.5 Calculate the activity of the sample using Eq. 111-4.

$$P = \frac{250 (C_s - C_B)}{2.22 E_I A_I T} \quad \text{Eq. 111-4}$$

Where:

C_B = Total counts of procedure background. (See Section 11.1).

C_S = Total counts of screening sample.

T = Counting time for sample and background (which must be equal), in minutes (specified in Section 11.5.3 as 100 minutes).

12.6 Aliquot Volume. Determine the aliquot volume of the sample solution from Section 11.4.10 to be analyzed for polonium-210 , such that the aliquot contains an activity between 1 and 4 picocuries using Eq. 111-5.

$$A_i = \frac{250 (\text{desired picocuries in aliquot})}{P} \quad \text{Eq. 111-5}$$

12.7 Polonium-209 Recovery. Calculate the fraction of polonium-209 recovered on the planchet, E_Y , using Eq. 111-6.

$$E_Y = \frac{B_T - B_B}{2.22 \bar{F} \bar{E}_C T} \quad \text{Eq. 111-6}$$

Where:

T = Counting time, specified in Section 11.1 as 1000 minutes.

12.8 Polonium-210 Activity. Calculate the activity of polonium-210 in the Method 5 sample (including glass fiber filter and acetone rinse) using Eq. 111-7.

$$A = \frac{(C_T - C_B) L}{2.22 E_y \overline{E}_C T D} \quad \text{Eq. 111-7}$$

Where:

C_B = Procedure background counts in polonium-210 spectral region.

T = Counting time, specified in Section 11.1 as 1000 minutes for all alpha spectrometry sample and background counts.

12.9 Emission Rate from Each Stack.

12.9.1 For each test run, i, on a stack, calculate the measured polonium-210 emission rate, R_{Si}, using Eq. 111-8.

$$R_{Si} = \frac{(10^{-12}) A Q_{sd}}{V_{m(st)} M_i} \quad \text{Eq. 111-8}$$

12.9.2 Determine the average polonium-210 emission rate from the stack, R_S, by taking the sum of the measured emission rates for all runs, and dividing by the number of runs performed.

12.9.3 Repeat steps 12.9.1 and 12.9.2 for each stack of each calciner.

12.10 Emission Rate from Each Source. Determine the total polonium-210 emission rate, X_k, from each source, k, by taking the sum of the average emission rates from all stacks to which the source exhausts.

12.11 Annual Polonium-210 Emission Rate from Entire Facility. Determine the annual elemental phosphorus plant emissions of polonium-210, S, using Eq. 111-9.

$$S = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k M_k)}{n} \quad \text{Eq. 111-9}$$

13.0 Method Performance.[Reserved]

14.0 Pollution Prevention.[Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management.[Reserved]

16.0 References

1. Blanchard, R.L. "Rapid Determination of Lead-210 and Polonium-210 in Environmental Samples by Deposition on Nickel." Anal. Chem., 38 :189, pp. 189-192. February 1966.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data[Reserved]

Method 114—Test Methods for Measuring Radionuclide Emissions from Stationary Sources

1. Purpose and Background

This method provides the requirements for: (1) Stack monitoring and sample collection methods appropriate for radionuclides; (2) radiochemical methods which are used in determining the amounts of radionuclides collected by the stack sampling and; (3) quality assurance methods which are conducted in conjunction with these measurements. These methods are appropriate for emissions for stationary sources. A list of references is provided.

Many different types of facilities release radionuclides into air. These radionuclides differ in the chemical and physical forms, half-lives and type of radiation emitted. The appropriate combination of sample extraction, collection and analysis for an individual radionuclide is dependent upon many interrelated factors including the mixture of other radionuclides present. Because of this wide range of conditions, no single method for monitoring or sample collection and analysis of a radionuclide is applicable to all types of facilities. Therefore, a series of methods based on “principles of measurement” are described for monitoring and sample collection and analysis which are applicable to the measurement of radionuclides found in effluent streams at stationary sources. This approach provides the user with the flexibility to choose the most appropriate combination of monitoring and sample collection and analysis methods which are applicable to the effluent stream to be measured.

2. Stack Monitoring and Sample Collection Methods

Monitoring and sample collection methods are described based on “principles of monitoring and sample collection” which are applicable to the measurement of radionuclides from effluent streams at stationary sources. Radionuclides of most elements will be in the particulate form in these effluent streams and can be readily collected using a suitable filter media. Radionuclides of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, the noble gases and in some circumstances iodine will be in the gaseous form. Radionuclides of these elements will require either the use of an in-line or off-line monitor to directly measure the radionuclides, or suitable sorbers, condensers or bubblers to collect the radionuclides.

2.1 Radionuclides as Particulates. The extracted effluent stream is passed through a filter media to remove the particulates. The filter must have a high efficiency for removal of sub-micron particles. The guidance in ANSI/HPS N13.1–1999 (section 6.6.2 Filter media) shall be followed in using filter media to collect particulates (incorporated by reference—see §61.18 of this part).

2.2 Radionuclides as Gases.

2.2.1 The Radionuclide Tritium (H–3). Tritium in the form of water vapor is collected from the extracted effluent sample by sorption, condensation or dissolution techniques. Appropriate collectors may include silica gel, molecular sieves, and ethylene glycol or water bubblers.

Tritium in the gaseous form may be measured directly in the sample stream using Method B–1, collected as a gas sample or may be oxidized using a metal catalyst to tritiated water and collected as described above.

2.2.2 Radionuclides of Iodine. Iodine is collected from an extracted sample by sorption or dissolution techniques. Appropriate collectors may include charcoal, impregnated charcoal, metal zeolite and caustic solutions.

2.2.3 Radionuclides of Argon, Krypton and Xenon. Radionuclides of these elements are either measured directly by an in-line or off-line monitor, or are collected from the extracted sample by low temperature sorption techniques. Appropriate sorbers may include charcoal or metal zeolite.

2.2.4 Radionuclides of Oxygen, Carbon, Nitrogen and Radon. Radionuclides of these elements are measured directly using an in-line or off-line monitor. Radionuclides of carbon in the form of carbon dioxide may be collected by dissolution in caustic solutions.

2.3 Definition of Terms

In-line monitor means a continuous measurement system in which the detector is placed directly in or adjacent to the effluent stream. This may involve either gross radioactivity measurements or specific radionuclide measurements. Gross measurements shall be made in conformance with the conditions specified in Methods A–4, B–2 and G–4.

Off-line monitor means a measurement system in which the detector is used to continuously measure an extracted sample of the effluent stream. This may involve either gross radioactivity measurements or specific radionuclide measurements. Gross measurements shall be made in conformance with the conditions specified in Methods A–4, B–2 and G–4.

Sample collection means a procedure in which the radionuclides are removed from an extracted sample of the effluent using a collection media. These collection media include filters, absorbers, bubblers and condensers. The collected sample is analyzed using the methods described in Section 3.

3. Radionuclide Analysis Methods

A series of methods based on “principles of measurement” are described which are applicable to the analysis of radionuclides collected from airborne effluent streams at stationary sources. These methods are applicable only under the conditions stated and within the limitations described. Some methods specify that only a single radionuclide be present in the sample or the chemically separated sample. This condition should be interpreted to mean that no other radionuclides are present in quantities which would interfere with the measurement.

Also identified (Table 1) are methods for a selected list of radionuclides. The listed radionuclides are those which are most commonly used and which have the greatest potential for causing dose to members of the public. Use of methods based on principles of measurement other than those described in this section must be approved in advance of use by the Administrator. For radionuclides not listed in Table 1, any of the described methods may be used provided the user can demonstrate that the applicability conditions of the method have been met.

The type of method applicable to the analysis of a radionuclide is dependent upon the type of radiation emitted, i.e., alpha, beta or gamma. Therefore, the methods described below are grouped according to principles of measurements for the analysis of alpha, beta and gamma emitting radionuclides.

3.1 Methods for Alpha Emitting Radionuclides

3.1.1 Method A–1, Radiochemistry-Alpha Spectrometry.

Principle: The element of interest is separated from other elements, and from the sample matrix using radiochemical techniques. The procedure may involve precipitation, ion exchange, or solvent extraction. Carriers (elements chemically similar to the element of interest) may be used. The element is deposited on a planchet in a very thin film by electrodeposition or by coprecipitation on a very small amount of carrier, such as lanthanum fluoride. The deposited element is then counted with an alpha spectrometer. The activity of the nuclide of interest is measured by the number of alpha counts in the appropriate energy region. A correction for chemical yield and counting efficiency is made using a standardized radioactive nuclide (tracer) of the same element. If a radioactive tracer is not available for the element of interest, a predetermined chemical yield factor may be used.

Applicability: This method is applicable for determining the activity of any alpha-emitting radionuclide, regardless of what other radionuclides are present in the sample provided the chemical separation step produces a very thin sample and removes all other radionuclides which could interfere in the spectral region of interest. APHA–605(2), ASTM–D–3972(13).

3.1.2 Method A–2, Radiochemistry-Alpha Counting.

Principle: The element of interest is separated from other elements, and from the sample matrix using radiochemistry. The procedure may involve precipitation, ion exchange, or solvent extraction. Carriers (elements chemically similar to the element of interest) may be used. The element is deposited on a planchet in a thin film and counted with an alpha counter. A correction for chemical yield (if necessary) is made. The alpha count rate measures the total activity of all emitting radionuclides of the separated element.

Applicability: This method is applicable for the measurement of any alpha-emitting radionuclide, provided no other alpha emitting radionuclide is present in the separated sample. It may also be applicable for determining compliance, when other radionuclides of the separated element are present, provided that the calculated emission rate is assigned to the radionuclide which could be present in the sample that has the highest dose conversion factor. IDO-12096(18).

3.1.3 Method A-3, Direct Alpha Spectrometry.

Principle: The sample, collected on a suitable filter, is counted directly on an alpha spectrometer. The sample must be thin enough and collected on the surface of the filter so that any absorption of alpha particle energy in the sample or the filter, which would degrade the spectrum, is minimal.

Applicability: This method is applicable to simple mixtures of alpha emitting radionuclides and only when the amount of particulates collected on the filter paper are relatively small and the alpha spectra is adequately resolved. Resolutions should be 50 keV (FWHM) or better, ASTM-D-3084(16).

3.1.4 Method A-4, Direct Alpha Counting (Gross alpha determination).

Principle: The sample, collected on a suitable filter, is counted with an alpha counter. The sample must be thin enough so that self-absorption is not significant and the filter must be of such a nature that the particles are retained on the surface.

Applicability: Gross alpha determinations may be used to measure emissions of specific radionuclides only (1) when it is known that the sample contains only a single radionuclide, or the identity and isotopic ratio of the radionuclides in the sample are well-known, and (2) measurements using either Method A-1, A-2 or A-5 have shown that this method provides a reasonably accurate measurement of the emission rate. Gross alpha measurements are applicable to unidentified mixtures of radionuclides only for the purposes and under the conditions described in section 3.7. APHA-601(3), ASTM-D-1943(10).

3.1.5 Method A-5, Chemical Determination of Uranium.

Principle: Uranium may be measured chemically by either colorimetry or fluorometry. In both procedures, the sample is dissolved, the uranium is oxidized to the hexavalent form and extracted into a suitable solvent. Impurities are removed from the solvent layer. For colorimetry, dibenzoylmethane is added, and the uranium is measured by the absorbance in a colorimeter. For fluorometry, a portion of the solution is fused with a sodium fluoride-lithium fluoride flux and the uranium is determined by the ultraviolet activated fluorescence of the fused disk in a fluorometer.

Applicability: This method is applicable to the measurements of emission rates of uranium when the isotopic ratio of the uranium radionuclides is well known. ASTM-E-318(15), ASTM-D-2907(14).

3.1.6 Method A-6, Radon-222—Continuous Gas Monitor.

Principle: Radon-222 is measured directly in a continuously extracted sample stream by passing the air stream through a calibrated scintillation cell. Prior to the scintillation cell, the air stream is treated to remove particulates and excess moisture. The alpha particles from radon-222 and its decay products strike a zinc sulfide coating on the inside of the scintillation cell producing light pulses. The light pulses are detected by a photomultiplier tube which generates electrical pulses. These pulses are processed by the system electronics and the read out is in pCi/l of radon-222.

Applicability: This method is applicable to the measurement of radon-222 in effluent streams which do not contain significant quantities of radon-220. Users of this method should calibrate the monitor in a radon calibration chamber at least twice per year. The background of the monitor should also be checked periodically by operating the instrument in a low radon environment. EPA 520/1-89-009(24).

3.1.7 Method A-7, Radon-222-Alpha Track Detectors

Principle: Radon-222 is measured directly in the effluent stream using alpha track detectors (ATD). The alpha particles emitted by radon-222 and its decay products strike a small plastic strip and produce submicron damage

tracks. The plastic strip is placed in a caustic solution that accentuates the damage tracks which are counted using a microscope or automatic counting system. The number of tracks per unit area is correlated to the radon concentration in air using a conversion factor derived from data generated in a radon calibration facility.

Applicability: Prior approval from EPA is required for use of this method. This method is only applicable to effluent streams which do not contain significant quantities of radon-220, unless special detectors are used to discriminate against radon-220. This method may be used only when ATDs have been demonstrated to produce data comparable to data obtained with Method A-6. Such data should be submitted to EPA when requesting approval for the use of this method. EPA 520/1-89-009(24).

3.2 Methods for Gaseous Beta Emitting Radionuclides.

3.2.1 Method B-1, Direct Counting in Flow-Through Ionization Chambers.

Principle: An ionization chamber containing a specific volume of gas which flows at a given flow rate through the chamber is used. The sample (effluent stream sample) acts as the counting gas for the chamber. The activity of the radionuclide is determined from the current measured in the ionization chamber.

Applicability: This method is applicable for measuring the activity of a gaseous beta-emitting radionuclide in an effluent stream that is suitable as a counting gas, when no other beta-emitting nuclides are present. DOE/EP-0096(17), NCRP-58(23).

3.2.2 Method B-2, Direct Counting With In-line or Off-line Beta Detectors.

Principle: The beta detector is placed directly in the effluent stream (in-line) or an extracted sample of the effluent stream is passed through a chamber containing a beta detector (off-line). The activities of the radionuclides present in the effluent stream are determined from the beta count rate, and a knowledge of the radionuclides present and the relationship of the gross beta count rate and the specific radionuclide concentration.

Applicability: This method is applicable only to radionuclides with maximum beta particle energies greater than 0.2 MeV. This method may be used to measure emissions of specific radionuclides only when it is known that the sample contains only a single radionuclide or the identity and isotopic ratio of the radionuclides in the effluent stream are well known. Specific radionuclide analysis of periodic grab samples may be used to identify the types and quantities of radionuclides present and to establish the relationship between specific radionuclide analyses and gross beta count rates.

This method is applicable to unidentified mixtures of gaseous radionuclides only for the purposes and under the conditions described in section 3.7.

3.3 Methods for Non-Gaseous Beta Emitting Radionuclides.

3.3.1 Method B-3, Radiochemistry-Beta Counting.

Principle: The element of interest is separated from other elements, and from the sample matrix by radiochemistry. This may involve precipitation, distillation, ion exchange, or solvent extraction. Carriers (elements chemically similar to the element of interest) may be used. The element is deposited on a planchet, and counted with a beta counter. Corrections for chemical yield, and decay (if necessary) are made. The beta count rate determines the total activity of all radionuclides of the separated element. This method may also involve the radiochemical separation and counting of a daughter element, after a suitable period of ingrowth, in which case it is specific for the parent nuclide.

Applicability: This method is applicable for measuring the activity of any beta-emitting radionuclide, with a maximum energy greater than 0.2 MeV, provided no other radionuclide is present in the separated sample. APHA-608(5).

3.3.2 Method B-4, Direct Beta Counting (Gross beta determination).

Principle: The sample, collected on a suitable filter, is counted with a beta counter. The sample must be thin enough so that self-absorption corrections can be made.

Applicability: Gross beta measurements are applicable only to radionuclides with maximum beta particle energies greater than 0.2 MeV. Gross beta measurements may be used to measure emissions of specific radionuclides only (1) when it is known that the sample contains only a single radionuclide, and (2) measurements made using Method B-3 show reasonable agreement with the gross beta measurement. Gross beta measurements are applicable to mixtures of radionuclides only for the purposes and under the conditions described in section 3.7. APHA-602(4), ASTM-D-1890(11).

3.3.3 Method B-5, Liquid Scintillation Spectrometry.

Principle: An aliquot of a collected sample or the result of some other chemical separation or processing technique is added to a liquid scintillation “cocktail” which is viewed by photomultiplier tubes in a liquid scintillation spectrometer. The spectrometer is adjusted to establish a channel or “window” for the pulse energy appropriate to the nuclide of interest. The activity of the nuclide of interest is measured by the counting rate in the appropriate energy channel. Corrections are made for chemical yield where separations are made.

Applicability: This method is applicable to any beta-emitting nuclide when no other radionuclide is present in the sample or the separated sample provided that it can be incorporated in the scintillation cocktail. This method is also applicable for samples which contain more than one radionuclide but only when the energies of the beta particles are sufficiently separated so that they can be resolved by the spectrometer. This method is most applicable to the measurement of low-energy beta emitters such as tritium and carbon-14. APHA-609(6), EML-LV-539-17(19).

3.4 Gamma Emitting Radionuclides

3.4.1 Method G-1, High Resolution Gamma Spectrometry.

Principle: The sample is counted with a high resolution gamma detector, usually either a Ge(Li) or a high purity Ge detector, connected to a multichannel analyzer or computer. The gamma emitting radionuclides in the sample are measured from the gamma count rates in the energy regions characteristic of the individual radionuclide. Corrections are made for counts contributed by other radionuclides to the spectral regions of the radionuclides of interest. Radiochemical separations may be made prior to counting but are usually not necessary.

Applicability: This method is applicable to the measurement of any gamma emitting radionuclide with gamma energies greater than 20 keV. It can be applied to complex mixtures of radionuclides. The samples counted may be in the form of particulate filters, absorbers, liquids or gases. The method may also be applied to the analysis of gaseous gamma emitting radionuclides directly in an effluent stream by passing the stream through a chamber or cell containing the detector. ASTM-3649(9), IDO-12096(18).

3.4.2 Method G-2, Low Resolution Gamma Spectrometry.

Principle: The sample is counted with a low resolution gamma detector, a thallium activated sodium iodide crystal. The detector is coupled to a photomultiplier tube and connected to a multichannel analyzer. The gamma emitting radionuclides in the sample are measured from the gamma count rates in the energy regions characteristic of the individual radionuclides. Corrections are made for counts contributed by other radionuclides to the spectral regions of the radionuclides of interest. Radiochemical separation may be used prior to counting to obtain less complex gamma spectra if needed.

Applicability: This method is applicable to the measurement of gamma emitting radionuclides with energies greater than 100 keV. It can be applied only to relatively simple mixtures of gamma emitting radionuclides. The samples counted may be in the form of particulate filters, absorbers, liquids or gas. The method can be applied to the analysis of gaseous radionuclides directly in an effluent stream by passing the gas stream through a chamber or cell containing the detector. ASTM-D-2459(12), EMSL-LV-0539-17(19).

3.4.3 Method G-3, Single Channel Gamma Spectrometry.

Principle: The sample is counted with a thallium activated sodium iodide crystal. The detector is coupled to a photomultiplier tube connected to a single channel analyzer. The activity of a gamma emitting radionuclide is determined from the gamma counts in the energy range for which the counter is set.

Applicability: This method is applicable to the measurement of a single gamma emitting radionuclide. It is not applicable to mixtures of radionuclides. The samples counted may be in the form of particulate filters, absorbers, liquids or gas. The method can be applied to the analysis of gaseous radionuclides directly in an effluent stream by passing the gas stream through a chamber or cell containing the detector.

3.4.4 Method G-4, Gross Gamma Counting.

Principle: The sample is counted with a gamma detector usually a thallium activated sodium iodine crystal. The detector is coupled to a photomultiplier tube and gamma rays above a specific threshold energy level are counted.

Applicability: Gross gamma measurements may be used to measure emissions of specific radionuclides only when it is known that the sample contains a single radionuclide or the identity and isotopic ratio of the radionuclides in the effluent stream are well known. When gross gamma measurements are used to determine emissions of specific radionuclides periodic measurements using Methods G-1 or G-2 should be made to demonstrate that the gross gamma measurements provide reliable emission data. This method may be applied to analysis of gaseous radionuclides directly in an effluent stream by placing the detector directly in or adjacent to the effluent stream or passing an extracted sample of the effluent stream through a chamber or cell containing the detector.

3.5 Counting Methods. All of the above methods with the exception of Method A-5 involve counting the radiation emitted by the radionuclide. Counting methods applicable to the measurement of alpha, beta and gamma radiations are listed below. The equipment needed and the counting principles involved are described in detail in ASTM-3648(8).

3.5.1 Alpha Counting:

- *Gas Flow Proportional Counters.* The alpha particles cause ionization in the counting gas and the resulting electrical pulses are counted. These counters may be windowless or have very thin windows.
- *Scintillation Counters.* The alpha particles transfer energy to a scintillator resulting in a production of light photons which strike a photomultiplier tube converting the light photons to electrical pulses which are counted. The counters may involve the use of solid scintillation materials such as zinc sulfide or liquid scintillation solutions.
- *Solid-State Counters.* Semiconductor materials, such as silicon surface-barrier p-n junctions, act as solid ionization chambers. The alpha particles interact with the detector producing electron hole pairs. The charged pair is collected by an applied electrical field and the resulting electrical pulses are counted.
- *Alpha Spectrometers.* Semiconductor detectors used in conjunction with multichannel analyzers for energy discrimination.

3.5.2 Beta Counting:

- *Ionization Chambers.* These chambers contain the beta-emitting nuclide in gaseous form. The ionization current produced is measured.
- *Geiger-Muller (GM) Counters-or Gas Flow Proportional Counters.* The beta particles cause ionization in the counting gas and the resulting electrical pulses are counted. Proportional gas flow counters which are heavily shielded by lead or other metal, and provided with an anti-coincidence shield to reject cosmic rays, are called low background beta counters.
- *Scintillation Counters.* The beta particles transfer energy to a scintillator resulting in a production of light photons, which strike a photomultiplier tube converting the light photon to electrical pulses which are counted. This may involve the use of anthracene crystals, plastic scintillator, or liquid scintillation solutions with organic phosphors.
- *Liquid Scintillation Spectrometers.* Liquid scintillation counters which use two photomultiplier tubes in coincidence to reduce background counts. This counter may also electronically discriminate among pulses of a given range of energy.

3.5.3 Gamma Counting:

- *Low-Resolution Gamma Spectrometers.* The gamma rays interact with thallium activated sodium iodide or cesium iodide crystal resulting in the release of light photons which strike a photomultiplier tube converting the light pulses to electrical pulses proportional to the energy of the gamma ray. Multi-channel analyzers are used to separate and store the pulses according to the energy absorbed in the crystal.

- *High-Resolution gamma Spectrometers.* Gamma rays interact with a lithium-drifted (Ge(Li)) or high-purity germanium (HPGe) semiconductor detectors resulting in a production of electron-hole pairs. The charged pair is collected by an applied electrical field. A very stable low noise preamplifier amplifies the pulses of electrical charge resulting from the gamma photon interactions. Multichannel analyzers or computers are used to separate and store the pulses according to the energy absorbed in the crystal.

- *Single Channel Analyzers.* Thallium activated sodium iodide crystals used with a single window analyzer. Pulses from the photomultiplier tubes are separated in a single predetermined energy range.

3.5.4 Calibration of Counters. Counters are calibrated for specific radionuclide measurements using a standard of the radionuclide under either identical or very similar conditions as the sample to be counted. For gamma spectrometers a series of standards covering the energy range of interest may be used to construct a calibration curve relating gamma energy to counting efficiency.

In those cases where a standard is not available for a radionuclide, counters may be calibrated using a standard with energy characteristics as similar as possible to the radionuclide to be measured. For gross alpha and beta measurements of the unidentified mixtures of radionuclides, alpha counters are calibrated with a natural uranium standard and beta counters with a cesium-137 standard. The standard must contain the same weight and distribution of solids as the samples, and be mounted in an identical manner. If the samples contain variable amounts of solids, calibration curves relating weight of solids present to counting efficiency are prepared. Standards other than those prescribed may be used provided it can be shown that such standards are more applicable to the radionuclide mixture measured.

3.6 Radiochemical Methods for Selected Radionuclides. Methods for a selected list of radionuclides are listed in Table 1. The radionuclides listed are those which are most commonly used and which have the greatest potential for causing doses to members of the public. For radionuclides not listed in Table 1, methods based on any of the applicable "principles of measurement" described in section 3.1 through 3.4 may be used.

3.7 Applicability of Gross Alpha and Beta Measurements to Unidentified Mixtures of Radionuclides. Gross alpha and beta measurements may be used as a screening measurement as a part of an emission measurement program to identify the need to do specific radionuclide analyses or to confirm or verify that unexpected radionuclides are not being released in significant quantities.

Gross alpha (Method A-4) or gross beta (Methods B-2 or B-4) measurements may also be used for the purpose of comparing the measured concentrations in the effluent stream with the limiting "Concentration Levels for Environmental Compliance" in table 2 of appendix E. For unidentified mixtures, the measured concentration value shall be compared with the lowest environmental concentration limit for any radionuclide which is not known to be absent from the effluent stream.

Table 1—List of Approved Methods for Specific Radionuclides

Radionuclide	Approved methods of analysis
Am-241	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4
Ar-41	□-1, □-2, □-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
□a-140	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
□r-82	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4

C-11	□-1, □-2, □-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
C-14	□-5
Ca-45	□-3, □-4, □-5
Ce-144	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
Cm-244	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4
Co-60	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
Cr-51	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
Cs-134	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
Cs-137	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
Fe-55	□-5, □-1
Fe-59	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
□a-67	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
H-3 (H ₂ O)	□-5
H-3 (gas)	□-1
I-123	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
I-125	□-1
I-131	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
In-113m	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
Ir-192	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
□r-85	□-1, □-2, □-5, □-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
□r-87	□-1, □-2, □-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
□r-88	□-1, □-2, □-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
□ n-54	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
□ o-99	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
□-13	□-1, □-2, □-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
O-15	□-1, □-2, □-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
P-32	□-3, □-4, □-5
Pm-147	□-3, □-4, □-5
Po-210	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4
Pu-238	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4

Pu-239	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4
Pu-240	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4
Ra-226	A-1, A-2, □-1, □-2
□-35	□-5
□e-75	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
□r-90	□-3, □-4, □-5
□c-99	□-3, □-4, □-5
□e-201	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
□ranium (total alpha)	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4
□ranium (Isotopic)	A-1, A-3
□ranium (□atural)	A-5
□e-133	□-1
□b-169	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4
□n-65	□-1, □-2, □-3, □-4

4. Quality Assurance Methods

Each facility required to measure their radionuclide emissions shall conduct a quality assurance program in conjunction with the radionuclide emission measurements. This program shall assure that the emission measurements are representative, and are of known precision and accuracy and shall include administrative controls to assure prompt response when emission measurements indicate unexpectedly large emissions. The program shall consist of a system of policies, organizational responsibilities, written procedures, data quality specifications, audits, corrective actions and reports. This quality assurance program shall include the following program elements:

4.1 The organizational structure, functional responsibilities, levels of authority and lines of communications for all activities related to the emissions measurement program shall be identified and documented.

4.2 Administrative controls shall be prescribed to ensure prompt response in the event that emission levels increase due to unplanned operations.

4.3 The sample collection and analysis procedures used in measuring the emissions shall be described including where applicable:

4.3.1 Identification of sampling sites and number of sampling points, including the rationale for site selections.

4.3.2 A description of sampling probes and representativeness of the samples.

4.3.3 A description of any continuous monitoring system used to measure emissions, including the sensitivity of the system, calibration procedures and frequency of calibration.

4.3.4 A description of the sample collection systems for each radionuclide measured, including frequency of collection, calibration procedures and frequency of calibration.

4.3.5 A description of the laboratory analysis procedures used for each radionuclide measured, including frequency of analysis, calibration procedures and frequency of calibration.

4.3.6 A description of the sample flow rate measurement systems or procedures, including calibration procedures and frequency of calibration.

4.3.7 A description of the effluent flow rate measurement procedures, including frequency of measurements, calibration procedures and frequency of calibration.

4.4 The objectives of the quality assurance program shall be documented and shall state the required precision, accuracy and completeness of the emission measurement data including a description of the procedures used to assess these parameters. Accuracy is the degree of agreement of a measurement with a true or known value. Precision is a measure of the agreement among individual measurements of the same parameters under similar conditions. Completeness is a measure of the amount of valid data obtained compared to the amount expected under normal conditions.

4.5 A quality control program shall be established to evaluate and track the quality of the emissions measurement data against preset criteria. The program should include where applicable a system of replicates, spiked samples, split samples, blanks and control charts. The number and frequency of such quality control checks shall be identified.

4.6 A sample tracking system shall be established to provide for positive identification of samples and data through all phases of the sample collection, analysis and reporting system. Sample handling and preservation procedures shall be established to maintain the integrity of samples during collection, storage and analysis.

4.7 Regular maintenance, calibration and field checks shall be performed for each sampling system in use by satisfying the requirements found in Table 2: Maintenance, Calibration and Field Check Requirements.

Table 2—Maintenance, Calibration and Field Check Requirements

Sampling system components	Frequency of activity
Cleaning of thermal anemometer elements	As required by application.
Inspect pitot tubes for contaminant deposits	At least annually.
Inspect pitot tube systems for leaks	At least annually.
Inspect sharp-edged nozzles for damage	At least annually or after maintenance that could cause damage.
Check nozzles for alignment, presence of deposits, or other potentially degrading factors	Annually.
Check transport lines of H ₂ PA-filtered applications to determine if cleaning is required	Annually.
Clean transport lines	Visible deposits for H ₂ PA-filtered applications. Mean mass of deposited material exceeds 1 g/m ² for other applications.
Inspect or test the sample transport system for leaks	At least annually.

Check mass flow meters of sampling systems with a secondary or transfer standard	At least quarterly.
Inspect rotameters of sampling systems for presence of foreign matter	At the start of each sampling period.
Check response of stack flow rate systems	At least quarterly.
Calibration of flow meters of sampling systems	At least annually.
Calibration of effluent flow measurement devices	At least annually.
Calibration of timing devices	At least annually.

4.8 Periodic internal and external audits shall be performed to monitor compliance with the quality assurance program. These audits shall be performed in accordance with written procedures and conducted by personnel who do not have responsibility for performing any of the operations being audited.

4.9 A corrective action program shall be established including criteria for when corrective action is needed, what corrective actions will be taken and who is responsible for taking the corrective action.

4.10 Periodic reports to responsible management shall be prepared on the performance of the emissions measurements program. These reports should include assessment of the quality of the data, results of audits and description of corrective actions.

4.11 The quality assurance program should be documented in a quality assurance project plan that should address each of the above requirements.

5. References

(1) American National Standards Institute "Guide to Sampling Airborne Radioactive Materials in Nuclear Facilities", ANSI-N13.1-1969, American National Standards Institute, New York, New York (1969).

(2) American Public Health Association, "Methods of Air Sampling", 2nd Edition, Method 605, "Tentative Method of Analysis for Plutonium Content of Atmospheric Particulate Matter". American Public Health Association, New York, NY (1977).

(3) Ibid, Method 601, "Tentative Method of Analysis for Gross Alpha Radioactivity Content of the Atmosphere".

(4) Ibid, Method 602, "Tentative Method of the Analysis for Gross Beta Radioactivity Content of the Atmosphere".

(5) Ibid, Method 608, "Tentative Method of Analysis for Strontium-90 Content of Atmospheric Particulate Matter".

(6) Ibid, Method 609, "Tentative Method of Analysis for Tritium Content of the Atmosphere".

(7) Ibid, Method 603, "Tentative Method of Analysis for Iodine-131 Content of the Atmosphere".

(8) American Society for Testing and Materials, 1986 Annual Book ASTM Standards, Designation D-3648-78, "Standard Practices for the Measurement of Radioactivity". American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, PA (1986).

- (9) Ibid, Designation D–3649–85, “Standard Practice for High Resolution Gamma Spectrometry”.
- (10) Ibid, Designation D–1943–81, “Standard Test Method for Alpha Particle Radioactivity of Water”.
- (11) Ibid, Designation D–1890–81, “Standard Test Method for Beta Particle Radioactivity of Water”.
- (12) Ibid, Designation D–2459–72, “Standard Test Method for Gamma Spectrometry of Water”.
- (13) Ibid, Designation D–3972–82, “Standard Test Method for Isotopic Uranium in Water by Radiochemistry”.
- (14) Ibid, Designation D–2907–83, “Standard Test Methods for Microquantities of Uranium in Water by Fluorometry”.
- (15) Ibid, Designation E–318, “Standard Test Method for Uranium in Aqueous Solutions by Colorimetry”.
- (16) Ibid, Designation D–3084–75, “Standard Practice for Alpha Spectrometry of Water”.
- (17) Corley, J.P. and C.D. Corbit, “A Guide for Effluent Radiological Measurements at DOE Installations”, DOE/EP–0096, Pacific Northwest Laboratories, Richland, Washington (1983).
- (18) Department of Energy, “RESL Analytical Chemistry Branch Procedures Manual”, IDO–12096, U.S. Department of Energy, Idaho Falls, Idaho (1982).
- (19) Environmental Protection Agency, “Radiochemical Analytical Procedures for Analysis of Environmental Samples”, EMSL–LV–0539–17, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Las Vegas, Nevada (1979).
- (20) Environmental Protection Agency, “Radiochemistry Procedures Manual”, EPA 520/5–84–006, Eastern Environmental Radiation Facility, Montgomery, Alabama (1984).
- (21) National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, NCRP Report No. 50, “Environmental Radiation Measurements”, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement, Bethesda, Maryland (1976).
- (22) Ibid, Report No. 47, “Tritium Measurement Techniques”. (1976).
- (23) Ibid, Report No. 58 “A Handbook of Radioactivity Measurement Procedures” (1985).
- (24) Environmental Protection Agency, “Indoor Radon and Radon Decay Product Measurement Protocols”, EPA 520/1–89–009, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC (1989).

Method 115—Monitoring for Radon-222 Emissions

This appendix describes the monitoring methods which must be used in determining the radon-222 emissions from underground uranium mines, uranium mill tailings piles, phosphogypsum stacks, and other piles of waste material emitting radon.

1. Radon-222 Emissions from Underground Uranium Mine Vents

1.1 Sampling Frequency and Calculation of Emissions. Radon-222 emissions from underground uranium mine vents shall be determined using one of the following methods:

1.1.1 Continuous Measurement. These measurements shall be made and the emissions calculated as follows:

(a) The radon-222 concentration shall be continuously measured at each mine vent whenever the mine ventilation system is operational.

(b) Each mine vent exhaust flow rate shall be measured at least 4 times per year.

(c) A weekly radon-222 emission rate for the mine shall be calculated and recorded weekly as follows:

$$A_w = C_1 Q_1 T_1 + C_2 Q_2 T_2 + \dots C_i Q_i T_i$$

Where:

A_w = Total radon-222 emitted from the mine during week (Ci)

C_i = Average radon-222 concentration in mine vent i (Ci/m³)

Q_i = Volumetric flow rate from mine vent i (m³/hr)

T_i = Hours of mine ventilation system operation during week for mine vent i (hr)

(d) The annual radon-222 emission rate is the sum of the weekly emission rates during a calendar year.

1.1.2 Periodic Measurement. This method is applicable only to mines that continuously operate their ventilation system except for extended shutdowns. Mines which start up and shut down their ventilation system frequently must use the continuous measurement method describe in Section 1.1.1 above. Emission rates determined using periodic measurements shall be measured and calculated as follows:

(a) The radon-222 shall be continuously measured at each mine vent for at least one week every three months.

(b) Each mine vent exhaust flow rate shall be measured at least once during each of the radon-222 measurement periods.

(c) A weekly radon-222 emission rate shall be calculated for each weekly period according to the method described in Section 1.1.1. In this calculation T=168 hr.

(d) The annual radon-222 emission rate from the mine should be calculated as follows:

$$A_y = \frac{52 - W_s}{n} (A_{w1} + A_{w2} + \dots A_{wi})$$

Where:

A_y = Annual radon-222 emission rate from the mine (Ci)

A_{wi} = Weekly radon-222 emission rate during the measurement period i (Ci)

n = Number of weekly measurement periods per year

W_s = Number of weeks during the year that the mine ventilation system is shut down in excess of 7 consecutive days, i.e. the sum of the number of weeks each shut down exceeds 7 days

1.2 Test Methods and Procedures

Each underground mine required to test its emissions, unless an equivalent or alternative method has been approved by the Administrator, shall use the following test methods:

1.2.1 Test Method 1 of appendix A to part 60 shall be used to determine velocity traverses. The sampling point in the duct shall be either the centroid of the cross section or the point of average velocity.

1.2.2 Test Method 2 of appendix A to part 60 shall be used to determine velocity and volumetric flow rates.

1.2.3 Test Methods A-6 or A-7 of appendix B, Method 114 to part 61 shall be used for the analysis of radon-222. Use of Method A-7 requires prior approval of EPA based on conditions described in appendix B.

1.2.4 A quality assurance program shall be conducted in conformance with the programs described for Continuous Radon Monitors and Alpha Track Detectors in EPA 520/1-89-009. (2)

2. Radon-222 Emissions from Uranium Mill Tailings Piles

2.1 Measurement and Calculation of Radon Flux from Uranium Mill Tailings Piles.

2.1.1 Frequency of Flux Measurement. A single set of radon flux measurements may be made, or if the owner or operator chooses, more frequent measurements may be made over a one year period. These measurements may involve quarterly, monthly or weekly intervals. All radon measurements shall be made as described in paragraphs 2.1.2 through 2.1.6 except that for measurements made over a one year period, the requirement of paragraph 2.1.4(c) shall not apply. The mean radon flux from the pile shall be the arithmetic mean of the mean radon flux for each measurement period. The weather conditions, moisture content of the tailings and area of the pile covered by water existing at the time of the measurement shall be chosen so as to provide measurements representative of the long term radon flux from the pile and shall be subject to EPA review and approval.

2.1.2 Distribution of Flux Measurements. The distribution and number of radon flux measurements required on a pile will depend on clearly defined areas of the pile (called regions) that can have significantly different radon fluxes due to surface conditions. The mean radon flux shall be determined for each individual region of the pile. Regions that shall be considered for operating mill tailings piles are:

- (a) Water covered areas,
- (b) Water saturated areas (beaches),
- (c) Dry top surface areas, and
- (d) Sides, except where earthen material is used in dam construction.

For mill tailings after disposal the pile shall be considered to consist of only one region.

2.1.3 Number of Flux Measurements. Radon flux measurements shall be made within each region on the pile, except for those areas covered with water. Measurements shall be made at regularly spaced locations across the surface of the region, realizing that surface roughness will prohibit measurements in some areas of a region. The minimum number of flux measurements considered necessary to determine a representative mean radon flux value for each type of region on an operating pile is:

- (a) Water covered area—no measurements required as radon flux is assumed to be zero,
- (b) Water saturated beaches—100 radon flux measurements,
- (c) Loose and dry top surface—100 radon flux measurements,
- (d) Sides—100 radon flux measurements, except where earthen material is used in dam construction.

For a mill tailings pile after disposal which consists of only one region a minimum of 100 measurements are required.

2.1.4 Restrictions to Radon Flux Measurements. The following restrictions are placed on making radon flux measurements:

- (a) Measurements shall not be initiated within 24 hours of a rainfall.
- (b) If a rainfall occurs during the 24 hour measurements period, the measurement is invalid if the seal around the lip of the collector has washed away or if the collector is surrounded by water.
- (c) Measurements shall not be performed if the ambient temperature is below 35 °F or if the ground is frozen.

2.1.5 Areas of Pile Regions. The approximate area of each region of the pile shall be determined in units of square meters.

2.1.6 Radon Flux Measurement. Measuring radon flux involves the adsorption of radon on activated charcoal in a large-area collector. The radon collector is placed on the surface of the pile area to be measured and allowed to collect radon for a time period of 24 hours. The radon collected on the charcoal is measured by gamma-ray spectroscopy. The detailed measurement procedure provided in appendix A of EPA 520/5-85-0029(1) shall be used to measure the radon flux on uranium mill tailings, except the surface of the tailings shall not be penetrated by the lip of the radon collector as directed in the procedure, rather the collector shall be carefully positioned on a flat surface with soil or tailings used to seal the edge.

2.1.7 Calculations. The mean radon flux for each region of the pile and for the total pile shall be calculated and reported as follows:

(a) The individual radon flux calculations shall be made as provided in appendix A EPA 86 (1). The mean radon flux for each region of the pile shall be calculated by summing all individual flux measurements for the region and dividing by the total number of flux measurements for the region.

(b) The mean radon flux for the total uranium mill tailings pile shall be calculated as follows.

$$J_s = \frac{J_1 A_1 + \cdots J_2 A_2 \cdots J_i A_i}{A_t}$$

Where:

J_s =Mean flux for the total pile (pCi/m² -s)

J_i =Mean flux measured in region i (pCi/m² -s)

A_i =Area of region i (m²)

A_t =Total area of the pile (m²)

2.1.8 Reporting. The results of individual flux measurements, the approximate locations on the pile, and the mean radon flux for each region and the mean radon flux for the total stack shall be included in the emission test report. Any condition or unusual event that occurred during the measurements that could significantly affect the results should be reported.

3.0 Radon-222 Emissions from Phosphogypsum Stacks.

3.1 Measurement and Calculation of the Mean Radon Flux. Radon flux measurements shall be made on phosphogypsum stacks as described below:

3.1.1 Frequency of Measurements. A single set of radon flux measurements may be made after the phosphogypsum stack becomes inactive, or if the owner or operator chooses, more frequent measurements may be made over a one

year period. These measurements may involve quarterly, monthly or weekly intervals. All radon measurements shall be made as described in paragraphs 3.1.2 through 3.1.6 except that for measurements made over a one year period, the requirement of paragraph 3.1.4(c) shall not apply. For measurements made over a one year period, the radon flux shall be the arithmetic mean of the mean radon flux for each measurement period.

3.1.2 Distribution and Number of Flux Measurements. The distribution and number of radon flux measurements required on a stack will depend on clearly defined areas of the stack (called regions) that can have significantly different radon fluxes due to surface conditions. The mean radon flux shall be determined for each individual region of the stack. Regions that shall be considered are:

- (a) Water covered areas,
- (b) Water saturated areas (beaches),
- (c) Loose and dry top surface areas,
- (d) Hard-packed roadways, and
- (e) Sides.

3.1.3 Number of Flux Measurements. Radon flux measurements shall be made within each region on the phosphogypsum stack, except for those areas covered with water. Measurements shall be made at regularly spaced locations across the surface of the region, realizing that surface roughness will prohibit measurements in some areas of a region. The minimum number of flux measurements considered necessary to determine a representative mean radon flux value for each type of region is:

- (a) Water covered area—no measurements required as radon flux is assumed to be zero,
- (b) Water saturated beaches—50 radon flux measurements,
- (c) Loose and dry top surface—100 radon flux measurements,
- (d) Hard-packed roadways—50 radon flux measurements, and
- (e) Sides—100 radon flux measurements.

A minimum of 300 measurements are required. A stack that has no water cover can be considered to consist of two regions, top and sides, and will require a minimum of only 200 measurements.

3.1.4 Restrictions to Radon Flux Measurements. The following restrictions are placed on making radon flux measurements:

- (a) Measurements shall not be initiated within 24 hours of a rainfall.
- (b) If a rainfall occurs during the 24 hour measurement period, the measurement is invalid if the seal around the lip of the collector has washed away or if the collector is surrounded by water.
- (c) Measurements shall not be performed if the ambient temperature is below 35 °F or if the ground is frozen.

3.1.5 Areas of Stack Regions. The approximate area of each region of the stack shall be determined in units of square meters.

3.1.6 Radon Flux Measurements. Measuring radon flux involves the adsorption of radon on activated charcoal in a large-area collector. The radon collector is placed on the surface of the stack area to be measured and allowed to collect radon for a time period of 24 hours. The radon collected on the charcoal is measured by gamma-ray

spectroscopy. The detailed measurement procedure provided in appendix A of EPA 520/5-85-0029(1) shall be used to measure the radon flux on phosphogypsum stacks, except the surface of the phosphogypsum shall not be penetrated by the lip of the radon collector as directed in the procedure, rather the collector shall be carefully positioned on a flat surface with soil or phosphogypsum used to seal the edge.

3.1.7 Calculations. The mean radon flux for each region of the phosphogypsum stack and for the total stack shall be calculated and reported as follows:

(a) The individual radon flux calculations shall be made as provided in appendix A EPA 86 (1). The mean radon flux for each region of the stack shall be calculated by summing all individual flux measurements for the region and dividing by the total number of flux measurements for the region.

(b) The mean radon flux for the total phosphogypsum stack shall be calculated as follows.

$$J_s = \frac{J_1 A_1 + J_2 A_2 + \cdots J_i A_i}{A_t}$$

Where:

J_s =Mean flux for the total stack (pCi/m² -s)

J_i =Mean flux measured in region i (pCi/m² -s)

A_i =Area of region i (m²)

A_t =Total area of the stack

3.1.8 Reporting. The results of individual flux measurements, the approximate locations on the stack, and the mean radon flux for each region and the mean radon flux for the total stack shall be included in the emission test report. Any condition or unusual event that occurred during the measurements that could significantly affect the results should be reported.

4.0 Quality Assurance Procedures for Measuring Rn-222 Flux

A. Sampling Procedures

Records of field activities and laboratory measurements shall be maintained. The following information shall be recorded for each charcoal canister measurement:

(a) Site

(b) Name of pile

(c) Sample location

(d) Sample ID number

(e) Date and time on

(f) Date and time off

(g) Observations of meteorological conditions and comments

Records shall include all applicable information associated with determining the sample measurement, calculations, observations, and comments.

B. Sample Custody

Custodial control of all charcoal samples exposed in the field shall be maintained in accordance with EPA chain-of-custody field procedures. A control record shall document all custody changes that occur between the field and laboratory personnel.

C. Calibration Procedures and Frequency

The radioactivity of two standard charcoal sources, each containing a carefully determined quantity of radium-226 uniformly distributed through 180g of activated charcoal, shall be measured. An efficiency factor is computed by dividing the average measured radioactivity of the two standard charcoal sources, minus the background, in cpm by the known radioactivity of the charcoal sources in dpm. The same two standard charcoal sources shall be counted at the beginning and at the end of each day's counting as a check of the radioactivity counting equipment. A background count using unexposed charcoal should also be made at the beginning and at the end of each counting day to check for inadvertent contamination of the detector or other changes affecting the background. The unexposed charcoal comprising the blank is changed with each new batch of charcoal used.

D. Internal Quality Control Checks and Frequency

The charcoal from every tenth exposed canister shall be recounted. Five percent of the samples analyzed shall be either blanks (charcoal having no radioactivity added) or samples spiked with known quantities of radium-226.

E. Data Precision, Accuracy, and Completeness

The precision, accuracy, and completeness of measurements and analyses shall be within the following limits for samples measuring greater than $1.0 \text{ pCi/m}^2 \text{ -s}$.

(a) Precision: 10%

(b) Accuracy: $\pm 10\%$

(c) Completeness: at least 85% of the measurements must yield useable results.

5.0 References

(1) Hartley, J.N. and Freeman, H.D., "Radon Flux Measurements on Gardiner and Royster phosphogypsum Piles Near Tampa and Mulberry, Florida," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Report, EPA 520/5-85-029, January 1986.

(2) Environmental Protection Agency, "Indoor Radon and Radon Decay Product Measurement Protocols", EPA 520/1-89-009, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. (1989).

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973]

Editorial Notes: 1. For Federal Register citations to appendix B see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

2. At 65 FR 62161, Oct. 17, 2000, appendix B to part 61 was amended by revising Methods 101, 101A, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 107A, 108, 108A, 108B, 108C, and 111. However, because the amendment contains no revised text for Method 107A, this part of the revision could not be incorporated.

Appendix C to Part 61—Quality Assurance Procedures

Procedure 1—Determination of Adequate Chromatographic Peak Resolution

In this method of dealing with resolution, the extent to which one chromatographic peak overlaps another is determined.

For convenience, consider the range of the elution curve of each compound as running from -2σ to $+2\sigma$. This range is used in other resolution criteria, and it contains 95.45 percent of the area of a normal curve. If two peaks are separated by a known distance, b , one can determine the fraction of the area of one curve that lies within the range of the other. The extent to which the elution curve of a contaminant compound overlaps the curve of a compound that is under analysis is found by integrating the contaminant curve over the limits $b-2\sigma_s$ to $b+2\sigma_s$, where σ_s is the standard deviation of the sample curve.

This calculation can be simplified in several ways. Overlap can be determined for curves of unit area; then actual areas can be introduced. Desired integration can be resolved into two integrals of the normal distribution function for which there are convenient calculation programs and tables. An example would be Program 15 in Texas Instruments Program Manual ST1, 1975, Texas Instruments, Inc., Dallas, Texas 75222.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_s} \int_{b-2\sigma_s}^{b+2\sigma_s} e^{-\frac{(t-t_s)^2}{2\sigma_s^2}} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\frac{b-2\sigma_s}{\sigma_s}}^{\frac{b+2\sigma_s}{\sigma_s}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

The following calculation steps are required:*

$$1. 2\sigma_s = t_s / \sqrt{2} \ln 2$$

$$2. \sigma_c = t_c / 2\sqrt{2} \ln 2$$

$$3. x_1 = (b-2\sigma_s)/\sigma_c$$

$$4. x_2 = (b+2\sigma_s)/\sigma_c$$

$$5. Q(x_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{x_1}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$6. Q(x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{x_2}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$7. I_o = Q(x_1) - Q(x_2)$$

$$8. A_o = I_o A_s / A_c$$

$$9. \text{Percentage overlap} = A_o \times 100$$

where:

A_s = Area of the sample peak of interest determined by electronic integration or by the formula $A_s = t_s t_{\frac{1}{2}}$.

A_c = Area of the contaminant peak, determined in the same manner as A_s .

b = Distance on the chromatographic chart that separates the maxima of the two peaks.

H_s = Peak height of the sample compound of interest, measured from the average value of the baseline to the maximum of the curve.

t_s = Width of sample peak of interest at 1/2 peak height.

t_c = Width of the contaminant peak at 1/2 of peak height.

σ_s = Standard deviation of the sample compound of interest elution curve.

σ_c = Standard deviation of the contaminant elution curve.

$Q(x_1)$ = Integral of the normal distribution function from x_1 to infinity.

$Q(x_2)$ = Integral of the normal distribution function from x_2 to infinity.

I_o = Overlap integral.

A_o = Area overlap fraction.

*In most instances, $Q(x_2)$ is very small and may be neglected.

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In judging the suitability of alternate GC columns or the effects of altering chromatographic conditions, one can employ the area overlap as the resolution parameter with a specific maximum permissible value.

The use of Gaussian functions to describe chromatographic elution curves is widespread. However, some elution curves are highly asymmetric. In cases where the sample peak is followed by a contaminant that has a leading edge that rises sharply but the curve then tails off, it may be possible to define an effective width for t_{cas} as "twice the distance from the leading edge to a perpendicular line through the maxim of the contaminant curve, measured along a perpendicular bisection of that line."

Procedure 2—Procedure for Field Auditing GC Analysis

Responsibilities of audit supervisor and analyst at the source sampling site include the following:

- A. The audit supervisor verifies that audit cylinders are stored in a safe location both before and after the audit to prevent vandalism.
- B. At the beginning and conclusion of the audit, the analyst records each cylinder number and pressure. An audit cylinder is never analyzed when the pressure drops below 200 psi.
- C. During the audit, the analyst performs a minimum of two consecutive analyses of each audit cylinder gas. The audit must be conducted to coincide with the analysis of source test samples, normally immediately after GC calibration and prior to sample analyses.
- D. At the end of audit analyses, the audit supervisor requests the calculated concentrations from the analyst and compares the results with the actual audit concentrations. If each measured concentration agrees with the respective actual concentration within ± 10 percent, he directs the analyst to begin analyzing source samples. Audit supervisor judgment and/or supervisory policy determine action when agreement is not within ± 10 percent. When a consistent bias in excess of 10 percent is found, it may be possible to proceed with the sample analysis, with a corrective factor to be applied to the results at a later time. However, every attempt should be made to locate the cause of the discrepancy, as it may be misleading. The audit supervisor records each cylinder number, cylinder pressure (at the end of the audit), and all calculated concentrations. The individual being audited must not under any circumstance be told actual audit concentrations until calculated concentrations have been submitted to the audit supervisor.

Field Audit Report

Part A— To be filled out by organization supplying audit cylinders.

1. Organization supplying audit sample(s) and shipping address

2. Audit supervisor, organization, and phone number

3. Shipping instructions: Name, Address, Attention

4. Guaranteed arrival date for cylinders _____

5. Planned shipping date for cylinders _____

6. Details on audit cylinders from last analysis

	Low conc.	High conc.

a. Date of last analysis		
b. Cylinder number		
c. Cylinder pressure, psi		
d. Audit gas(es)/balance gas		
e. Audit gas(es), ppm		
f. Cylinder construction		

Part B —To be filled out by audit supervisor.

1. Process sampled_____
2. Audit location_____
3. Name of individual audit_____
4. Audit date_____

5. Audit results:

	Low conc. cylinder	High conc. cylinder
a. Cylinder number		
b. Cylinder pressure before audit, psi		
c. Cylinder pressure after audit, psi		
d. Measured concentration, ppm Injection #1* Injection #2* Average		
e. Actual audit concentration, ppm (Part A, 6e)		
f. Audit accuracy: ¹		
Low Conc. Cylinder		
High Conc. Cylinder		
Percent ¹ accuracy=		
Measured Conc.—Actual Conc.		
_____ ×100		
Actual Conc.		
g. Problems detected (if any)		

¹Results of two consecutive injections that meet the sample analysis criteria of the test method.

Appendix D to Part 61—Methods for Estimating Radionuclide Emissions

1. Purpose and Background

Facility owners or operators may estimate radionuclide emissions to the atmosphere for dose calculations instead of measuring emissions. Particulate emissions from mill tailings piles should be estimated using the procedures listed in reference re #2. All other emissions may be estimated by using the "Procedures" listed below, or using the method described in reference #1.

2. Procedure

To estimate emissions to the atmosphere:

(a) Determine the amount (in curies) used at facilities for the period under consideration. Radioactive materials in sealed packages that remain unopened, and have not leaked during the assessment period should not be included in the calculation.

(b) Multiply the amount used by the following factors which depend on the physical state of the radionuclide. They are:

(i) 1 for gases;

(ii) 10^{-3} for liquids or particulate solids; and

(iii) 10^{-6} for solids.

If any nuclide is heated to a temperature of 100 degrees Celsius or more, boils at a temperature of 100 degrees Celsius or less, or is intentionally dispersed into the environment, it must be considered to be a gas.

(c) If a control device is installed between the place of use and the point of release, multiply emissions from (b) by an adjustment factor. These are presented in Table 1.

Table 1—Adjustment to Emission Factors for Effluent Controls

Controls	Types of radionuclides controlled	Adjustment factor to emissions	Comments and conditions
H ₂ O PA filters	Particulates	0.01	Not applicable to gaseous radionuclides—periodic testing is prudent to ensure high removal efficiency.
Fabric filter	Particulates	0.1	Monitoring would be prudent to guard against tears in filter.
Intered metal	Particulates	1	Insufficient data to make recommendation.
Activated carbon filters	Iodine gas	0.1	Efficiency is time dependent—monitoring is necessary to ensure effectiveness.

Douglas bags: Held one week or longer for decay	Radon	0.001	Based on radon half-life of 3.8 days
Douglas bags: Released within one week	Radon	1	Provides no reduction of exposure to general public.
Venturi scrubbers	Particulates Gases	0.01 1	Although venturis may remove gases, variability in gaseous removal efficiency dictates adjustment factor for particulates only.
Packed bed scrubbers	Gases	0.1	Not applicable to particulates.
Electrostatic precipitators	Particulates	0.01	Not applicable for gaseous radionuclides
Radon traps	Radon	0.1	Efficiency is time dependent monitoring is necessary to ensure effectiveness.
Fume hoods	All	1	Provides no reduction to general public exposure.
Hot stacks	All	1	Generally provides no reduction of exposure to general public.

References

(1) Environmental Protection Agency, "A Guide for Determining Compliance with the Clean Air Act Standards for Radionuclides Emissions from NRC-Licensed and Non-DOE Federal Facilities", EPA 520/1-89-002, January 1989.

(2) Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Methods for Estimating Radioactive and Toxic Airborne Source Terms for Uranium Milling Operations", U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulatory Guide 3.59, March 1987.

[54 FR 51711, Dec. 15, 1989]

Appendix E to Part 61—Compliance Procedures Methods for Determining Compliance With Subpart I

1. Purpose and Background

This Appendix provides simplified procedures to reduce the burden on Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees, and non-Department of Energy Federal facilities in determining compliance with 40 CFR part 61, subpart I. The procedures consist of a series of increasingly more stringent steps, depending on the facility's potential to exceed the standard.

First, a facility can be found in compliance if the quantity of radioactive material possessed during the year is less than that listed in a table of annual possession quantities. A facility will also be in compliance if the average annual radionuclide emission concentration is less than that listed in a table of air concentration levels. If the facility is not in compliance by these tables, it can establish compliance by estimating a dose using screening procedure developed

by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements with a radiological source term derived using EPA approved emission factors. These procedures are described in a "Guide for Determining Compliance with the Clean Air Act Standards for Radionuclide Emissions From NRC-Licensed and Non-DOE Federal Facilities."

A user-friendly computer program called COMPLY has been developed to reduce the burden on the regulated community. The Agency has also prepared a "User's Guide for the COMPLY Code" to assist the regulated community in using the code, and in handling more complex situations such as multiple release points. The basis for these compliance procedures are provided in "Background Information Document: Procedures Approved for Demonstrating Compliance with 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart I". The compliance model is the highest level in the COMPLY computer code and provides for the most realistic assessment of dose by allowing the use of site-specific information.

2. Table of Annual Possession Quantity

(a) Table 1 may be used for determining if facilities are in compliance with the standard. The possession table can only be used if the following conditions are met:

(i) No person lives within 10 meters of any release point; and

(ii) No milk, meat, or vegetables are produced within 100 meters of any release point.

(b) Procedures described in Reference (1) shall be used to determine compliance or exemption from reporting by use of Table 2.

Table 1—Annual Possession Quantities for Environmental Compliance

[Annual Possession Quantities (Ci/yr)]

Radionuclide	Gaseous form*	Liquid/powder forms	Solid form*
Ac ²²	0.6E-01	0.6E-02	0.6E-01
Ac ²²	1.6E-01	1.6E-01	1.6E-01
Ac ²²	0.1E-01	0.1E-00	0.1E-01
Ag ¹⁰⁶	1.6E-00	1.6E-01	1.6E-06
Ag ^{106m}	2.6E-01	2.6E-00	2.6E-01
Ag ¹⁰ m	6.0E-06	6.0E-01	6.0E-00
Ag ^{110m}	0.1E-01	0.1E-02	0.1E-01
Ag ¹¹¹	6.0E-02	6.0E-01	6.0E-01
Al ²⁶	0.0E-06	0.0E-01	0.0E-00
Am ²⁴¹	2.0E-06	2.0E-01	2.0E-00
Am ²⁴²	1.0E-02	1.0E-01	1.0E-01
Am ^{242m}	2.0E-06	2.0E-01	2.0E-00
Am ²⁴³	2.0E-06	2.0E-01	2.0E-00
Am ²⁴⁴	0.6E-02	0.6E-01	0.6E-01

Am2□□	□.0□□00	□.0□□0□	□.0□□06
Am2□6	□.□□01	□.□□02	□.□□0□
Ar□□□	1.□□□06		
Ar□□1	1.□□□00		
As□□2	2.□□□02	2.□□□01	2.□□□0□
As□□□	6.0□□02	6.0□□01	6.0□□0□
As□□□	□.□□0□	□.□□00	□.□□0□
As□□6	□.□□02	□.□□01	□.□□0□
As□□□	□.□□01	□.□□02	□.□□0□
At□211	1.0□□02	1.0□□01	1.0□□0□
Au1□□□	□.2□□01	□.2□□02	□.2□□0□
Au1□□□	□.□□02	□.□□01	□.□□0□
Au1□□□	□.□□0□	□.□□00	□.□□0□
Au1□□□	□.6□□02	□.6□□01	□.6□□0□
Au1□□□	1.□□□01	1.□□□02	1.□□□0□
□a1□□1	1.0□□02	1.0□□01	1.0□□0□
□a1□□□	□.□□0□	□.□□02	□.□□01
□a1□□□m	□.□□02	□.□□01	□.□□0□
□a1□□□m	□.□□01	□.□□02	□.□□0□
□a1□□□	□.□□00	□.□□0□	□.□□06
□a1□□0	2.1□□0□	2.1□□00	2.1□□0□
□a1□□1	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□	1.□□□06
□a1□□2	1.1□□00	1.1□□0□	1.1□□06
□e□□	2.□□□02	2.□□□01	2.□□□0□
□e□10	□.0□□0□	□.0□□00	□.0□□0□
□i□206	□.1□□0□	□.1□□00	□.1□□0□
□i□20□	□.□□06	□.□□0□	□.□□00
□i□210	□.2□□0□	□.2□□00	□.2□□0□
□i□212	□.□□02	□.□□01	□.□□0□
□i□21□	6.0□□02	6.0□□01	6.0□□0□

Li21	1.0E-01	1.0E-02	1.0E-01
Li2	0.0E+00	0.0E-01	0.0E-02
Li20	1.0E-01	1.0E-02	1.0E-01
Li	0.0E+02	0.0E+01	0.0E+00
Li0	1.2E+01	1.2E+00	1.2E+00
Li0m	1.0E+00	1.0E+00	1.0E+06
Li2	1.6E-02	1.6E+01	1.6E+00
Li	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+06
Li	0.6E+01	0.6E-02	0.6E+00
C11	1.0E+00	1.0E+00	1.0E+06
C1	2.0E-01	2.0E-02	2.0E+00
Ca1	2.0E-02	2.0E+01	2.0E+00
Ca	0.0E+02	0.0E+01	0.0E+00
Ca	1.1E-02	1.1E+01	1.1E+00
Cd10	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00
Cd11	0.0E+00	0.0E+01	0.0E+02
Cd11m	0.0E+00	0.0E+01	0.0E+02
Cd11	0.0E+02	0.0E+01	0.0E+00
Cd11m	1.0E-02	1.0E+01	1.0E+00
Cd11	0.6E-02	0.6E+01	0.6E+00
Cd11m	1.0E-01	1.0E-02	1.0E+00
Ce1	2.6E-00	2.6E+00	2.6E+00
Ce11	1.0E-02	1.0E+01	1.0E+00
Ce1	1.0E-01	1.0E-02	1.0E+00
Ce1	1.0E-00	1.0E+00	1.0E+00
Cf2	2.0E-00	2.0E-02	2.0E+01
Cf2	1.0E-06	1.0E-00	1.0E+00
Cf20	0.0E-06	0.0E-00	0.0E+00
Cf21	1.0E-06	1.0E-00	1.0E+00
Cf22	6.0E-06	6.0E-00	6.0E+00

Cf2□□	□.□□0□	□.□□01	□.□□02
Cf2□□	□.6□06	□.6□0□	□.6□00
Cl□□6	1.□□0□	1.□□01	1.□□02
Cl□□□	6.□□01	6.□□02	6.□□0□
Cm2□2	6.0□0□	6.0□02	6.0□01
Cm2□□	□.□□06	□.□□0□	□.□□00
Cm2□□	□.2□06	□.2□0□	□.2□00
Cm2□□	2.□□06	2.□□0□	2.□□00
Cm2□6	2.□□06	2.□□0□	2.□□00
Cm2□□	2.□□06	2.□□0□	2.□□00
Cm2□□	6.□□0□	6.□□0□	6.□□01
Cm2□□	□.6□00	□.6□0□	□.6□06
Cm2□0	1.1□0□	1.1□0□	1.1□01
Co□□6	2.□□0□	2.□□01	2.□□02
Co□□□	1.6□0□	1.6□00	1.6□0□
Co□□□	□.0□0□	□.0□01	□.0□02
Co□□□m	1.□□01	1.□□02	1.□□0□
Co□60	1.6□0□	1.6□02	1.6□01
Co□60m	□.0□00	□.0□0□	□.0□06
Co□61	□.□□00	□.□□0□	□.□□06
Cr□□□	□.0□01	□.0□02	□.0□0□
Cr□□1	6.□□02	6.□□01	6.□□0□
Cs12□	1.□□01	1.□□02	1.□□0□
Cs1□1	2.□□01	2.□□02	2.□□0□
Cs1□2	1.□□02	1.□□01	1.□□0□
Cs1□□	□.2□0□	□.2□02	□.2□01
Cs1□□m	□.2□01	□.2□02	□.2□0□
Cs1□□	2.□□02	2.□□01	2.□□0□
Cs1□6	2.1□0□	2.1□00	2.1□0□
Cs1□□	2.□□0□	2.□□02	2.□□01

Cs1□□	□.□ $\times 10^1$	□.□□02	□.□□0□
Cu□61	□.0 $\times 10^1$	□.0□□02	□.0□□0□
Cu□6□	□.2 $\times 10^1$	□.2□□02	□.2□□0□
Cu□6□	1.□ $\times 10^1$	1.□□□02	1.□□□0□
Dy1□□	□.□ $\times 10^1$	□.□□02	□.□□0□
Dy16□	□.6□□00	□.6□□0□	□.6□□06
Dy166	□.1 $\times 10^2$	□.1□□01	□.1□□0□
□r16□	□.0 $\times 10^1$	□.0□□02	□.0□□0□
□r1□1	□.6 $\times 10^1$	□.6□□02	□.6□□0□
□s2□□	2.6□ $\times 10^0$	2.6□ $\times 10^{-1}$	2.6□□02
□s2□□	2.□ $\times 10^0$	2.□□ $\times 10^{-2}$	2.□□□01
□s2□□m	1.□ $\times 10^0$	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□
□u1□2	1.6□ $\times 10^0$	1.6□ $\times 10^{-2}$	1.6□□01
□u1□2m	□.□ $\times 10^1$	□.□□02	□.□□0□
□u1□□	2.0□ $\times 10^0$	2.0□ $\times 10^{-2}$	2.0□□01
□u1□□	□.2 $\times 10^0$	□.2□ $\times 10^{-1}$	□.2□□02
□u1□6	□.2 $\times 10^0$	□.2□□00	□.2□□0□
□□1□	□.6 $\times 10^1$	□.6□□02	□.6□□0□
□e□□2	□.□ $\times 10^2$	□.□□01	□.□□0□
□e□□□	1.□ $\times 10^1$	1.□□□02	1.□□□0□
□e□□□	1.□ $\times 10^0$	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□
□m2□□	1.□ $\times 10^2$	1.□□□01	1.□□□0□
□m2□□	□.0 $\times 10^0$	□.0□□00	□.0□□0□
□r22□	1.□ $\times 10^1$	1.□□□02	1.□□□0□
□a□66	□.6 $\times 10^2$	□.6□□01	□.6□□0□
□a□6□	1.1□ $\times 10^{-1}$	1.1□□02	1.1□□0□
□a□6□	□.6 $\times 10^1$	□.6□□02	□.6□□0□
□a□□2	□.6 $\times 10^2$	□.6□□01	□.6□□0□
□d1□2	□.□ $\times 10^6$	□.□ $\times 10^0$	□.□□□00
□d1□□	2.0□ $\times 10^0$	2.0□□□00	2.0□□0□

□d1□□	6.□□-01	6.□□□02	6.□□□0□
□e6□	2.□□-0□	2.□□-01	2.□□□02
□e□□1	2.6□□00	2.6□□0□	2.6□□06
□e□□□	1.0□-01	1.0□□02	1.0□□0□
H□□	1.□□□01	1.□□□0□	1.□□□0□
Hf1□1	2.□□-0□	2.□□□00	2.□□□0□
Hg1□□m	□.□□-02	□.□□□01	□.□□□0□
Hg1□□□	2.□□-01	2.□□□02	2.□□□0□
Hg1□□□m	2.□□-01	2.□□□02	2.□□□0□
Hg20□	□.2□-0□	□.2□□00	□.2□□0□
Ho166	2.□□-01	2.□□□02	2.□□□0□
Ho166m	6.0□-06	6.0□-0□	6.0□□00
I12□	□.□□-01	□.□□□02	□.□□□0□
I12□	□.□□-0□	□.□□□00	□.□□□0□
I12□	6.2□-0□	6.2□□00	6.2□□0□
I126	□.□□-0□	□.□□□00	□.□□□0□
I12□	□.□□□00	□.□□□0□	□.□□□06
I12□	2.6□-0□	2.6□-01	2.6□□02
I1□0	□.6□-02	□.6□□01	□.6□□0□
I1□1	6.□□-0□	6.□□□00	6.□□□0□
I1□2	2.0□-01	2.0□□02	2.0□□0□
I1□□	6.□□-02	6.□□□01	6.□□□0□
I1□□	□.2□-01	□.2□□02	□.2□□0□
I1□□	1.2□-01	1.2□□02	1.2□□0□
In111	□.□□-02	□.□□□01	□.□□□0□
In11□m	2.1□□00	2.1□□0□	2.1□□06
In11□m	□.□□-0□	□.□□□00	□.□□□0□
In11□	2.□□-0□	2.□□-01	2.□□□02
In11□m	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□	1.□□□06
In116m	□.□□-01	□.□□□02	□.□□□0□

In□1□	1.□□00	1.□□0□	1.□□06
In□1□m	□.6□02	□.6□01	□.6□0□
Ir□□0	□.□□0□	□.□□00	□.□□0□
Ir□□2	□.□□0□	□.□□01	□.□□02
Ir□□□	2.□□01	2.□□02	2.□□0□
Ir□□□m	1.□□0□	1.□□01	1.□□02
□□0	6.□□0□	6.□□02	6.□□01
□□2	2.□□01	2.□□02	2.□□0□
□□□	6.0□02	6.0□01	6.0□0□
□□□	□.□□01	□.□□02	□.□□0□
□r□□	□.0□00		
□r□□1	1.□□02		
□r□□m	2.0□0□		
□r□□	□.□□02		
□r□□m	1.1□01		
□r□□	2.0□00		
□r□□	□.2□01		
La□□0	1.6□02	1.6□01	1.6□0□
La□□1	1.1□00	1.1□0□	1.1□06
La□□2	2.□□01	2.□□02	2.□□0□
Lu□□□	1.□□01	1.□□02	1.□□0□
Lu□□□m	□.□□0□	□.□□01	□.□□02
Mg□2□	2.1□02	2.1□01	2.1□0□
Mn□□2	□.□□0□	□.□□00	□.□□0□
Mn□□2m	□.2□01	□.2□02	□.2□0□
Mn□□□	□.□□02	□.□□01	□.□□0□
Mn□□□	2.□□0□	2.□□01	2.□□02
Mn□□6	2.□□01	2.□□02	2.□□0□
Mo□□□	1.□□0□	1.□□00	1.□□0□
Mo□□□**	□.□□02	□.□□01	□.□□0□

Mo□101	□.□□01	□.□□02	□.□□0□
□a□22	□.2□-0□	□.2□-02	□.2□□01
□a□2□	2.6□-02	2.6□□01	2.6□□0□
□b□□0	2.□□-02	2.□□□01	2.□□□0□
□b□□□m	1.2□-02	1.2□□01	1.2□□0□
□b□□□	6.0□-06	6.0□-0□	6.0□□00
□b□□□	2.□□-0□	2.□□□00	2.□□□0□
□b□□□m	2.0□-02	2.0□□01	2.0□□0□
□b□□6	2.□□-02	2.□□□01	2.□□□0□
□b□□□	1.0□□00	1.0□□0□	1.0□□06
□d1□□□	□.0□-02	□.0□□01	□.0□□0□
□d1□□□	1.1□□00	1.1□□0□	1.1□□06
□i□□6	2.0□-0□	2.0□□00	2.0□□0□
□i□□□	2.1□-02	2.1□□01	2.1□□0□
□i□□□	2.2□-02	2.2□□01	2.2□□0□
□i□6□	1.□□-01	1.□□□02	1.□□□0□
□i□6□	□.0□-01	□.0□□02	□.0□□0□
□p□2□□	□.0□-02	□.0□□01	□.0□□0□
□p□2□□	1.□□-06	1.□□-0□	1.□□□00
□p□2□□	1.□□-02	1.□□□01	1.□□□0□
□p□2□□	1.0□-01	1.0□□02	1.0□□0□
□p□2□0	6.□□-01	6.□□□02	6.□□□0□
□p□2□0m	□.□□00	□.□□0□	□.□□06
□s1□□□	□.2□-0□	□.2□-01	□.2□□02
□s1□□1m	□.0□-01	□.0□□02	□.0□□0□
□s1□□1	□.□□-02	□.□□□01	□.□□□0□
□s1□□□	2.□□-01	2.□□□02	2.□□□0□
P□□2	1.□□-02	1.□□□01	1.□□□0□
P□□□	1.2□-01	1.2□□02	1.2□□0□
Pa□2□0	6.□□-0□	6.□□-01	6.□□□02

Pa2□1	□.□≡0□	□.□≡0□	□.□≡01
Pa2□□	□.□≡0□	□.□□00	□.□□0□
Pa2□□	□.□≡02	□.□□01	□.□□0□
Pb20□	□.□≡02	□.□□01	□.□□0□
Pb20□	1.2□-02	1.2□□01	1.2□□0□
Pb20□	1.1□□01	1.1□□0□	1.1□□0□
Pb210	□.□≡0□	□.□≡02	□.□□01
Pb211	1.2□-01	1.2□□02	1.2□□0□
Pb212	6.0□-0□	6.0□□00	6.0□□0□
Pb21□	1.2□-01	1.2□□02	1.2□□0□
Pd10□	2.1□-01	2.1□□02	2.1□□0□
Pd10□	□.2□-02	□.2□□01	□.2□□0□
Pd10□	□.□≡01	□.□□02	□.□□0□
Pm1□□	□.6□-0□	□.6□-01	□.6□□02
Pm1□□	1.1□-0□	1.1□-01	1.1□□02
Pm1□□	□.2□-0□	□.2□-01	□.2□□02
Pm1□6	□.□≡0□	□.□≡02	□.□□01
Pm1□□	2.6□-02	2.6□□01	2.6□□0□
Pm1□□	1.□□-02	1.□□□01	1.□□□0□
Pm1□□m	□.6□-0□	□.6□-01	□.6□□02
Pm1□□	2.□□-01	2.□□□02	2.□□□0□
Pm1□1	1.2□-01	1.2□□02	1.2□□0□
Po210	□.□≡0□	□.□≡02	□.□□01
Pr1□2	2.□□-01	2.□□□02	2.□□□0□
Pr1□□	1.0□-01	1.0□□02	1.0□□0□
Pr1□□	1.□□□01	1.□□□0□	1.□□□0□
Pt1□1	6.□□-02	6.□□□01	6.□□□0□
Pt1□□	2.1□-02	2.1□□01	2.1□□0□
Pt1□□m	□.□≡01	□.□□02	□.□□0□
Pt1□□m	1.□□-01	1.□□□02	1.□□□0□

Pt□□□	1.1□□00	1.1□□0□	1.1□□06
Pt□□□m	□.6□□00	□.6□□0□	□.6□□06
Pu□2□6	□.0□□06	□.0□□0□	□.0□□00
Pu□2□□	2.□□□02	2.□□□01	2.□□□0□
Pu□2□□	2.□□□06	2.□□□0□	2.□□□00
Pu□2□□	2.□□□06	2.□□□0□	2.□□□00
Pu□2□0	2.□□□06	2.□□□0□	2.□□□00
Pu□2□1	1.□□□0□	1.□□□01	1.□□□02
Pu□2□2	2.□□□06	2.□□□0□	2.□□□00
Pu□2□□	□.□□□00	□.□□□0□	□.□□□06
Pu□2□□	2.□□□06	2.□□□0□	2.□□□00
Pu□2□□	2.1□□01	2.1□□02	2.1□□0□
Pu□2□6	□.□□□0□	□.□□□00	□.□□□0□
□a□22□	1.□□□0□	1.□□□01	1.□□□02
□a□22□	□.2□□0□	□.2□□01	□.2□□02
□a□22□	1.□□□0□	1.□□□01	1.□□□02
□a□226	□.□□□06	□.□□□0□	□.□□□00
□a□22□	1.□□□0□	1.□□□02	1.□□□01
□b□□1	□.2□□01	□.2□□02	□.2□□0□
□b□□□	1.□□□0□	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□
□b□□□	2.0□□0□	2.0□□00	2.0□□0□
□b□□6	1.□□□02	1.□□□01	1.□□□0□
□b□□□	1.0□□02	1.0□□01	1.0□□0□
□b□□□	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□	1.□□□06
□b□□□	6.□□□01	6.□□□02	6.□□□0□
□e-1□□□	1.□□□0□	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□
□e□1□□m	□.6□□0□	□.6□□01	□.6□□02
□e□1□6	1.□□□01	1.□□□02	1.□□□0□
□e□1□□	□.□□□00	□.□□□0□	□.□□□06
□e□1□□	□.□□□01	□.□□□02	□.□□□0□

h10m	1.0002	1.0000	1.0000
h10	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000
u	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
u10	0.1000	0.1000	0.1000
u10	2.0001	2.0002	2.0000
u106	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002
	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
b11	2.0000	2.0000	2.0006
b122	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
b12	6.0000	6.0001	6.0002
b12	1.0000	1.0001	1.0002
b126	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
b126m	0.6001	0.6002	0.6000
b12	2.0002	2.0001	2.0000
b12	1.0001	1.0002	1.0000
c	1.0001	1.0002	1.0000
c6	0.0000	0.0001	0.0002
c	1.1001	1.1002	1.1000
c	1.1002	1.1001	1.1000
c	1.0001	1.0000	1.0000
e	1.6001	1.6002	1.6000
e	1.1000	1.1000	1.1000
e	6.0000	6.0000	6.0000
i1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006
i2	0.2000	0.2001	0.2002
m1	1.0000	1.0002	1.0001
m11	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000
m1	2.0001	2.0002	2.0000
n11	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
n11m	2.0002	2.0001	2.0000

□n□1□m	2.□□-02	2.□□□01	2.□□□0□
□n□2□	1.□□-02	1.□□□01	1.□□□0□
□n□2□	□.2□-0□	□.2□□00	□.2□□0□
□n□26	□.□□-06	□.□□-0□	□.□□□00
□r□□2	1.□□-0□	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□
□r□□□	1.□□-0□	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□
□r□□□m	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□	1.□□□06
□r□□□m	1.2□□00	1.2□□0□	1.2□□06
□r□□□	2.1□-02	2.1□□01	2.1□□0□
□r□□0	□.2□-0□	□.2□-01	□.2□□02
□r□□1	1.2□-01	1.2□□02	1.2□□0□
□r□□2	2.□□-01	2.□□□02	2.□□□0□
□a□1□2	□.□□-0□	□.□□-01	□.□□□02
□b□1□□	2.2□-0□	2.2□□□00	2.2□□□0□
□b□160	□.□□-0□	□.□□-01	□.□□□02
□c□□□	□.0□-02	□.0□□01	□.0□□0□
□c□□□m	1.□□-0□	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□
□c□□6	□.6□-0□	□.6□□00	□.6□□0□
□c□□6m	□.0□-01	□.0□□02	□.0□□0□
□c□□□	1.□□-0□	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□
□c□□□m	□.2□-02	□.2□□01	□.2□□0□
□c□□□	6.□□-06	6.□□-0□	6.□□□00
□c□□□	□.0□-0□	□.0□□00	□.0□□0□
□c□□□m	1.□□□00	1.□□□0□	1.□□□06
□c□101	□.□□□00	□.□□□0□	□.□□□06
□e□121	6.0□-0□	6.0□□□00	6.0□□□0□
□e□121m	□.□□-0□	□.□□-01	□.□□□02
□e□12□	1.2□-0□	1.2□□□00	1.2□□□0□
□e□12□m	2.□□-0□	2.□□□00	2.□□□0□
□e□12□m	1.□□-02	1.□□□01	1.□□□0□

e12	2.0000	2.0000	2.0006
e12m	.000	.0000	.000
e12	6.0000	6.0000	6.0006
e12m	6.1000	6.1000	6.1000
e11	.0001	.0002	.000
e11m	1.0002	1.0001	1.000
e12	6.2000	6.2000	6.2000
e1	1.2000	1.2000	1.2006
e1m	2.0001	2.0002	2.0000
e1	.0001	.0002	.000
h226	.0002	.0001	.000
h22	6.0000	6.0002	6.0001
h22	2.0006	2.0000	2.0000
h22	.0000	.0000	.0001
h20	.2006	.2000	.2000
h21	.0001	.0002	.000
h22	6.0000	6.0000	6.0001
h2	2.0002	2.0001	2.0000
i	.2006	.2000	.2000
i	.0001	.0002	.0000
l200	.0002	.0001	.000
l201	1.0001	1.0002	1.0000
l202	1.0002	1.0001	1.0000
l20	2.0002	2.0001	2.0000
m10	2.0002	2.0001	2.0000
m11	.0002	.0001	.000
200	.0000	.0002	.0001
201	1.0001	1.0002	1.0000
202	1.0006	1.0000	1.0000
2	.6006	.6000	.6000

□□□1m	1.6□□00	1.6□□0□	1.6□□06
□□□2	□.0□-01	□.0□□02	□.0□□0□
□□□□	□.□-01	□.□□02	□.□□0□
□b□16□	□.□-0□	□.□□00	□.□□0□
□b□1□□	2.1□-01	2.1□□02	2.1□□0□
□n□62	□.6□-02	□.6□□01	□.6□□0□
□n□6□	□.□-0□	□.□-01	□.□□02
□n□6□	2.□□01	2.□□0□	2.□□0□
□n□6□m	2.0□-01	2.0□□02	2.0□□0□
□r□□6	2.□□-02	2.□□□01	2.□□□0□
□r□□□	2.□□-0□	2.□□-01	2.□□□02
□r□□□	1.6□-02	1.6□□01	1.6□□0□
□r□□□	2.□□-0□	2.□□□00	2.□□□0□
□r□□□	6.□□-0□	6.□□-01	6.□□□02
□r□□□	□.6□-02	□.6□□01	□.6□□0□

*Radionuclides boiling at 100°C or less, or exposed to a temperature of 100°C, must be considered a gas. Capsules containing radionuclides in liquid or powder form can be considered to be solids.

**Mo-99 contained in a generator to produce Technetium-99 can be assumed to be a solid.

3. Table of Concentration Levels

(a) Table 2 may be used for determining if facilities are in compliance with the standard.

1. The concentration table as applied to emission estimates can only be used if all releases are from point sources and concentrations have been measured at the stack or vent using EPA-approved methods, and the distance between each stack or vent and the nearest resident is greater than 3 times the diameter of the stack or vent. Procedures provided in Ref. (1) shall be used to determine compliance or exemption from reporting by use of Table 2.

2. The concentration table may be used to determine compliance with the standard based on environmental measurements provided these measurements are made in conformance with the requirements of §61.107(b)(5).

4. NCRP Screening Model

The procedures described in Reference (4) may be used to determine doses to members of the general public from emissions of radionuclides to the atmosphere. Both the total dose from all radionuclides emitted, and the dose caused by radioactive iodine must be considered in accordance with the procedures in Ref. (1).

5. The COMPLY Computer Code

The COMPLY computer code may be used to determine compliance with subpart I. The compliance model in the COMPLY computer code may be used to determine the dose to members of the general public from emissions of radionuclides to the atmosphere. The EPA may add radionuclides to all or any part of COMPLY to cover radionuclides that may be used by the regulated community.

Table 2—Concentration Levels for Environmental Compliance

Radionuclide	Concentration (Ci/m³)	Radionuclide	Concentration (Ci/m³)
Ac ²²⁸	0.1-1	Bi ²⁰⁸	1.0-10
Ac ²²⁸	1.6-16	Bi ²¹⁰	2.0-10
Ac ²²⁸	0.0-12	Bi ²¹²	0.6-11
Ag ¹⁰⁶	1.0-10	Bi ²¹⁴	0.1-11
Ag ^{106m}	1.2-12	Bi ²¹⁴	1.0-10
Ag ^{110m}	0.1-1	Ce ¹⁴⁰	0.6-10
Ag ^{110m}	0.1-1	Ce ¹⁴⁰	0.1-11
Ag ¹¹¹	2.0-12	Cr ⁵¹	0.2-11
Al ²⁶	0.0-1	Cr ⁵⁰	1.0-10
Am ²⁴¹	1.0-1	Cr ^{50m}	1.0-10
Am ²⁴²	1.0-11	Cr ⁵²	1.2-11
Am ^{242m}	2.0-1	Cr ⁵⁴	1.2-10
Am ²⁴³	1.0-1	Cr ⁵⁵	6.0-10
Am ²⁴³	0.0-11	C ¹¹	1.0-10
Am ²⁴³	0.0-10	C ¹³	1.0-11
Am ²⁴⁶	1.2-10	Ca ⁴¹	0.2-10
Ar ³⁹	1.6-10	Ca ⁴⁵	1.0-12
Ar ⁴¹	1.0-10	Ca ⁴⁷	2.0-12
As ⁷²	2.0-11	Cd ¹⁰⁹	0.0-10
As ⁷⁴	1.1-11	Cd ¹¹³	0.1-10
As ⁷⁶	2.2-12	Cd ^{113m}	1.0-10
As ⁷⁶	0.0-11	Cd ¹¹⁵	1.6-11
As ⁷⁷	1.6-10	Cd ^{115m}	0.0-10
At ²¹¹	1.1-11	Cd ¹¹⁷	6.0-11
Au ¹⁹⁸	0.0-10	Cd ^{117m}	1.6-10

Au1□□	□.2□+11	Ce1□□	2.6□-12
Au1□□	□.1□+12	Ce1□1	6.□□+12
Au1□□	2.1□-11	Ce1□□	□.0□+11
Au1□□	□.□□+11	Ce1□□	6.2□-1□
□a1□1	□.1□+12	Cf2□□	1.□□+1□
□a1□□	□.□□+1□	Cf2□□	1.□□+1□
□a1□□m	□.□□+11	Cf2□0	□.2□+1□
□a1□□m	1.□□+10	Cf2□1	1.□□+1□
□a1□□	□.6□+0□	Cf2□2	□.6□+1□
□a1□0	1.□□+12	Cf2□□	□.1□+1□
□a1□1	1.□□+0□	Cf2□□	□.0□+1□
□a1□2	1.□□+0□	Cl□□6	2.□□+1□
□e□□	2.□□+11	Cl□□□	□.□□+10
□e10	1.6□-12	Cm2□2	□.□□+1□
□i206	2.□□+12	Cm2□□	2.6□-1□
Cm2□□	□.□□+1□	□u1□6	1.□□+12
Cm2□□	1.□□+1□	□□1□	6.□□+10
Cm2□6	1.□□+1□	□e□□2	□.6□+11
Cm2□□	1.□□+1□	□e□□□	□.1□+12
Cm2□□	□.0□+16	□e□□□	6.□□+1□
Cm2□□	□.□□+0□	□m2□□	2.0□-11
Cm2□0	□.1□+1□	□m2□□	□.□□+12
Co□□6	1.□□+1□	□r22□	□.□□+11
Co□□□	1.□□+12	□a□66	6.2□-11
Co□□□	6.□□+1□	□a□6□	□.1□+11
Co□□□m	1.2□-10	□a□6□	□.1□+10
Co□60	1.□□+1□	□a□□2	□.□□+11
Co□60m	.□.□□+0□	□d1□2	□.0□+1□
Co□61	□.□□+0□	□d1□□	2.1□-12
Cr□□□	1.1□-0□	□d1□□	2.□□+10

Cr ^{III}	0.1 ± 11	e ⁶	2.0×10^{-1}
Cs ¹²	$1. \times 10$	e ^{III}	$2. \times 10$
Cs ¹ ¹	$0. \times 11$	e ^{III}	1.0×10
Cs ¹ ²	$0. \times 12$	H ^{III}	$1. \times 0$
Cs ¹ ^{III}	$2. \times 1$	Hf ¹ ¹	$1. \times 12$
Cs ¹ ^{III} m	$1. \times 10$	Hg ¹ ^{III} m	1.0×10
Cs ¹ ^{III}	0.0×1	Hg ¹ ^{III}	$0. \times 11$
Cs ¹ ⁶	$0. \times 1$	Hg ¹ ^{III} m	1.1×10
Cs ¹ ^{III}	$1. \times 1$	Hg ²⁰	1.0×12
Cs ¹ ^{III}	$0. \times 10$	Ho ¹⁶⁶	0.1 ± 11
Cu ⁶¹	$0. \times 10$	Ho ¹⁶⁶ m	0.1 ± 1
Cu ⁶	$0. \times 10$	I ¹²	$0. \times 10$
Cu ⁶	0.0 ± 11	I ¹²	6.2×1
Dy ¹ ^{III}	0.0 ± 10	I ¹²	1.2×1
Dy ¹⁶	$6. \times 0$	I ¹²⁶	1.1×1
Dy ¹⁶⁶	1.1×11	I ¹²	1.1×0
Er ¹⁶	$2. \times 11$	I ¹²	0.1 ± 1
Er ¹ ¹	0.0 ± 10	I ¹ ⁰	$0. \times 11$
Es ² ^{III}	$2. \times 1$	I ¹ ¹	2.1×1
Es ² ^{III}	2.0×1	I ¹ ²	$2. \times 10$
Es ² ^{III} m	$1. \times 12$	I ¹ ^{III}	2.0×11
Eu ¹ ²	2.0×1	I ¹ ^{III}	$0. \times 10$
Eu ¹ ² m	0.6 ± 10	I ¹ ^{III}	1.2×10
Eu ¹ ^{III}	$2. \times 1$	In ¹ ¹¹	0.6 ± 11
Eu ¹ ^{III}	$0. \times 1$	In ¹ ¹ m	$2. \times 0$
In ¹ ¹ m	0.1 ± 1	b ^{III}	2.2×12
In ¹ ¹	0.1 ± 1	b ^{III} ^{III} m	$1. \times 11$
In ¹ ¹ m	1.6×0	b ^{III} ⁶	$2. \times 11$
In ¹ ¹⁶ m	0.2 ± 10	b ^{III}	1.2×0
In ¹ ¹	1.6×0	d ¹ ^{III}	$0. \times 12$

In□1□m	□.1□+11	□d□1□□	□.1□+10
Ir□1□0	2.6□-12	□i□□6	1.□□+12
Ir□1□2	□.1□+1□	□i□□□	1.□□+11
Ir□1□□	1.1□-10	□i□□□	1.□□+11
Ir□1□□m	1.□□+1□	□i□6□	1.□□+11
□□□0	2.□□+1□	□i□6□	□.□□+10
□□□2	2.6□-10	□p□2□□	2.□□+11
□□□□	6.2□-11	□p□2□□	1.2□-1□
□□□□	□.□□+10	□p□2□□	1.□□+11
□r□□□	□.□□+0□	□p□2□□	□.□□+11
□r□□1	2.1□-0□	□p□2□0	□.□□+10
□r□□□m	2.□□+0□	□p□2□0m	□.6□+0□
□r□□□	1.0□-06	□s□1□□	1.0□-12
□r□□□m	1.□□+0□	□s□1□1m	2.□□+10
□r□□□	2.□□+0□	□s□1□1	1.1□-11
□r□□□	□.0□+10	□s□1□□	□.1□+11
La□1□0	1.2□-11	P□□2	□.□□+1□
La□1□1	□.□□+10	P□□□	2.□□+12
La□1□2	2.□□+10	Pa□2□0	□.2□+1□
Lu□1□□	2.□□+11	Pa□2□1	□.□□+16
Lu□1□□m	□.6□+1□	Pa□2□□	□.□□+12
Mg□2□	1.□□+11	Pa□2□□	1.1□-10
Mn□□2	2.□□+12	Pb□20□	6.2□-11
Mn□□2m	6.2□-10	Pb□20□	□.6□+12
Mn□□□	1.□□+11	Pb□20□	1.□□+0□
Mn□□□	2.□□+1□	Pb□210	2.□□+1□
Mn□□6	2.□□+10	Pb□211	1.□□+10
Mo□□□	1.1□-12	Pb□212	6.□□+12
Mo□□□	1.□□+11	Pb□21□	1.2□-10
Mo□101	1.0□-0□	Pd□10□	□.□□+11

□a□22	2.6□-1□	Pd□10□	□.1□+11
□a□2□	2.6□-11	Pd□10□	□.□□+10
□b□□0	2.6□-11	Pm□1□□	□.1□+1□
□b□□□m	1.0□-11	Pm□1□□	1.□□+1□
□b□□□	□.1□+1□	Pm□1□□	6.2□-1□
Pm□1□6	□.□□+1□	□e□1□□m	□.□□+1□
Pm□1□□	1.1□-11	□e□1□6	1.□□+11
Pm□1□□	□.0□+12	□e□1□□	2.6□-10
Pm□1□□m	6.□□+1□	□e□1□□	1.□□+10
Pm□1□□	□.2□+11	□h□10□m	2.1□-0□
Pm□1□1	□.1□+11	□h□10□	1.□□+10
Po□210	□.1□+1□	□u□□□	6.□□+11
Pr□1□2	1.1□-10	□u□10□	2.6□-12
Pr□1□□	□.1□+12	□u□10□	2.□□+10
Pr□1□□	1.□□+0□	□u□106	□.□□+1□
Pt□1□1	□.□□+11	□□□□	1.□□+12
Pt□1□□	1.□□+11	□b□11□	2.□□+0□
Pt□1□□m	□.□□+11	□b□122	1.□□+11
Pt□1□□m	□.2□+11	□b□12□	□.□□+1□
Pt□1□□	□.0□+10	□b□12□	1.6□-1□
Pt□1□□m	2.6□-0□	□b□126	1.□□+12
Pu□2□6	□.□□+1□	□b□126m	□.1□+10
Pu□2□□	1.□□+11	□b□12□	□.1□+12
Pu□2□□	2.1□-1□	□b□12□	□.□□+11
Pu□2□□	2.0□-1□	□c□□□	1.□□+10
Pu□2□0	2.0□-1□	□c□□6	□.2□+1□
Pu□2□1	1.0□-1□	□c□□□	□.□□+11
Pu□2□2	2.0□-1□	□c□□□	□.1□+12
Pu□2□□	□.2□+0□	□c□□□	1.2□-0□
Pu□2□□	2.0□-1□	□e□□□	1.□□+10

Pu2□□	2.1□-10	e□□□	1.□□+1□
Pu2□6	2.2□-12	e□□□	1.1□-1□
a22□	□.2□+1□	i□□1	□.6□+0□
a22□	1.□□+1□	i□□2	□.□□+1□
a22□	□.0□+1□	m1□□	1.□□+1□
a226	□.□□+1□	m1□□1	2.1□-11
a22□	□.□□+1□	m1□□	□.□□+11
b□□1	□.0□+10	n11□	1.□□+12
b□□□	□.□□+1□	n11□m	□.6□+12
b□□□	□.6□+1□	n11□m	□.□□+12
b□□6	□.6□+1□	n12□	1.1□-12
b□□□	1.6□-1□	n12□	1.□□+12
b□□□	2.1□-0□	n126	□.□□+1□
b□□□	□.1□+10	r□□2	6.2□-1□
e1□□	1.□□+12	r□□□	1.□□+12
r□□□m	1.6□-0□	h2□2	6.2□-16
r□□□m	1.□□+0□	h2□□	2.2□-12
r□□□	1.□□+12	i□□□	6.2□-1□
r□□0	1.□□+1□	i□□□	□.□□+10
r□□1	□.1□+11	l200	□.□□+11
r□□2	2.□□+10	l201	1.0□-10
a1□2	□.□□+1□	l202	□.0□+12
b1□□	2.□□+12	l20□	1.2□-12
b160	□.□□+1□	m1□□0	□.□□+12
c□□□	1.0□-10	m1□□1	2.6□-11
c□□□m	1.□□+12	□2□0	1.□□+1□
c□□6	□.6□+12	□2□1	□.2□+11
c□□6m	6.□□+10	□2□2	1.□□+1□
c□□□	.□.1□+1□	□2□□	□.1□+1□
c□□□m	□.1□+12	□2□□	□.□□+1□

c□□□	6.□□+1□□2□□	□.1□+1□
c□□□	1.□□+1□□2□6	□.□□+1□
c□□□m	1.□□+0□□2□□	1.0□-11
c□101	□.□□+0□□2□□	□.□□+1□
e□121	1.0□-12□□2□□	□.□□+0□
e□121m	1.2□-1□□2□0	1.□□+10
e□12□	1.□□+1□□□□	1.0□-12
e□12□m	2.0□-1□□□□	1.6□-10
e□12□m	□.6□+1□□1□1	6.□□+12
e□12□	1.0□-0□□1□□	2.6□-12
e□12□m	1.□□+1□□1□□	□.□□+11
e□12□	□.□□+0□□1□□	□.□□+1□
e□12□m	1.□□+1□e□122	□.1□+11
e□1□1	□.1□+11e□12□	1.6□-0□
e□1□1m	1.0□-12e□12□	1.1□-11
e□1□2	□.1□+1□e□12□	□.□□+0□
e□1□□	□.1□+10e□12□m	□.1□+0□
e□1□□m	2.2□-10e□1□1m	2.6□-0□
e□1□□	□.□□+10e□1□□	6.2□-0□
h□226	□.□□+11e□1□□m	□.1□+0□
h□22□	□.□□+1□e□1□□	□.1□+0□
h□22□	□.1□+1□e□1□□m	□.0□+0□
h□22□	□.□□+16e□1□□	1.2□-0□
h□2□0	□.□□+1□□□6	□.0□+11
h□2□1	2.□□+10□□□□	1.□□+11
□□□□	2.□□+1□n□6□	□.1□+1□
□□□0	1.□□+11n□6□	□.2□+0□
□□□0m	1.□□+10n□6□m	1.□□+10
□□□1	2.1□-12r□□6	2.□□+11
□□□1m	1.□□+0□r□□□	□.1□+1□

□ □ 2	□ . □ □ 10	□ r □ □ □	1 . □ □ 11
□ □ □ □	2 . □ □ 10	□ r □ □ □	2 . 6 □ 12
□ b □ 16 □	□ . □ □ 12	□ r □ □ □	6 . □ □ 1 □
□ b □ 1 □ □	□ . □ □ 11	□ r □ □ □	□ . □ □ 11
□ n □ 62	□ . 1 □ 11		

6. References

(1) Environmental Protection Agency, "A Guide for Determining Compliance with the Clean Air Act Standards for Radionuclides Emissions from NRC-Licensed and Non-DOE Federal Facilities", EPA 520/1-89-002, October 1989.

(2) Environmental Protection Agency, "User's Guide for the COMPLY Code", EPA 520/1-89-003, October 1989.

(3) Environmental Protection Agency, "Background Information Document: Procedures Approved for Demonstrating Compliance with 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart I", EPA 520/1-89-001, January 1989.

(4) National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement, "Screening Techniques for Determining Compliance with Environmental Standards" NCRP Commentary No. 3, Revision of January 1989 with addendum of October, 1989.

[54 FR 51711, Dec. 15, 1989]

Appendix H

0 C Part 6, Subpart DD

Subpart DD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations

Source: 61 FR 11111, July 1, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§63.680 Applicability and designation of affected sources.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to the owner and operator of a plant site for which both of the conditions specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section are applicable. If either one of these conditions does not apply to the plant site, then the owner and operator of the plant site are not subject to the provisions of this subpart.

(1) The plant site is a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions as defined in 40 CFR 602.

(2) At the plant site is located one or more of operations that receives off-site materials as specified in paragraph (b) of this section and the operations is one of the following waste management operations or recovery operations as specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section.

(i) A waste management operation that receives off-site material and the operation is regulated as a hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) under either 40 CFR part 261 or part 262

(ii) A waste management operation that treats wastewater which is an off-site material and the operation is exempted from regulation as a hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facility under 40 CFR 261(g)(6) or 40 CFR 261(c)(10).

(iii) A waste management operation that treats wastewater which is an off-site material and the operation meets both of the following conditions:

(A) The operation is subject to regulation under either section 302 or 303(b) of the Clean Water Act but is not owned by a “state” or “municipality” as defined by section 302(f) and 302(h), respectively, of the Clean Water Act and

(B) The treatment of wastewater received from off-site is the predominant activity performed at the plant site.

(iv) A recovery operation that recycles or reprocesses hazardous waste which is an off-site material and the operation is exempted from regulation as a hazardous waste treatment, disposal, and storage facility under 40 CFR 261(g)(2) or 40 CFR 261(c)(6).

(v) A recovery operation that recycles or reprocesses used solvent which is an off-site material and the operation is not part of a chemical, petroleum, or other manufacturing process that is required to use air emission controls by another subpart of 40 CFR part 61 or 40 CFR part 61.

(vi) A recovery operation that refines or reprocesses used oil which is an off-site material and the operation is regulated under 40 CFR 228 subpart F—Standards for Used Oil Processors and Refiners.

(b) For the purpose of implementing this subpart, an off-site material is a material that meets all of the criteria specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section but is not one of the materials specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(1) An off-site material is a material that meets all of the criteria specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iii) of this section. If any one of these criteria do not apply to the material, then the material is not an off-site material subject to this subpart.

(i) The material is a waste, used oil, or used solvent as defined in 61.61 of this subpart.

(ii) The waste, used oil, or used solvent is not produced or generated within the plant site, but the material is delivered, transferred, or otherwise moved to the plant site from a location outside the boundaries of the plant site and

(iii) The waste, used oil, or used solvent contains one or more of the hazardous air pollutants (HAP) listed in Table 1 of this subpart based on the composition of the material at the point of delivery, as defined in 61.61 of this subpart.

(2) For the purpose of implementing this subpart, the following materials are not off-site materials:

(i) Household waste as defined in 40 CFR 228.2.

(ii) Radioactive mixed waste managed in accordance with all applicable regulations under Atomic Energy Act and Nuclear Waste Policy Act authorities.

(iii) Waste that is generated as a result of implementing remedial activities required under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action authorities (RCRA sections 1004, 100(v), or 100(h)), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) authorities, or similar Federal or State authorities.

(iv) Waste containing HAP that is generated by residential households (e.g., old paint, home garden pesticides) and subsequently is collected as a community service by government agencies, businesses, or other organizations for the purpose of promoting the proper disposal of this waste.

(v) Waste that is transferred from a chemical manufacturing plant or other facility for which the owner or operator of the facility from which the waste is transferred has complied with the provisions of the air emission control standards for process wastewater specified by another subpart of this part. This exemption does not apply to a source which complies with another subpart of this part by transferring its wastewater off-site for control.

(vi) Waste that is transferred from a chemical manufacturing plant, petroleum refinery, or coproduct recovery plant which is subject to 40 CFR part 61, subpart D—National Emission Standards for Organic Waste Operations, and for which both of the following conditions apply to the waste:

(A) The waste is generated at a facility that is not exempted under the provisions of 40 CFR 61.12(a) from meeting the air emission control standards of 40 CFR part 61, subpart D and

(B) The owner or operator of the facility from which the waste is transferred has complied with the provisions of 40 CFR 61.12(f)(2).

(vii) Ship ballast water pumped from a ship to an onshore wastewater treatment facility.

(viii) Hazardous waste that is stored for 10 days or less at a transfer facility in compliance with the provisions of 40 CFR 26.12.

(c) *Affected sources*—(1) *Off-site material management units*. For each operation specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section that is located at the plant site, the affected source is the entire group of off-site material management units associated with the operation. An off-site material management unit is a tank, container, surface impoundment, oil-water separator, organic-water separator, or transfer system used to manage off-site material. For the purpose of implementing the standards under this subpart, a unit that meets the definition of a tank or container but also is equipped with a vent that serves as a process vent for any of the processes listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(vi) of this section is not an off-site material management unit but instead is a process vent and is to be included in the appropriate affected source group under paragraph (c)(2) of this section. Examples of such a unit may include, but are not limited to, a distillate receiver vessel, a primary condenser, a bottoms receiver vessel, a surge control tank, a separator tank, and a hot well.

(2) *Process vents*. For each operation specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section that is located at the plant site, the affected source is the entire group of process equipment associated with the process vents for the processes listed in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(vi) of this section.

(i) Distillation process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Distillation means a process, either batch or continuous, separating one or more off-site material feed streams into two or more exit streams having different component concentrations from

those in the feed stream or streams. The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and vapor phases as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit.

(ii) Fractionation process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material.

Fractionation means a liquid mixture separation process or method used to separate a mixture of several volatile components of different boiling points in successive stages, each stage removing from the mixture some proportion of one of the components.

(iii) Thin-film evaporation process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Thin-film evaporation means a liquid mixture separation process or method that uses a heating surface consisting of a large diameter tube that may be either straight or tapered, horizontal or vertical. Liquid is spread on the tube wall by a rotating assembly of blades that maintain a close clearance from the wall or actually ride on the film of liquid on the wall.

(iv) Solvent extraction process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material.

Solvent extraction means a separation process or method in which a solid or a solution is contacted with a liquid solvent (the material and the solvent being relatively insoluble in each other) to preferentially dissolve and transfer one or more components into the solvent.

(v) Steam stripping process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material.

Steam stripping means a liquid mixture separation process or method in which vaporization of the volatile components of a liquid mixture occurs by the introduction of steam directly into the process.

(vi) Gas stripping process used for the treatment, recycling, or recovery of off-site material. Gas stripping means a desorption process or method used to transfer one or more volatile components from a liquid mixture into a gas stream either with or without the application of heat to the liquid. Packed towers, spray towers, and bubble-cap, sieve, or valve-type plate towers are examples of the process configurations used for contacting the gas and a liquid.

(d) *Equipment leaks.* For each operation specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section that is located at the plant site, the affected source is the entire group of equipment components for which each component meets all of the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (c)(1)(iii) of this section. If any one of these conditions do not apply to an equipment component, then that component is not part of the affected source for equipment leaks.

(i) The equipment component is a pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, or instrumentation system

(ii) The equipment component contains or contacts off-site material having a total HAP concentration equal to or greater than 10 percent by weight and

(iii) The equipment component is intended to operate for 100 hours or more during a calendar year in off-site material service, as defined in 606.1 of this subpart.

(d) *Facility-wide exemption.* The owner or operator of affected sources subject to this subpart is exempted from the requirements of 606.2 through 606.4 of this subpart in situations when the total annual quantity of the HAP that is contained in the off-site material received at the plant site is less than 1 megagram per year. For a plant site to be exempted under the provisions of this paragraph (d), the owner or operator must meet the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator must prepare an initial determination of the total annual HAP quantity in the off-site material received at the plant site. This determination is based on the total quantity of the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart as determined at the point of delivery for each off-site material stream.

(2) The owner or operator must prepare a new determination whenever the extent of changes to the quantity or composition of the off-site material received at the plant site could cause the total annual HAP quantity in the off-site material received at the plant site to exceed the limit of 1 megagram per year.

(3) The owner or operator must maintain documentation to support the owner's or operator's determination of the total annual HAP quantity in the off-site material received at the plant site. This documentation must include the basis and data used for determining the HAP content of the off-site material.

(e) *Compliance dates*—(1) *Existing sources.* The owner or operator of an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 1, 1991, must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart on or before the date specified in paragraphs (e)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section as applicable to the affected source.

(i) For an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 1, 1991 and receives off-site material for the first time before February 1, 2000, the owner or operator of this affected source must achieve compliance with the provisions of the subpart (except 606.4(b)(1)(ii), 606.4(b)(2), and 606.4(c)(3)(i) and (ii)) on or before February 1, 2000 unless an extension has been granted by the Administrator as provided in 606(i). These existing affected sources shall be in compliance with the tank requirements of 606.4(b)(1)(ii) 2 years after the publication date of the final amendments on March 1, 2011, the equipment leak requirements of 606.4(b)(2) 1 year after the publication date of the final amendments on March 1, 2011, and the pressure relief device monitoring requirements of 606.4(c)(3)(i) and (ii) 3 years after the publication date of the final amendments on March 1, 2011.

(ii) For an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 1, 1991, but receives off-site material for the first time on or after February 1, 2000, but before

March 1, 2011, the owner or operator of the affected source must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart (except §§60.6(b)(1)(ii), 60.6(b)(2), and 60.6(c)(1)(i) and (ii)) upon the first date that the affected source begins to manage off-site material. These existing affected sources shall be in compliance with the tank requirements of §60.6(b)(1)(ii) 2 years after the publication date of the final amendments on March 1, 2011, the equipment leak requirements of §60.6(b)(2) 1 year after the publication date of the final amendments on March 1, 2011, and the pressure relief device monitoring requirements of §60.6(c)(1)(i) and (ii) 1 years after the publication date of the final amendments on March 1, 2011.

(iii) For an affected source that commenced construction or reconstruction before October 1, 1990, but receives off-site material for the first time on or after March 1, 2011, the owner or operator of the affected source must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart (except §§60.6(b)(1)(ii), 60.6(b)(2), and 60.6(c)(1)(i) and (ii)) upon the first date that the affected source begins to manage off-site material. These existing affected sources shall be in compliance with the tank requirements of §60.6(b)(1)(ii) 2 years after the publication date of the final amendments on March 1, 2011, the equipment leak requirements of §60.6(b)(2) 1 year after the publication date of the final amendments on March 1, 2011, and the pressure relief device monitoring requirements of §60.6(c)(1)(i) and (ii) 1 years after the publication date of the final amendments on March 1, 2011.

(2) *New sources.* The owner or operator of an affected source for which construction or reconstruction commences on or after October 1, 1990, must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart (except §§60.6(b)(2), 60.6(b)(2), and 60.6(c)(1)(i) and (ii)) on or before July 1, 1996, or upon initial startup of operations, whichever date is later as provided in §0 C 60.6(b). New affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after October 1, 1990, but on or before July 2, 2011, shall be in compliance with the tank requirements of §60.6(b)(2) 2 years after the publication date of the final amendments, the equipment leak requirements of §60.6(b)(2) 1 year after the publication date of the final amendments, and the pressure relief device monitoring requirements of §60.6(c)(1)(i) and (ii) 1 years after the effective date of the final amendments. New affected sources that commence construction or reconstruction after July 2, 2011, shall be in compliance with the tank requirements of §60.6(b)(2), the equipment leak requirements of §60.6(b)(2), and the pressure relief device monitoring requirements of §60.6(c)(1)(i) and (ii) upon initial startup or by the effective date of the final amendments, whichever is later.

(f) The provisions of §0 C part 6, subpart A—General Provisions that apply and those that do not apply to this subpart are specified in Table 2 of this subpart.

(g) *Applicability of this subpart.* (1) The emission limitations set forth in this subpart and the emission limitations referred to in this subpart shall apply at all times except during periods of non-operation of the affected source (or specific portion thereof) resulting in cessation of the emissions to which this subpart applies.

(2) The owner or operator shall not shut down items of equipment that are required or utilized for compliance with this subpart during times when emissions are being routed to such items of equipment, if the shutdown would contravene requirements of this subpart applicable to such items of equipment.

61 FR 11111, July 1, 1996, as amended at 60 FR 11111, July 20, 1995 and 11211, Mar. 1, 2011

§63.681 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in this section, 60 CFR 6.2 of this part, and the Act.

Boiler means an enclosed combustion device that extracts useful energy in the form of steam and is not an incinerator or a process heater.

Bypass means diverting a process vent or closed vent system stream to the atmosphere such that it does not first pass through an emission control device.

Closed-vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and is composed of hard piping, ductwork, connections, and, if necessary, fans, blowers, or other flow-inducing devices that conveys gas or vapor from an emission point to a control device.

Closure device means a cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that prevents or reduces air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere by blocking an opening in a cover when the device is secured in the closed position. Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the cover (e.g., a sampling port cap), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).

Container means a portable unit used to hold material. Examples of containers include but are not limited to drums, dumpsters, roll-off boxes, bulk cargo containers commonly known as “portable tanks” or “totes”, cargo tank trucks, and tank rail cars.

Continuous record means documentation of data values measured at least once every 15 minutes and recorded at the frequency specified in 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 minutes or more frequent block averages.

Continuous seal means a seal that forms a continuous closure that completely covers the space between the edge of the floating roof and the wall of a tank. A continuous seal may be a vapor-mounted seal, liquid-mounted seal, or metallic shoe seal. A continuous seal may be constructed of fastened segments so as to form a continuous seal.

Control device means equipment used for recovering, removing, oxidizing, or destroying organic vapors. Examples of such equipment include but are not limited to carbon adsorbers, condensers, vapor incinerators, flares, boilers, and process heaters.

Cover means a device or system that provides a continuous barrier over the material managed in an off-site material management unit to prevent or reduce air pollutant emissions to the atmosphere. A cover may have openings needed for operation, inspection, sampling, maintenance, and repair of the unit provided that each opening is closed when not in use (e.g., access hatches, sampling ports). A cover may be a separate piece of equipment which can be detached and removed from the unit or a cover may be formed by structural features permanently integrated into the design of the unit.

Emission point means an individual tank, surface impoundment, container, oil-water or organic-water separator, transfer system, process vent, or enclosure.

Enclosure means a structure that surrounds a tank or container, captures organic vapors emitted from the tank or container, and vents the captured vapor through a closed vent system to a control device.

External floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck-type cover that rests on the liquid surface in a tank with no fixed roof.

Fixed roof means a cover that is mounted on a unit in a stationary position and does not move with fluctuations in the level of the liquid managed in the unit.

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, or internal floating cover which rests upon and is supported by the liquid being contained, and is equipped with a continuous seal.

Flow indicator means a device that indicates whether gas is flowing, or whether the valve position would allow gas to flow in a bypass line.

Hard-piping means pipe or tubing that is manufactured and properly installed in accordance with relevant standards and good engineering practices.

Hazardous air pollutants or *HAP* means the specific organic chemical compounds, isomers, and mixtures listed in Table 1 of this subpart.

Hazardous waste means a waste that is determined to be hazardous under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (PL 96-510) (RCRA), as implemented by 40 CFR parts 260 and 261.

In gas/vapor service means that a piece of equipment in off-site material service contains or contacts a gas or vapor at operating conditions.

In heavy liquid service means that a piece of equipment in off-site material service is not in gas/vapor service or in light liquid service.

In light liquid service means that a piece of equipment in off-site material service contains or contacts a liquid that meets the following conditions:

(1) The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic compounds is greater than 0.1 kilopascals at 20 °C

(2) The total concentration of the pure organic compounds constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.1 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 to *In light liquid service*: Vapor pressures may be determined by the methods described in 40 CFR 60.101(e)(1).

In liquid service means that a piece of equipment in off-site material service is not in gas/vapor service.

Individual drain system means a 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 drains and junction boxes, together with their associated sewer lines and other junction boxes (e.g., manholes, sumps, and lift stations) conveying wastewater streams or residuals. For the purpose of this subpart, an individual drain system is not a drain and collection system that is designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting rainfall runoff (e.g., stormwater sewer system) and is segregated from all other individual drain systems.

Internal floating roof means a cover that rests or floats on the liquid surface (but not necessarily in complete contact with it inside a tank that has a fixed roof).

Light-material service means the container is used to manage an off-site material for which both of the following conditions apply: the vapor pressure of one or more of the organic constituents in the off-site material is greater than 0.1 kilopascals (kPa) at 20 °C and the total concentration of the pure organic constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.1 kPa at 20 °C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.

Liquid-mounted seal means a foam or liquid-filled continuous seal mounted in contact with the liquid in a unit.

Maximum HAP vapor pressure means the sum of the individual HAP equilibrium partial pressure exerted by an off-site material at the temperature equal to either: the local maximum monthly average temperature as reported by the National Weather Service when the off-site

material is stored or treated at ambient temperature or the highest calendar month average temperature of the off-site material when the off-site material is stored at temperatures above the ambient temperature or when the off-site material is stored or treated at temperatures below the ambient temperature. For the purpose of this subpart, maximum HAP vapor pressure is determined using the procedures specified in § 63.60(j) of this subpart.

Metallic shoe seal means a continuous seal that is constructed of metal sheets which are held vertically against the wall of the tank by springs, weighted levers, or other mechanisms and is 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.

No detectable organic emissions means no escape of organics to the atmosphere as determined using the procedure specified in § 63.60(i) of this subpart.

Off-site material means a material that meets all of the criteria specified in paragraph § 63.60(b)(1) of this subpart but is not one of the materials specified in § 63.60(b)(2) of this subpart.

Off-site material management unit means a tank, container, surface impoundment, oil-water separator, organic-water separator, or transfer system used to manage off-site material.

Off-site material service means any time when a pump, compressor, agitator, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, valve, connector, or instrumentation system contains or contacts off-site material.

Off-site material stream means an off-site material produced or generated by a particular process or source such that the composition and form of the material comprising the stream remain consistent. An off-site material stream may be delivered, transferred, or otherwise moved to the plant site in a continuous flow of material (e.g., wastewater flowing through a pipeline) or in a series of discrete batches of material (e.g., a truckload of drums all containing the same off-site material or multiple bulk truckloads of an off-site material produced by the same process).

Oil-water separator means a separator as defined for this subpart that is used to separate oil from water.

Operating parameter value means a minimum or maximum value established for a control device or treatment process parameter which, if achieved by itself or in combination with one or more other operating parameter values, determines that an owner or operator has complied with an applicable emission limitation or standard.

Organic-water separator means a separator as defined for this subpart that is used to separate organics from water.

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. A unit or group of units within a contiguous property that are not under common control (e.g., a wastewater treatment unit or solvent recovery unit located at the site but is sold to a different company) is a different plant site.

Point-of-delivery means the point at the boundary or within the plant site where the owner or operator first accepts custody, takes possession, or assumes responsibility for the management of an off-site material stream managed in a waste management operation or recovery operation specified in 606.0 (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this subpart. The characteristics of an off-site material stream are determined prior to combining the off-site material stream with other off-site material streams or with any other materials.

Point-of-treatment means a point after the treated material exits the treatment process but before the first point downstream of the treatment process exit where the organic constituents in the treated material have the potential to volatilize and be released to the atmosphere. For the purpose of applying this definition to this subpart, the first point downstream of the treatment process exit is not a fugitive emission point due to an equipment leak from any of the following equipment components: Pumps, compressors, valves, connectors, instrumentation systems, or pressure relief devices.

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 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 2.0 pounds per square inch gauge or by a vacuum are not pressure relief devices.

Process heater means an enclosed combustion device that transfers heat released by burning fuel directly to process streams or to heat transfer liquids other than water.

Process vent means an open-ended pipe, stack, or duct through which a gas stream containing HAP is continuously or intermittently discharged to the atmosphere from any of the processes listed in 606.0(c)(2)(i) through (vi). For the purpose of this subpart, a process vent is none of the following: a pressure relief device; an open-ended line or other vent that is subject to the equipment leak control requirements under 606.1; or a stack or other vent that is used to exhaust combustion products from a boiler, furnace, process heater, incinerator, or other combustion device.

Recovery operation means the collection of off-site material management units, process vents, and equipment components used at a plant site to manage an off-site material stream from the point of delivery through the point where the material has been recycled, reprocessed, or re-refined to obtain the intended product or to remove the physical and chemical impurities of concern.

Separator means a waste management unit, generally a tank, used to separate oil or organics from water. A 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 any additional treatment units such as an air flotation unit clarifier or biological treatment unit. Examples of a separator include, but are not limited to, an API separator, parallel-plate interceptor, and corrugated-plate interceptor with the associated ancillary equipment.

Single-seal system means a floating roof having one continuous seal. This seal may be vapor-mounted, liquid-mounted, or a metallic shoe seal.

Surface impoundment means a unit that is a natural topographical depression, man-made excavation, or dike area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquids. Examples of surface impoundments include holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

Tank means a stationary unit that is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (such as wood, concrete, steel, fiberglass, or plastic) which provide structural support and is designed to hold an accumulation of liquids or other materials.

Transfer system means a stationary system for which the predominant function is to convey liquids or solid materials from one point to another point within a waste management operation or recovery operation. For the purpose of this subpart, the conveyance of material using a container (as defined for this subpart) or a self-propelled vehicle (e.g., a front-end loader) is not a transfer system. Examples of a transfer system include but are not limited to a pipeline, an individual drain system, a gravity-operated conveyor (such as a chute), and a mechanically-powered conveyor (such as a belt or screw conveyor).

Temperature monitoring device means a piece of equipment used to monitor temperature and having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored expressed in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) or ± 1.2 degrees $^{\circ}\text{C}$, whichever value is greater.

Treatment process means a process in which an off-site material stream is physically, chemically, thermally, or biologically treated to destroy, degrade, or remove hazardous air pollutants contained in the off-site material. A treatment process can be composed of a single unit (e.g., a steam stripper) or a series of units (e.g., a wastewater treatment system). A treatment process can be used to treat one or more off-site material streams at the same time.

Used oil means any oil refined from crude oil or any synthetic oil that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. This definition is the same definition of “used oil” in 40 CFR 279.1.

Used solvent means a mixture of aliphatic hydrocarbons or a mixture of one and two ring aromatic hydrocarbons that has been used as a solvent and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

Vapor-mounted seal means a continuous seal that is mounted such that there is a vapor space between the liquid in the unit and the bottom of the seal.

Volatile organic hazardous air pollutant concentration or *VOHAP concentration* means the fraction by weight of those compounds listed in Table 1 of this subpart that are in an off-site material as measured using Method 20 in appendix A of this part and expressed in terms of parts per million (ppm). As an alternative to using Method 20, an owner or operator may determine the HAP concentration of an off-site material using any one of the other test methods specified in 63.6(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart. When a test method specified in 63.6(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart other than Method 20 is used to determine the speciated HAP concentration of an off-site material, the individual compound concentration may be adjusted by the corresponding f_{m0} value listed in Table 1 of this subpart to determine a HAP concentration.

Waste means a material generated from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations or from community activities that is discarded, discharged, or is being accumulated, stored, or physically, chemically, thermally, or biologically treated prior to being discarded or discharged.

Waste management operation means the collection of off-site material management units, process vents, and equipment components used at a plant site to manage an off-site material stream from the point of delivery to the point where the waste exits or is discharged from the plant site or the waste is placed for on-site disposal in a unit not subject to this subpart (e.g., a waste incinerator, a land disposal unit).

Waste stabilization process means any physical or chemical process used to either reduce the mobility of hazardous constituents in a waste or eliminate free liquids as determined by Test Method 20—Paint Filter Liquids Test in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-606, third edition, September 1996, as amended by Update I, November 19, 1992. (As an alternative, an owner or operator may use any more recent, updated version of Method 20 approved by the EPA.) A waste stabilization process includes mixing the waste with binders or other materials and curing the resulting waste and binder mixture. Other synonymous terms used to refer to this process are “waste fixation” or “waste solidification.” A waste stabilization process does not include the adding of absorbent materials to the surface of a waste, without mixing, agitation, or subsequent curing, to absorb free liquid.

61 §§ 111, July 1, 1996, as amended at 60 FR 666, July 20, 1995; 60 FR 122, Mar. 1, 2010

§63.682 [Reserved]

§63.683 Standards: General.

(a) The general standards under this section apply to owners and operators of affected sources as designated in §63.60(c) of this subpart.

(b) *Off-site material management units.* (1) For each off-site material management unit that is part of an affected source, the owner or operator must meet the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1)(i), (b)(1)(ii), or (b)(1)(iii) of this section except for those off-site material management units exempted under paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the off-site material management unit in accordance with the applicable standards specified in §63.61 through 63.64 of this subpart.

(ii) The owner or operator removes or destroys HAP in the off-site material before placing the material in the off-site material management unit by treating the material in accordance with the standards specified in §63.61 of this subpart.

(iii) The owner or operator determines before placing off-site material in the off-site material management unit that the average HAP concentration of the off-site material is less than 100 parts per million by weight (ppmw) at the point of delivery. The owner or operator must perform an initial determination of the average HAP concentration of the off-site material using the procedures specified in §63.61(b) of this subpart. This initial determination must be performed either before the first time any portion of the off-site material stream is placed in the unit or by the compliance date, whichever date is later. Hereafter, the owner or operator must review and update, as necessary, this determination at least once every calendar year following the date of the initial determination for the off-site material stream.

(2) An off-site material management unit is exempted from the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section when the owner or operator meets one of the exemptions provided in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (b)(2)(iv) of this section as applicable to the unit.

(i) An off-site material management unit is exempted from the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section if the off-site material management unit is also subject to another subpart under CAA part 61 or 60 CAA part 61, and the owner or operator is controlling the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart that are emitted from the unit in compliance with the provisions specified in the other applicable subpart under part 61 or part 60

(ii) At the discretion of the owner or operator, one or a combination of off-site material management units may be exempted from the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section

when these units meet the condition that the total annual quantity of HAP contained in the offsite material placed in the units emptied under this paragraph (b)(2)(ii) is less than 1 megagram per year. For the offsite material management units selected by the owner or operator to be emptied from the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the owner or operator must meet the requirements in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A) and (b)(2)(ii)(B) of this section. An owner or operator may change the offsite material management units selected to be emptied under this paragraph (b)(2)(ii) by preparing a new designation for the empty units as required by paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(A) of this section and performing a new determination as required by paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(B) of this section.

(A) The owner or operator must designate each of the offsite material management units selected by the owner or operator to be empty under paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section by either submitting to the Administrator a written notification identifying the empty units or permanently marking the empty units at the plant site. If an owner or operator chooses to prepare and submit a written notification, this notification must include a site plan, process diagram, or other appropriate documentation identifying each of the empty units. If an owner or operator chooses to permanently mark the empty units, each empty unit must be marked in such a manner that it can be readily identified as an empty unit from the other offsite material management units located at the plant site.

(B) The owner or operator must prepare an initial determination of the total annual HAP quantity in the offsite material placed in the units emptied under this paragraph (b)(2)(ii). This determination is based on the total quantity of the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart as determined at the point where the offsite material is placed in each emptied unit. The owner or operator must perform a new determination whenever the extent of changes to the quantity or composition of the offsite material placed in the emptied units could cause the total annual HAP content in the offsite material to exceed 1 megagram per year. The owner or operator must maintain documentation to support the most recent determination of the total annual HAP quantity. This documentation must include the basis and data used for determining the HAP content of the offsite material.

(iii) A tank or surface impoundment is emptied from the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section if the unit is used for a biological treatment process that meets the requirements in either paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(A) or (b)(2)(iii)(B) of this section and the owner or operator complies with the monitoring requirements in 606.60(e)(1) of this subpart.

(A) The HAP biodegradation efficiency (η_{bio}) for the biological treatment process is equal to or greater than 90 percent. The HAP biodegradation efficiency (η_{bio}) shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of 606.60(h) of this subpart.

(B) The total actual HAP mass removal rate (M_{bio}) for the offsite material treated by the biological treatment process is equal to or greater than the required HAP mass removal rate

(M) for the off-site material. The total actual HAP mass removal rate (M_{bio}) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of 606(i) of this subpart. The required HAP mass removal rate (M) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of 606(e) of this subpart.

(iv) An off-site material management unit is exempted from the requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section if the off-site material placed in the unit is a hazardous waste that meets the conditions specified in either paragraph (b)(2)(iv)(A) or (b)(2)(iv)(B) of this section.

(A) The hazardous waste meets the numerical organic concentration limits, applicable to the hazardous waste, as specified in 40 CFR part 268—Land Disposal Restrictions, listed in the table, “Treatment Standards for Hazardous Waste” in 40 CFR 268.40.

(B) The organic hazardous constituents in the hazardous waste have been treated by the treatment technology established by the EPA for the hazardous waste in 40 CFR 268.42(a), or have been removed or destroyed by an equivalent method of treatment approved by the EPA under 40 CFR 268.42(b).

(v) A tank used for bulk feed of off-site material to a waste incinerator is exempted from the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section if the tank meets all of the conditions specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(v)(A) through (b)(2)(v)(C) of this section.

(A) The tank is located inside an enclosure vented to a control device that is designed and operated in accordance with all applicable requirements specified under 40 CFR part 61, subpart DD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Waste Operations for a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from the facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 megagrams per year.

(B) The enclosure and control device serving the tank were installed and began operation prior to July 1, 1996 and

(C) The enclosure is 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” under 40 CFR 52.741, appendix B. The enclosure may have permanent or temporary openings to allow worker access or passage of material into or out of the enclosure by conveyor, vehicles, or other mechanical or electrical equipment or to direct air flow into the enclosure. The owner or operator must annually perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 to “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure.”

(c) *Process vents.* (1) For each process vent that is part of an affected source, the owner or operator must meet the requirements in either paragraph (c)(1)(i) or (c)(1)(ii) of this section except for those process vents exempted under paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the process vent in accordance with the standards specified in 60.60 of this subpart.

(ii) The owner or operator determines before placing off-site material in the process equipment associated with the process vent that the average HAP concentration of the off-site material is less than 100 ppmw at the point of delivery. The owner or operator must perform an initial determination of the average HAP concentration of the off-site material using the procedures specified in 60.61(b) of this subpart before any portion of the off-site material stream is placed in the unit. Hereafter, the owner or operator must review and update, as necessary, this determination at least once every calendar year following the date of the initial determination for the off-site material stream.

(2) A process vent is exempted from the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section when the owner or operator meets one of the exemptions provided in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (c)(2)(iii) of this section.

(i) A process vent is exempted from the requirements in paragraph (c)(1) of this section if the process vent is also subject to another subpart under part 60 or 40 CFR part 61, and the owner or operator is controlling the HAP listed in table 1 of this subpart that are emitted from the process vent in compliance with the provisions specified in the other applicable subpart under part 61 or part 60.

(ii) A process vent is exempted from the requirements specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section if the owner or operator determines that the process vent stream flow rate is less than 0.001 cubic meters per minute (m^3/min) at standard conditions (as defined in 40 CFR 60.2). The process vent stream flow rate shall be determined in accordance with the procedures specified in 60.60(m) of this subpart. Documentation must be prepared by the owner or operator and maintained at the plant site to support the determination of the process vent stream flow rate. This documentation must include identification of each process vent exempted under this paragraph and the test results used to determine the process vent stream flow rate.

(iii) A process vent is exempted from the requirements specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section if the owner or operator determines that the process vent stream flow rate is less than 6.0 m^3/min at standard conditions (as defined in 40 CFR 60.2) and the total HAP concentration is less than 20 ppmv. The process vent stream flow rate and total HAP concentration shall be determined in accordance with the procedures specified in 60.61(m) of this subpart. Documentation must be prepared by the owner or operator and maintained at the plant site to support the determination of the process vent stream flow rate and total HAP concentration. This documentation must include identification of each process vent exempted under this paragraph (c)(2)(iii) and the test results used to determine the process vent stream flow rate and total HAP concentration. The owner or operator must perform a new determination of the process vent stream flow rate and total HAP concentration when the extent of changes to operation of the unit

on which the process vent is used could cause either the process vent stream flow rate to exceed the limit of 6.0 m³/min or the total HAP concentration to exceed the limit of 20 ppmv.

(d) *Equipment leaks.* The owner or operator must control equipment leaks from each equipment component that is part of the affected source specified in §60.60(c)(1) of this subpart by implementing leak detection and control measures in accordance with the standards specified in §60.61 of this subpart.

(e) *General duty.* At all times, the owner or operator 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 the owner operator 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.

(f) In addition to the cases listed in §60.6(e)(1), deviation means any of the cases listed in paragraphs (f)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source, 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.

(2) When a performance test indicates that emissions of a pollutant in Table 1 to this subpart are exceeding the emission standard for the pollutant specified in Table 1 to this subpart.

(3) When the average value of a monitored operating parameter, based on the data averaging period for compliance specified in §60.6, does not meet the operating limit specified in §60.6.

(4) When an affected source discharges directly into the atmosphere from any of the sources specified in paragraphs (f)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) A pressure relief device, as defined in §60.6.

(ii) A bypass, as defined in §60.6.

(5) Any instance in which the affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source, fails to meet any term or condition specified in paragraph (f)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) Any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart.

(ii) Any term or condition relating to compliance with this subpart that is included in the operating permit for an affected source to obtain such a permit.

(6) Any failure to collect required data, 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, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments).

6000 6000, July 20, 1990, as amended at 60 00 1202, Mar. 1, 2010

§63.684 Standards: Off-site material treatment.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the treatment of off-site material to remove or destroy HAP for which 6060(b)(1)(ii) of this subpart references the requirements of this section for such treatment.

(b) The owner or operator shall remove or destroy the HAP contained in off-site material streams to be managed in the off-site material management unit in accordance with 6060(b)(1)(ii) of this subpart using a treatment process that continuously achieves, under normal operations, one or more of the performance levels specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section (as applicable to the type of treatment process) for the range of off-site material stream compositions and quantities expected to be treated.

(1) *VOHAP concentration.* The treatment process shall reduce the HAP concentration of the off-site material using a means, other than by dilution, to achieve one of the following performance levels, as applicable:

(i) In the case when every off-site material stream entering the treatment process has an average HAP concentration equal to or greater than 100 ppmw at the point of delivery, then the HAP concentration of the off-site material shall be reduced to a level that is less than 100 ppmw at the point of treatment.

(ii) In the case when off-site material streams entering the treatment process are a mixture of off-site material streams having an average HAP concentration equal to or greater than 100 ppmw at the point of delivery with off-site material streams having average HAP concentrations less than 100 ppmw at the point of delivery, then the HAP concentration of the off-site material must be reduced to a level at the point of treatment that meets the performance level specified in either paragraph (b)(1)(ii)(A) or (3) of this section.

(A) Less than the HAP concentration limit (C_p) established for the treatment process using the procedure specified in 6060(d) or

(1) Less than the lowest HAP concentration determined for each of the off-site material streams entering the treatment process as determined by the HAP concentration of the off-site material at the point of delivery.

(2) *HAP mass removal.* The treatment process shall achieve a performance level such that the total quantity of HAP actually removed from the off-site material stream (M_r) is equal to or greater than the required mass removal (M_{req}) established for the off-site material stream using the procedure specified in 606(e) of this subpart. The M_r for the off-site material streams shall be determined using the procedures specified in 606(f) of this subpart.

(3) *HAP reduction efficiency.* For any treatment process except a treatment process that uses biological degradation and is performed in an open tank or surface impoundment, the treatment process must achieve the applicable performance level specified in either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) In the case when the owner or operator determines that off-site material stream entering the treatment process has an average HAP concentration less than 10,000 ppmw at the point of delivery, then the treatment process shall achieve a performance level such that the total quantity of HAP in the off-site material stream is reduced by 90 percent or more. The HAP reduction efficiency (η) for the treatment process shall be determined using the procedure specified in 606.6(g) of this subpart. The average HAP concentration of the off-site material stream at the point of delivery shall be determined using the procedure specified in 606(b) of this subpart.

(ii) In the case when the off-site material stream entering the treatment process has an average HAP concentration equal to or greater than 10,000 ppmw at the point of delivery, then the treatment process shall achieve a performance level such that the total quantity of HAP in the off-site material stream is reduced by 90 percent or more, and the average HAP concentration of the off-site material at the point of treatment is less than 100 parts per million by weight (ppmw). The HAP reduction efficiency (η) for the treatment process shall be determined using the procedure specified in 606(g) of this subpart. The average HAP concentration of the off-site material stream at the point of treatment shall be determined using the procedure specified in 606(c) of this subpart.

(4) *Biological degradation performed in an open tank or surface impoundment.* A treatment process using biological degradation and performed in an open tank or surface impoundment must achieve the performance level specified in either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) The HAP reduction efficiency (η) for the treatment process is equal to or greater than 90 percent, and the HAP biodegradation efficiency (η_{bio}) for the treatment process is equal to or greater than 90 percent. The HAP reduction efficiency (η) shall be determined using the

procedure specified in 606.6(g) of this subpart. The HAP biodegradation efficiency (η_{bio}) shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of 606.6(h) of this subpart.

(ii) The total quantity of HAP actually removed from the off-site material stream by biological degradation (M_{bio}) shall be equal to or greater than the required mass removal (ΔM) established for the off-site material stream using the procedure specified in 606.6(e) of this subpart. The M_{bio} of the off-site material stream shall be determined using the procedures specified in 606.6(i) of this subpart.

(c) *Incineration.* The treatment process must destroy the HAP contained in the off-site material stream using one of the combustion devices specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) An incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 260, and the incinerator is designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart C—Incinerators, or

(ii) An incinerator for which the owner or operator has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart C—Incinerators.

(iii) A boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 260, and the combustion unit is designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H—Hazardous Waste Burned in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces.

(iv) A boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H Hazardous Waste Burned in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces.

(v) An incinerator, boiler, or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has submitted a Notification of Compliance under 606.120(j) and 606.1210(d) and complies with the requirements of subpart 606 of this part at all times (including times when non-hazardous waste is being burned).

(c) For a treatment process that removes the HAP from the off-site material by a means other than thermal destruction or biological degradation to achieve one of the performance levels specified in paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall manage the HAP removed from the off-site material in such a manner to minimize release of these HAP to the atmosphere, to the extent practical. Examples of HAP emission control measures that meet the requirements of this paragraph include managing the HAP removed from the off-site material in units that use air emission controls in accordance with the standards specified in 606.6 through 606.6 of this subpart, as applicable to the unit.

(d) When the owner or operator treats the off-site material to meet one of the performance levels specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section, the owner or operator shall demonstrate that the treatment process achieves the selected performance level for the range of expected off-site material stream compositions expected to be treated. An initial demonstration shall be performed as soon as possible but no later than 90 days after first time an owner or operator begins using the treatment process to manage off-site material streams in accordance with the requirements of either 606.6(b)(1)(ii) or 606.6(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart as applicable to the affected off-site material management unit or process equipment. Hereafter, the owner or operator shall review and update, as necessary, this demonstration at least once every calendar year following the date of the initial demonstration.

(e) When the owner or operator treats the off-site material to meet one of the performance levels specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section, the owner or operator shall ensure that the treatment process is achieving the applicable performance requirements by continuously monitoring the operation of the process when it is used to treat off-site material by complying with paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(4) or, for biological treatment units, paragraph (e)(5) of this section:

(1) A continuous monitoring system shall be installed and operated for each treatment that measures operating parameters appropriate for the treatment process technology. This system shall include a continuous recorder that records the measured values of the selected operating parameters. The monitoring equipment shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications. The continuous recorder shall be a data recording device that is capable of recording either an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes or an average value for intervals of 15 minutes or less.

(2) For each monitored operating parameter, the owner or operator shall establish a minimum operating parameter value or a maximum operating parameter value, as appropriate, to define the range of conditions at which the treatment process must be operated to continuously achieve the applicable performance requirements of this section.

(3) When the treatment process is operating to treat off-site material, the owner or operator shall inspect the data recorded by the continuous monitoring system on a routine basis and operate the treatment process such that the actual value of each monitored operating parameter is greater than the minimum operating parameter value or less than the maximum operating parameter value, as appropriate, established for the treatment process.

(4) When the treatment process is a biological treatment process that is complying with paragraph (b)(5) of this section, the owner or operator must establish and implement a written procedure to monitor the appropriate parameters that demonstrate proper operation of the biological treatment unit in accordance with the evaluation required in 606.6(h) of this subpart. The written procedure must list the operating parameters that will be monitored and

state the frequency of monitoring to ensure that the biological treatment unit is operating between the minimum operating parameter values and maximum operating parameter values to establish that the biological treatment unit is continuously achieving the performance requirement.

(f) The owner or operator must maintain records for each treatment process in accordance with the requirements of §63.66(a) of this subpart.

(g) The owner or operator must prepare and submit reports for each treatment process in accordance with the requirements of §63.67(a) of this subpart.

(h) The Administrator may at any time conduct or require that the owner or operator conduct testing necessary to demonstrate that a treatment process is achieving the applicable performance requirements of this section. The testing shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements of this section. The Administrator may elect to have an authorized representative observe testing conducted by the owner or operator.

§61.101, July 1, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 6060, July 20, 1996; 61 FR 1266, Jan. 3, 2001; 61 FR 10001, June 2, 2000; 61 FR 10200, Mar. 1, 2001

§63.685 Standards: Tanks.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from tanks for which §63.68(b)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.

(b) According to the date an affected source commenced construction or reconstruction and the date an affected source receives off-site material for the first time as established in §63.60(e)(i) through (iii), the owner or operator shall control air emissions from each tank subject to this section in accordance with either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(1)(i) For a tank that is part of an existing affected source but the tank is not used for a waste stabilization process as defined in §63.61, the owner or operator shall determine whether the tank is required to use either Category Level 1 controls or Category Level 2 controls as specified for the tank by Table 1 of this subpart based on the off-site material maximum HAP vapor pressure and the tank's design capacity. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by Table 1 to use Category Level 1 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by Table 1 to use Category Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(ii) For a tank that is part of an existing affected source but the tank is not used for a waste stabilization process as defined in §63.61, the owner or operator shall determine whether the tank is required to use either Category Level 1 controls or Category Level 2 controls as specified for the tank by Table 1 of this subpart based on the off-site material maximum HAP vapor pressure and the tank's design capacity. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required

by table 1 to use any Level 1 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by table 1 to use any Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) For a tank that is part of a new affected source but the tank is not used for a waste stabilization process as defined in 606.1, the owner or operator shall determine whether the tank is required to use either any Level 1 controls or any Level 2 controls as specified for the tank by table 1 of this subpart based on the off-site material maximum HAP vapor pressure and the tank's design capacity. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by table 1 to use any Level 1 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from a tank required by table 1 to use any Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) For a tank that is used for a waste stabilization process, the owner or operator shall control air emissions from the tank by using any Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) Owners and operators controlling air emissions from a tank using any Level 1 controls shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The owner or operator shall determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure for an off-site material to be managed in the tank using any Level 1 controls before the first time the off-site material is placed in the tank. The maximum HAP vapor pressure shall be determined using the procedures specified in 606.1(j). Hereafter, the owner or operator shall perform a new determination whenever changes to the off-site material managed in the tank could potentially cause the maximum HAP vapor pressure to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the maximum HAP vapor pressure limit for the tank design capacity category specified in table 1, table 2, or table 3 of this subpart, as applicable to the tank.

(2) The owner or operator must control air emissions from the tank in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (c)(2)(i), (c)(2)(ii), or (c)(2)(iii) of this section, as applicable to the tank.

(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the tank in accordance with the provisions specified in subpart 11 of this part—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Waste—Level 1, except that 602(c)(2) and (3) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, an owner or operator may control air emissions from the tank in accordance with the provisions for any Level 2 controls as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(iii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section when a tank is used as an interim transfer point to transfer off-site material from containers to another

off-site material management unit, an owner or operator may control air emissions from the tank in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs (c)(2)(iii)(A) and (c)(2)(iii)(B) of this section. An example of such a tank is an in-ground tank into which organic-contaminated debris is dumped from roll-off boxes or dump trucks, and then this debris is promptly transferred from the tank to a macroencapsulation unit by a backhoe.

(A) During those periods of time when the material transfer activity is occurring, the tank may be operated without a cover.

(B) At all other times, air emissions from the tank must be controlled in accordance with the provisions specified in subpart B of this part—National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1, with the exceptions specified in paragraphs (c)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Where 40 CFR 60.2(c)(2) provides an exception for a spring-loaded pressure/vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device which vents to the atmosphere, only a conservation vent shall be eligible for the exception for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) Section 60.2(c)(B) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(d) Owners and operators controlling air emissions from a tank using Tank Level 2 controls shall use one of the following tanks:

(1) A fixed-roof tank equipped with an internal floating roof in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (e) of this section

(2) A tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (f) of this section

(B) A tank vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (g) of this section

(B) A pressure tank designed and operated in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (h) of this section or

(B) A tank located inside an enclosure that is vented through a closed-vent system to an enclosed combustion control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (i) of this section.

(e) The owner or operator who elects to control air emissions from a tank using a fixed-roof with an internal floating roof shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(B) of this section.

(1) The tank shall be equipped with a fixed roof and an internal floating roof in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The internal floating roof shall be designed to float on the liquid surface except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg supports.

(ii) The internal floating roof shall be equipped with a continuous seal between the wall of the tank and the floating roof edge that meets either of the following requirements:

(A) A single continuous seal that is either a liquid-mounted seal or a metallic shoe seal, as defined in 606.1 of this subpart or

(B) Two continuous seals mounted one above the other. The lower seal may be a vapor-mounted seal.

(iii) The internal floating roof shall meet the following specifications:

(A) Each opening in a noncontact internal floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and the rim space vents is to provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(B) Each opening in the internal floating roof shall be equipped with a gas-tight cover or a gas-tight lid except for leg sleeves, automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains.

(C) Each penetration of the internal floating roof for the purpose of sampling shall have a slit fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the opening.

(D) Each automatic bleeder vent and rim space vent shall be gas-tight.

(E) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gas-tight sliding cover.

(F) 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 gas-tight sliding cover.

(2) The owner or operator shall operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) 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.

(ii) Automatic bleeder vents are to be set closed at all times when the roof is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the leg supports.

(iii) Prior to filling the tank, each cover, access hatch, gauge float well or lid on any opening in the internal floating roof shall be bolted or fastened closed (i.e., no visible gaps). 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 exceeds the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(c) The owner or operator shall inspect the internal floating roof in accordance with the procedures specified in 606(b) of this subpart.

(f) The owner or operator who elects to control tank emissions by using an external floating roof shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(3) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall design the external floating roof in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The external floating roof shall be designed to float on the liquid surface except when the floating roof must be supported by the leg supports.

(ii) The floating roof shall be equipped with two continuous seals, one above the other, between the wall of the tank and the roof edge. The lower seal is referred to as the primary seal, and the upper seal is referred to as the secondary seal.

(A) The primary seal shall be a liquid-mounted seal or a metallic shoe seal, as defined in 606 of this subpart. The total area of the gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal shall not exceed 212 square centimeters (cm²) per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps shall not exceed 1 centimeters (cm). If a metallic shoe seal is used for the primary seal, the metallic shoe seal shall be designed so that one end extends into the liquid in the tank and the other end extends a vertical distance of at least 61 centimeters (24 inches) above the liquid surface.

(B) The secondary seal shall be mounted above the primary seal and cover the annular space between the floating roof and the wall of the tank. The total area of the gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal shall not exceed 21.2 square centimeters (cm²) per meter of tank diameter, and the width of any portion of these gaps shall not exceed 1 centimeters (cm).

(iii) The external floating roof shall be meet the following specifications:

(A) Except for automatic bleeder vents (vacuum breaker vents) and rim space vents, each opening in a noncontact external floating roof shall provide a projection below the liquid surface.

(B) Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof shall be equipped with a gas-tight cover, seal, or lid.

(C) Each access hatch and each gauge float wells shall be equipped with covers designed to be bolted or fastened when the cover is secured in the closed position.

(D) Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vents shall be equipped with a gas-tight.

(E) Each roof drain that empties into the liquid managed in the tank shall be equipped with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.

(□) Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well shall be equipped with a gas-tight sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.

(□) Each unslotted guide pole shall be equipped with a gas-tight cap on the end of the pole.

(H) Each slotted guide pole shall be equipped with a gas-tight float or other device which closes off the surface from the atmosphere.

(I) Each gauge hatch and each sample well shall be equipped with a gas-tight cover.

(2) The owner or operator shall operate the tank in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) 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.

(ii) Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof shall be secured and maintained in a closed position at all times except when the closure device must be open for access.

(iii) Covers on each access hatch and each gauge float well shall be bolted or fastened when secured in the closed position.

(iv) Automatic bleeder vents shall be set closed at all times when the roof is floating, except when the roof is being floated off or is being landed on the leg supports.

(v) Rim space vents shall be set to open only at those times that the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or when the pressure beneath the rim seal exceeds the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(vi) The cap on the end of each unslotted guide pole shall be secured in the closed position at all times except when measuring the level or collecting samples of the liquid in the tank.

(vii) The cover on each gauge hatch or sample well shall be secured in the closed position at all times except when the hatch or well must be opened for access.

(viii) Both the primary seal and the secondary seal shall completely cover the annular space between the external floating roof and the wall of the tank in a continuous fashion except during inspections.

(□) The owner or operator shall inspect the external floating roof in accordance with the procedures specified in 606(b) of this subpart.

(g) The owner or operator who controls tank air emissions by venting to a control device shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (g)(1) through (g)(□) of this section.

(1) The tank shall be covered by a fixed roof and vented directly through a closed vent system to a control device in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid in the tank

(ii) Each opening in the fixed roof not vented to the control device shall be equipped with a closure device. If the pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, the closure devices shall be 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. If the pressure in the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, the closure device shall be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions.

(iii) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the offsite material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the equipment throughout its intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices shall include: organic vapor permeability, the effects of any contact with the liquid and its vapor managed in the tank, the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight, and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed.

(iv) The closed vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of 606.00 of this subpart.

(2) Whenever an offsite material is in the tank, the fixed roof shall be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position and the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof vented to the control device except that venting to the control device is not required, and opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times:

(i) To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank

(ii) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of the tank

(3) The owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the air emission control equipment in accordance with the procedures specified in 606.00 of this subpart.

(h) The owner or operator who elects to control tank air emissions by using a pressure tank shall meet the following requirements.

(1) The tank shall be designed not to vent to the atmosphere as a result of compression of the vapor headspace in the tank during filling of the tank to its design capacity.

(2) All tank openings shall be equipped with closure devices designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions as determined using the procedure specified in § 63.600 of this subpart.

(3) Whenever an off-site material is in the tank, the tank shall be operated as a closed system that does not vent to the atmosphere except at those times when purging of inerts from the tank is required and the purge stream is routed to a closed vent system and control device designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of § 63.600.

(i) The owner or operator who elects to control air emissions by using an enclosure vented through a closed vent system to an enclosed combustion control device shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The tank shall be located inside an enclosure. The enclosure shall 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” under 40 CFR 2.201, Appendix. 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 to direct airflow into the enclosure. The owner or operator shall perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 to “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” initially when the enclosure is first installed and, thereafter, annually.

(2) The enclosure shall be vented through a closed vent system to an enclosed combustion control device that is designed and operated in accordance with the standards for either a vapor incinerator, boiler, or process heater specified in § 63.600 of this subpart.

(3) The owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the closed vent system and control device as specified in § 63.600.

§ 63.600 July 1, 1996, as amended at 60 FR 6660, July 20, 1995; 66 FR 1266, Jan. 3, 2001; 70 FR 1200, Mar. 1, 2005

§63.686 Standards: Oil-water and organic-water separators.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from oil-water separators and organic-water separators for which 63.600(b)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.

(b) The owner or operator shall control air emissions from each separator subject to this section by using one of the following:

(1) A floating roof in accordance with all applicable provisions specified in subpart 63.100 of this part—National Emission Standards for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators, except that 63.100(c)(2), 63.100(c)(2), and 63.100(b)(1)(i) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart. For portions of the separator where it is infeasible to install and operate a floating roof, such as over a weir mechanism, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) A fixed roof that is vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with all applicable provisions specified in subpart 63.100 of this part—National Emission Standards for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators, except that 63.100(c)(2), 63.100(c)(2), and 63.100(b)(1)(i) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(3) A pressurized separator that operates as a closed system in accordance with all applicable provisions specified in subpart 63.100 of this part—National Emission Standards for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators, except that 63.100(c)(2), 63.100(c)(2), and 63.100(b)(1)(i) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

61 FR 11111, July 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 11111, July 20, 1998; 63 FR 11111, Mar. 1, 2001

§63.687 Standards: Surface impoundments.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from surface impoundments for which 63.600(b)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.

(b) The owner or operator shall control air emissions from each surface impoundment subject to this section by using one of the following:

(1) A floating membrane cover in accordance with the applicable provisions specified in subpart 63.100 of this part—National Emission Standards for Surface Impoundments, except that 63.100(c)(2) and (3) and 63.100(c)(2) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) A cover that is vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with all applicable provisions specified in subpart 63.100 of this part—National Emission Standards for Surface Impoundments, except that 63.100(c)(2) and (3) and 63.100(c)(2) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

61 FR 11111, July 1, 1996, as amended at 60 FR 11111, July 20, 1995; 60 FR 11111, Mar. 1, 2011

§63.688 Standards: Containers.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from containers for which §63.688(b)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.

(b) The owner or operator shall control air emissions from each container subject to this section in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable to the container, except when the special provisions for waste stabilization processes specified in paragraph (c) of this section apply to the container.

(1) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m³ and less than or equal to 0.6 m³, the owner or operator must control air emissions from the container in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for Container Level 1 controls as specified in subpart PP of this part—National Emission Standards for Containers, except that §63.688(d)(1) and (2) and §63.688(d)(1) and (2) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, an owner or operator may choose to control air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for either Container Level 2 controls or Container Level 1 controls as specified in subpart PP of this part—National Emission Standards for Containers, except that §63.688(d)(1) and (2) and §63.688(d)(1) and (2) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.6 m³ and the container is not in light material service as defined in §63.688 of this subpart, the owner or operator must control air emissions from the container in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(3) For a container having a design capacity greater than 0.6 m³ and the container is in light material service as defined in §63.688 of this subpart, the owner or operator must control air emissions from the container in accordance with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (b)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator controls air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for Container Level 2 controls as specified in subpart PP of this part—National Emission Standards for Containers, except that §63.688(d)(1) and (2) and §63.688(d)(1) and (2) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, an owner or operator may choose to control air emissions from the container in accordance with the standards for Container Level 1 controls as specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers.

(c) When a container subject to this subpart and having a design capacity greater than 0.1 m³ is used for treatment of an off-site material by a waste stabilization process as defined in 63.61 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall control air emissions from the container at those times during the process when the off-site material in the container is exposed to the atmosphere in accordance with the standards for Container Level 1 controls as specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers.

61 FR 11111, July 1, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 11111, July 20, 1998; 63 FR 11111, Mar. 1, 2011

§63.689 Standards: Transfer systems.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from transfer systems for which 63.61(b)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.

(b) For each transfer system that is subject to this section and is an individual drain system, the owner or operator shall control air emissions in accordance with the standards specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems.

(c) For each transfer system that is subject to this section but is not an individual drain system, the owner or operator shall control air emissions by using one of the transfer systems specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(4) of this section.

(1) A transfer system that uses covers in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) A transfer system that consists of continuous hard piping. All joints or seams between the pipe sections shall be permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded joint between two sections of metal pipe or a bolted and gasketed flange).

(3) A transfer system that is enclosed and vented through a closed vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (c)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) The transfer system is designed and operated such that an internal pressure in the vapor headspace in the enclosure is maintained at a level less than atmospheric pressure when the control device is operating, and

(ii) The closed vent system and control device are designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of § 60.6 of this subpart.

(d) Owners and operators controlling air emissions from a transfer system using covers in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall meet the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(6) of this section.

(1) The cover and its closure devices shall be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the off-site material as it is conveyed by the transfer system except for the openings at the inlet and outlet to the transfer system through which the off-site material passes. The inlet and outlet openings used for passage of the off-site material through the transfer system shall be the minimum size required for practical operation of the transfer system.

(2) The cover shall be installed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces between cover section joints or between the interface of the cover edge and its mounting.

(3) Except for the inlet and outlet openings to the transfer system through which the off-site material passes, each opening in the 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 opening and the closure device.

(4) The cover and its closure devices shall be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the off-site material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the equipment throughout its intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the cover and closure devices shall include: organic vapor permeability; the effects of any contact with the material or its vapors conveyed in the transfer system; the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight; and the operating practices used for the transfer system on which the cover is installed.

(5) Whenever an off-site material is in the transfer system, the cover shall be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position, except the opening of closure devices or removal of the cover is allowed to provide access to the transfer system for performing routine inspection, maintenance, repair, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a hatch or remove the cover to repair conveyance equipment mounted under the cover or to clear a blockage of material inside the system. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable.

(6) The owner or operator shall inspect the air emission control equipment in accordance with the requirements specified in § 60.6 of this subpart.

61 CFR 61.2, July 1, 1996, as amended at 60 FR 6000, July 20, 1995; 61 FR 12, Mar. 1, 2010

§63.690 Standards: Process vents.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from process vents for which 63.6(c)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control.

(b) The owner or operator must route the vent stream from each affected process vent through a closed vent system to a control device that meets the standards specified in 63.6 of this subpart. For the purpose of complying with this paragraph (b), a primary condenser is not a control device; however, a second condenser or other organic recovery device that is operated downstream of the primary condenser is considered a control device.

60 FR 6000, July 20, 1995

§63.691 Standards: Equipment leaks.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from equipment leaks for which 63.6(d) references the use of this section for such air emissions control.

(b) According to the date an affected source commenced construction or reconstruction and the date an affected source receives off-site material for the first time, as established in 63.6(e)(i) through (iii), the owner or operator shall control the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with the applicable provisions specified in either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1)(i) The owner or operator controls the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with 61.2 through 61.2 in 40 CFR part 61, subpart —National Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks, with the difference noted in paragraphs (b)(1)(iii) and (iv) of this section for the purposes of this subpart or

(ii) The owner or operator controls the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with 63.16 through 63.1 in subpart H of this part—National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from Equipment Leaks, with the differences noted in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section for the purposes of this subpart.

(iii) On or after March 1, 2010, for the purpose of complying with the requirements of 40 CFR 61.226(a)(2) or the requirements of 63.16(a)(2), the open end is sealed when instrument monitoring of the open-ended valve or line conducted according to Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A indicates no readings of 100 ppm or greater.

(iv) On or after March 1, 2010, for the purpose of complying with the requirements of 40 CFR 61.226(d) or the requirements of 63.16(d), open-ended valves or lines in an emergency

shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset and that are exempt from the requirements in 61.226(a), (b), and (c) or 61.16(a), (b), and (c) must comply with the requirements in 61.6(c)(2).

(2) The owner or operator controls the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with 61.16 through 61.1 in subpart H of this part—National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks, with the differences noted in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (v) of this section for the purposes of this subpart.

(i) For each valve in gas/vapor or in light liquid service, as defined in 61.6, that is part of an affected source under this subpart, an instrument reading that defines a leak is 100 ppm or greater as detected by Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(ii) For each pump in light liquid service, as defined in 61.6, that is part of an affected source under this subpart, an instrument reading that defines a leak is 1,000 ppm or greater as detected by Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. Repair is not required unless an instrument reading of 2,000 ppm or greater is detected.

(iii) On or after March 1, 201, for the purpose of complying with the requirements of 61.16(a)(2), the open end is sealed when instrument monitoring of the open-ended valve or line conducted according to Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A indicates no readings of 100 ppm or greater.

(iv) On or after March 1, 201, for the purpose of complying with the requirements of 61.16(d), open-ended valves or lines in an emergency shutdown system which are designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset and that are exempt from the requirements in 61.16(a), (b), and (c) must comply with the requirements in 61.6(c)(2).

(v) For the purposes of this subpart, the pressure relief device requirements of 61.6(c) of this subpart rather than those of 61.16 or of 40 CFR 61.22, as applicable, shall apply. The pressure relief device requirements of 61.6(c)(1) and (2) apply in addition to the requirements of 61.16 or of 40 CFR 61.22, as applicable, for pressure relief devices in liquid service.

(c) *Requirements for pressure relief devices.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (2) of this section for pressure relief devices in off-site material service.

(1) *Operating requirements.* Except during a pressure release event, operate each pressure relief device in gas/vapor service with an instrument reading of less than 100 ppm above background as detected by Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(2) *Pressure release requirements.* For pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service, the owner or operator must comply with either paragraph (c)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section following a pressure release, as applicable.

(i) If the pressure relief device does not consist of or include a rupture disk, the pressure relief device shall be returned to a condition indicated by an instrument reading of less than 100 ppm above background, as detected by Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, no later than 30 calendar days after the pressure release device returns to off-site material service following a pressure release, except as provided in 60.111.

(ii) If the pressure relief device consists of or includes a rupture disk, except as provided in 60.111 install a replacement disk as soon as practicable but no later than 30 calendar days after the pressure release.

(c) *Pressure release management.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, emissions of HAP listed in table 1 of this subpart may not be discharged directly to the atmosphere from pressure relief devices in off-site material service, and according to the date an affected source commenced construction or reconstruction and the date an affected source receives off-site material for the first time, as established in 60.600(e)(1)(i) through (iii), the owner or operator must comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section for all pressure relief devices in off-site material service.

(i) The owner or operator must equip each pressure relief device in off-site material service with a device(s) or use a monitoring system. The device or monitoring system may be either specific to the pressure release device itself or may be associated with the process system or piping, sufficient to indicate a pressure release to the atmosphere. Examples of these types of devices or monitoring systems include, but are not limited to, a rupture disk indicator, magnetic sensor, motion detector on the pressure relief valve stem, flow monitor, pressure monitor, or parametric monitoring system. The devices or monitoring systems must be capable of meeting the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(A) through (C) of this section.

(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.

(ii) If any pressure relief device in off-site material service releases directly to the atmosphere as a result of a pressure release event, the owner or operator must calculate the quantity of HAP listed in table 1 of this subpart released during each pressure release event and report this quantity as required in 60.600(b)(1). 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) *Pressure relief devices routed to a drain system, fuel gas system, process or control device.* If a pressure relief device in off-site material service is designed and operated to route all pressure releases through a closed vent system to a drain system, fuel gas system, process or control

device, paragraphs (c)(1), (2), and (d) of this section do not apply. The fuel gas system or closed vent system and the process or control device (if applicable) must meet the requirements of 63.606. The drain system (if applicable) must meet the requirements of 63.606.

63.606, July 20, 1990, as amended at 66 FR 1266, Jan. 3, 2001 and 122 FR, Mar. 1, 2007

§63.692 [Reserved]

§63.693 Standards: Closed-vent systems and control devices.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to closed-vent systems and control devices used to control air emissions for which another standard references the use of this section for such air emission control.

(b) For each closed-vent system and control device used to comply with this section, the owner or operator shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The owner or operator must use a closed-vent system that meets the requirements specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator must use a control device that meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (d) through (h) of this section as applicable to the type and design of the control device selected by the owner or operator to comply with the provisions of this section.

(c) Whenever gases or vapors containing HAP are routed from a tank through a closed-vent system connected to a control device used to comply with the requirements of 63.606(b)(1), (2), or (d), the control device must be operating except as provided for in paragraphs (b)(c)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The control device may only be bypassed for the purpose of performing planned routine maintenance of the closed-vent system or control device in situations when the routine maintenance cannot be performed during periods that tank emissions are vented to the control device.

(ii) On an annual basis, the total time that the closed-vent system or control device is bypassed to perform routine maintenance shall not exceed 200 hours per each calendar year.

(d) The owner or operator must inspect and monitor each closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements specified in either paragraph (b)(c)(i) or (b)(c)(ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator inspects and monitors the closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements specified in 63.606(c) of this subpart, and complies with the applicable recordkeeping requirements in 63.606 of this subpart and the applicable reporting requirements in 63.606 of this subpart.

(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, the owner or operator may choose to inspect and monitor the closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements under 40 CFR part 63, subpart H—National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks as specified in 40 CFR 63.112(f) through (h), and complies with the applicable record-keeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.111 and the applicable reporting requirements in 40 CFR 63.112.

(3) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of each control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraphs (d) through (h) of this section as applicable to the type and design of the control device selected by the owner or operator to comply with the provisions of this section.

(6) The owner or operator shall maintain records for each control device in accordance with the requirements of 63.616 of this subpart.

(7) The owner or operator shall prepare and submit reports for each control device in accordance with the requirements of 63.617 of this subpart.

(8) In the case when an owner or operator chooses to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance of a control device with the applicable performance requirements specified in this section as provided for in paragraphs (d) through (g) of this section, the Administrator may require that the design analysis be revised or amended by the owner or operator to correct any deficiencies identified by the Administrator. If the owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on the acceptability of using the design analysis (including any changes required by the Administrator) to demonstrate that the control device achieves the applicable performance requirements, then the disagreement must be resolved using the results of a performance test conducted by the owner or operator in accordance with the requirements of 63.611(l). The Administrator may choose to have an authorized representative observe the performance test conducted by the owner or operator. Should the results of this performance test not agree with the determination of control device performance based on the design analysis, then the results of the performance test will be used to establish compliance with this subpart.

(c) Closed-vent system requirements.

(1) The vent stream required to be controlled shall be conveyed to the control device by either of the following closed-vent systems:

(i) A closed-vent system that is designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions using the procedure specified in 63.611(c) of this subpart or

(ii) A closed-vent system that is designed to operate at a pressure below atmospheric pressure. The system shall be equipped with at least one pressure gauge or other pressure measurement

device that can be read from a readily accessible location to verify that negative pressure is being maintained in the closed-vent system when the control device is operating.

(2) In situations when the closed-vent system includes bypass devices that could be used to divert a vent stream from the closed-vent system to the atmosphere at a point upstream of the control device inlet, each bypass device must be equipped with either a flow indicator as specified in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section or a seal or locking device as specified in paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, except as provided for in paragraph (c)(2)(iii) of this section:

(i) If a flow indicator is used, the indicator must be installed at the entrance to the bypass line used to divert the vent stream from the closed-vent system to the atmosphere. The flow indicator must indicate a reading at least once every 15 minutes. The owner or operator must maintain records of the following information: hourly records of whether the flow indicator was operating and whether flow was detected at any time during the hour and records of all periods when flow is detected or the flow indicator is not operating.

(ii) If a seal or locking device is used to comply with paragraph (c)(2) of this section, the device shall be placed on the mechanism by which the bypass device position is controlled (e.g., valve handle, damper lever) when the bypass device is in the closed position such that the bypass device cannot be opened without breaking the seal or removing the lock. Examples of such devices include, but are not limited to, a car seal or a lock-and-key configuration valve.

(iii) Equipment needed for safety reasons, including low leg drains, open-ended valves and lines not in emergency shutdown systems, and pressure relief devices subject to the requirements of 60.6(d) are not subject to the requirements of paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(d) Carbon adsorption control device requirements.

(1) The carbon adsorption system must achieve the performance specifications in either paragraph (d)(1)(i) or (d)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) Recover 99 percent or more, on a weight basis, of the total organic compounds (TOC), less methane and ethane, contained in the vent stream entering the carbon adsorption system or

(ii) Recover 99 percent or more, on a weight basis, of the total HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart contained in the vent stream entering the carbon adsorption system.

(2) The owner or operator must demonstrate that the carbon adsorption system achieves the performance requirements in paragraph (d)(1) of this section by either performing a performance test as specified in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section or a design analysis as specified in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section.

(i) An owner or operator choosing to use a performance test to demonstrate compliance must conduct the test in accordance with the requirements of 60.6(e)(1) of this subpart.

(ii) An owner or operator choosing to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance must include as part of this design analysis the information specified in either paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(A) or (d)(2)(ii)(B) of this section as applicable to the carbon adsorption system design.

(A) For a regenerable carbon adsorption system, the design analysis shall address the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature and shall establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration, adsorption cycle time, number and capacity of carbon beds, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon beds, design total regeneration steam 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 the carbon.

(B) For a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system (e.g., a carbon canister), the design analysis shall address the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature and shall establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration, carbon bed capacity, activated carbon type and working capacity, and design carbon replacement interval based on the total carbon working capacity of the control device and emission point operating schedule.

(C) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the carbon adsorption system in accordance with the requirements of 60600(e) using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (d)(C)(i) through (iii) of this section. Monitoring the operation of a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system (e.g., a carbon canister) using a continuous monitoring system is not required when the carbon canister or the carbon in the control device is replaced on a regular basis according to the requirements in paragraph (d)(C)(iii) of this section.

(i) For a regenerative-type carbon adsorption system:

(A) A continuous parameter monitoring system to measure and record the average total regeneration stream mass flow or volumetric flow during each carbon bed regeneration cycle.

The integrating regenerating stream flow monitoring device must have an accuracy of ± 10 percent and

(B) A continuous parameter monitoring system to measure and record the average carbon bed temperature for the duration of the carbon bed steaming cycle and to measure the actual carbon bed temperature after regeneration and within 15 minutes of completing the cooling cycle. The accuracy of the temperature monitoring device must be ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in degrees Celsius or $^{\circ}\text{F}$, whichever is greater.

(ii) A continuous monitoring system to measure and record the daily average concentration level of organic compounds in the exhaust gas stream from the control device. The organic monitoring system must comply either with Performance Specification 1 or in 40 CFR part 60, appendix

□. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification □, Sections 2.□ and □ need not be conducted.

(iii) A continuous monitoring system that measures other alternative operating parameters upon approval of the Administrator as specified in □0 C□□ 6□□(f)(1) through (f)(□) of this part.

(□) The owner or operator shall manage the carbon used for the carbon adsorption system, as follows:

(i) Following the initial startup of the control device, all carbon in the control device shall be replaced with fresh carbon on a regular, predetermined time interval that is no longer than the carbon service life established for the carbon adsorption system. The provisions of this paragraph (d)(□)(i) do not apply to a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system (*e.g.*, a carbon canister) for which the carbon canister or the carbon in the control device is replaced on a regular basis according to the requirements in paragraph (d)(□)(iii) of this section.

(ii) The spent carbon removed from the carbon adsorption system must be either regenerated, reactivated, or burned in one of the units specified in paragraphs (d)(□)(ii)(A) through (d)(□)(ii)(□) of this section.

(A) Regenerated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under □0 C□□ part 2□0 that implements the requirements of □0 C□□ part 26□, subpart □.

(□) Regenerated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit equipped with and operating air emission controls in accordance with this section.

(C) Regenerated or reactivated in a thermal treatment unit equipped with and operating organic air emission controls in accordance with a national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants under another subpart in □0 C□□ part 6□ or □0 C□□ part 61.

(D) Burned in a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under □0 C□□ part 2□0 that implements the requirements of □0 C□□ part 26□, subpart □.

(□) Burned in a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has designed and operates the incinerator in accordance with the interim status requirements of □0 C□□ part 26□, subpart □.

(□) Burned in a boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under □0 C□□ part 2□0 that implements the requirements of □0 C□□ part 266, subpart H.

(□) Burned in a boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has designed and operates the unit in accordance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H.

(iii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraphs (d)(□) and (d)(□)(i) of this section, an owner or operator of a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system may choose to replace on a regular basis the carbon canister or the carbon in the control device using the procedures in either paragraph (d)(□)(iii)(A) or (d)(□)(iii)(□) of this section. For the purpose of complying with this paragraph (d)(□)(iii), a nonregenerable carbon adsorption system means a carbon adsorption system that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device, such as a carbon canister. The spent carbon removed from the nonregenerable carbon adsorption system must be managed according to the requirements in paragraph (d)(□)(ii) of this section.

(A) Monitor the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent from the carbon adsorption system on a regular schedule, and when carbon breakthrough is indicated, immediately replace either the existing carbon canister with a new carbon canister or replace the existing carbon in the control device with fresh carbon. Measurement of the concentration level of the organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream must be made with a detection instrument that is appropriate for the composition of organic constituents in the vent stream and is routinely calibrated to measure the organic concentration level expected to occur at breakthrough. The monitoring frequency must be daily or at an interval no greater than 20 percent of the time required to consume the total carbon working capacity established as a requirement of paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(□) of this section, whichever is longer.

(□) Replace either the existing carbon canister with a new carbon canister or replace the existing carbon in the control device with fresh carbon at a regular, predetermined time interval that is less than the design carbon replacement interval established as a requirement of paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(□) of this section.

(e) Condenser control device requirements.

(1) The condenser must achieve the performance specifications in either paragraph (e)(1)(i) or (e)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) Recover □□ percent or more, on a weight basis, of the total organic compounds (TOC), less methane and ethane, contained in the vent stream entering the condenser or

(ii) Recover □□ percent or more, on a weight basis, of the total HAP, listed in Table 1 of this subpart, contained in the vent stream entering the condenser.

(2) The owner or operator must demonstrate that the condenser achieves the performance requirements in paragraph (e)(1) of this section by either performing a performance test as

specified in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section or a design analysis as specified in paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section.

(i) An owner or operator choosing to use a performance tests to demonstrate compliance must conduct the test in accordance with the requirements of 60.601(l) of this subpart.

(ii) An owner or operator choosing to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance must include as part of this design analysis the following information: description of the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature and specification of 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.

(3) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the condenser in accordance with the requirements of 60.601(e) of this subpart using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (e)(1)(i) through (e)(1)(iii) of this section.

(i) A continuous parameter monitoring system to measure and record the daily average temperature of the exhaust gases from the control device. The accuracy of the temperature monitoring device shall be 1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in degrees Celsius or 1 °C, whichever is greater.

(ii) A continuous monitoring system to measure and record the daily average concentration level of organic compounds in the exhaust gas stream from the control device. The organic monitoring system must comply either with Performance Specification 1 or in 40 CFR part 60, appendix 1. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 1, Sections 2.1 and 2.2 need not be conducted.

(iii) A continuous monitoring system that measures other alternative operating parameters upon approval of the Administrator as specified in 40 CFR 60.601(f)(1) through (f)(3) of this part.

(f) Vapor incinerator control device requirements.

(1) The vapor incinerator must achieve the performance specifications in either paragraph (f)(1)(i), (f)(1)(ii), or (f)(1)(iii) of this section.

(i) Destroy the total organic compounds (TOC), less methane and ethane, contained in the vent stream entering the vapor incinerator either:

(A) 99 percent or more, on a weight basis, or

(B) To achieve a total incinerator outlet concentration for the TOC, less methane and ethane, of less than or equal to 20 ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 21 percent oxygen.

(ii) Destroy the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart contained in the vent stream entering the vapor incinerator either:

(A) by 99 percent or more, on a total HAP weight basis, or

(B) to achieve a total incinerator outlet concentration for the HAP, listed in Table 1 of this subpart, of less than or equal to 20 ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

(iii) Maintain the conditions in the vapor incinerator combustion chamber at a residence time of 0.5 seconds or longer and at a temperature of 600°C or higher.

(2) The owner or operator must demonstrate that the vapor incinerator achieves the performance requirements in paragraph (f)(1) of this section by conducting either a performance test as specified in paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section or a design analysis as specified in paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section, except as provided for in paragraph (f)(2)(iii) of this section.

(i) An owner or operator choosing to use a performance test to demonstrate compliance must conduct the test in accordance with the requirements of 60.601(l) of this subpart.

(ii) An owner or operator choosing to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance must include as part of this design analysis the information specified in either paragraph (f)(2)(ii)(A) or (f)(2)(ii)(B) of this section as applicable to the vapor incinerator design.

(A) For a thermal vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall address the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate and shall establish the design minimum and average temperatures in the combustion chamber and the combustion chamber residence time.

(B) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, the design analysis shall address 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, and the design service life of the catalyst.

(iii) An owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test or design analysis if the incinerator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 260 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 260, subpart B, or has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 260, subpart B.

(3) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the vapor incinerator in accordance with the requirements of 60.601(e) of this subpart using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (f)(4)(i) through (f)(4)(iv) of this section as applicable to the type of vapor incinerator used.

(i) For a thermal vapor incinerator, a continuous parameter monitoring system to measure and record the daily average temperature of the exhaust gases from the control device. The accuracy

of the temperature monitoring device must be 1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in degrees Celsius of 0.1°C, whichever is greater.

(ii) For a catalytic vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device capable of monitoring temperature at two locations equipped with a continuous recorder. 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.

(iii) For either type of vapor incinerator, a continuous monitoring system to measure and record the daily average concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the control device. The organic monitoring system must comply either with Performance Specification or in 40 CFR part 60, appendix. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification, Sections 2.1 and 2.2 need not be conducted.

(iv) For either type of vapor incinerator, a continuous monitoring system that measures alternative operating parameters other than those specified in paragraph (f)(1)(i) or (f)(1)(ii) of this section upon approval of the Administrator as specified in 40 CFR 60.1(f)(1) through (f)(1)(v) of this part.

(g) Boilers and process heaters control device requirements.

(1) The boiler or process heater must achieve the performance specifications in either paragraph (g)(1)(i), (g)(1)(ii), (g)(1)(iii), (g)(1)(iv), or (g)(1)(v) of this section.

(i) Destroy the total organic compounds (TOC), less methane and ethane, contained in the vent stream introduced into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater either:

(A) By 99 percent or more, on a weight basis, or

(B) To achieve in the exhausted combustion gases a total concentration for the TOC, less methane and ethane, of less than or equal to 20 parts ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

(ii) Destroy the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart contained in the vent stream entering the vapor incinerator either:

(A) By 99 percent or more, on a total HAP weight basis, or

(B) To achieve in the exhausted combustion gases a total concentration for the HAP, listed in Table 1 of the subpart, of less than or equal to 20 ppmv on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen.

(iii) Introduce the vent stream into the flame zone of the boiler or process heater and maintain the conditions in the combustion chamber at a residence time of 0.5 seconds or longer and at a temperature of 600°C or higher.

(iv) Introduce the vent stream with the fuel that provides the predominate heat input to the boiler or process heater (i.e., the primary fuel) or

(v) Introduce the vent stream to a boiler or process heater for which the owner or operator either has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 260 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H or has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H or has submitted a Notification of Compliance under 60.120(j) and 60.1210(d) and complies with the requirements of subpart 60.1210 of this part at all times (including times when nonhazardous waste is being burned).

(2) The owner or operator must demonstrate that the boiler or process heater achieves the performance specifications in paragraph (g)(1) of this section chosen by the owner or operator using the applicable method specified in paragraph (g)(2)(i) or (g)(2)(ii) of this section.

(i) If an owner or operator chooses to comply with the performance specifications in either paragraph (g)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with the applicable performance specifications by conducting either a performance test as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(i)(A) of this section or a design analysis as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(i)(B) of this section, except as provided for in paragraph (g)(2)(i)(C) of this section.

(A) An owner or operator choosing to use a performance test to demonstrate compliance must conduct the test in accordance with the requirements of 60.60(l) of this subpart.

(B) An owner or operator choosing to use a design analysis to demonstrate compliance must include as part of this design analysis the following information: description of the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, and flow rate; specification of the design minimum and average flame zone temperatures and combustion zone residence time; and description of the method and location by which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone.

(C) An owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test or design analysis if the boiler or process heater has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 260 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H or has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H.

(ii) If an owner or operator chooses to comply with the performance specifications in either paragraph (g)(1)(iv) or (g)(1)(v) of this section, the owner or operator must demonstrate compliance by maintaining the records that document that the boiler or process heater is designed and operated in accordance with the applicable requirements of this section.

(□) or a boiler or process heater complying with the performance specifications in either paragraph (g)(1)(i), (g)(1)(ii), or (g)(1)(iii) of this section, the owner or operator must monitor the operation of a boiler or process heater in accordance with the requirements of § 60.60(e) of this subpart using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (g)(□)(i) through (g)(□)(iii) of this section.

(i) A continuous parameter monitoring system to measure and record the daily average combustion zone temperature. The accuracy of the temperature sensor must be 1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in degrees Celsius or 0.1°C, whichever is greater.

(ii) A continuous monitoring system to measure and record the daily average concentration of organic compounds in the exhaust vent stream from the control device. The organic monitoring system must comply either with Performance Specification 1 or in 40 CFR part 60, appendix 1. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 1, Sections 2.1 and 2.2 need not be conducted.

(iii) A continuous monitoring system that measures alternative operating parameters other than those specified in paragraph (g)(□)(i) or (g)(□)(ii) of this section upon approval of the Administrator as specified in 40 CFR 60.60(f)(1) through (f)(□) of this part.

(h) Flare control device requirements.

(1) The flare must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 60.116.

(2) The owner or operator must demonstrate that the flare achieves the requirements in paragraph (h)(1) of this section by performing the procedures specified in paragraph (h)(2)(i) of this section. A previous compliance demonstration for the flare that meets all of the conditions specified in paragraph (h)(2)(ii) of this section may be used by an owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with this paragraph (h)(2).

(i) To demonstrate that a flare achieves the requirements in paragraph (h)(1) of this section, the owner or operator performs all of the procedures specified in paragraphs (h)(2)(i)(A) through (h)(2)(i)(C) of this section.

(A) The owner or operator conducts a visible emission test for the flare in accordance with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.11(b)(□).

(□) The owner or operator determines the net heating value of the gas being combusted in the flare in accordance with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.11(b)(6) and

(C) The owner or operator determines the flare exit velocity in accordance with the requirements applicable to the flare design as specified in 40 CFR 60.11(b)(□) or 40 CFR 60.11(b)(□).

(ii) A previous compliance demonstration for the flare may be used by an owner or operator to demonstrate compliance with paragraph (h)(2) of this section provided that all conditions for the compliance determination and subsequent flare operation are met as specified in paragraphs (h)(2)(ii)(A) and (h)(2)(ii)(B) of this section.

(A) The owner or operator conducted the compliance determination using the procedures specified in paragraph (h)(2)(i) of this section.

(B) No flare operating parameter or process changes have occurred since completion of the compliance determination which could affect the compliance determination results.

(C) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the flare using a heat sensing monitoring device (including but not limited to a thermocouple, ultraviolet beam sensor, or infrared sensor) that continuously detects the presence of a pilot flame. The owner or operator must record, for each 1-hour period, whether the monitor was continuously operating and whether a pilot flame was continuously present during each hour as required in §63.636(b)(C) of this subpart.

63.636, July 20, 1990, as amended at 66 FR 1266, Jan. 3, 2001; 63.636-1, June 2, 2000; 63.636-1, Mar. 1, 2010

§63.694 Testing methods and procedures.

(a) This section specifies the testing methods and procedures required for this subpart to perform the following:

(1) To determine the average HAP concentration for off-site material streams at the point of delivery for compliance with standards specified in §63.636 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) To determine the average HAP concentration for treated off-site material streams at the point of treatment for compliance with standards specified in §63.636 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(3) To determine the treatment process HAP concentration limit (C_p) for compliance with standards specified in §63.636 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(4) To determine treatment process required HAP removal rate (R_M) for compliance with standards specified in §63.636 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (e) of this section.

(5) To determine treatment process actual HAP removal rate (M_p) for compliance with standards specified in §63.636 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(6) To determine treatment process required HAP reduction efficiency (η) for compliance with standards specified in 606.6 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (g) of this section.

(7) To determine treatment process required HAP biodegradation efficiency (η_{bio}) for compliance with standards specified in 606.6 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (h) of this section.

(8) To determine treatment process required actual HAP mass removal rate (M_{bio}) for compliance with standards specified in 606.6 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (i) of this section.

(9) To determine maximum organic HAP vapor pressure of off-site materials in tanks for compliance with the standards specified in 606.6 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (j) of this section.

(10) To determine no detectable organic emissions, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (k) of this section.

(11) To determine closed-vent system and control device performance for compliance with the standards specified in 606.6 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (l) of this section.

(12) To determine process vent stream flow rate and total organic HAP concentration for compliance with the standards specified in 606.6 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (m) of this section.

(b) Testing methods and procedures to determine average VOC HAP concentration of an off-site material stream at the point of delivery.

(1) The average VOC HAP concentration of an off-site material at the point of delivery shall be determined using either direct measurement as specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section or by knowledge as specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(2) *Direct measurement to determine VOHAP concentration*—(i) *Sampling*. Samples of the off-site material stream shall be collected from the container, pipeline, or other device used to deliver the off-site material stream to the plant site in a manner such that volatilization of organics contained in the sample is minimized and an adequately representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected method.

(A) The averaging period to be used for determining the average VOC HAP concentration for the off-site material stream on a mass-weighted average basis shall be designated and recorded. The averaging period can represent any time interval that the owner or operator determines is appropriate for the off-site material stream but shall not exceed 1 year.

(□) A sufficient number of samples, but no less than four samples, shall be collected to represent the complete range of HAP compositions and HAP quantities that occur in the off-site material stream during the entire averaging period due to normal variations in the operating conditions for the source or process generating the off-site material stream. Examples of such normal variations are seasonal variations in off-site material quantity or fluctuations in ambient temperature.

(C) All samples shall be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan shall describe the procedure by which representative samples of the off-site material stream are collected such that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan shall be maintained on-site in the plant site operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in accordance with the requirements specified in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846 or Method 2-D in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(ii) *Analysis.* Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in accordance with one of the following methods as applicable to the sampled off-site material for the purpose of measuring the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart:

(A) Method 40 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(□) Method 2-D in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(C) Method 62 in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A. If this method is 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 136.1 and 40 CFR 136.2 must be followed.

(D) Method 62 in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A. For the purpose of using this method to comply with this subpart, the owner or operator must perform corrections to these compounds based on the “accuracy as recovery” using the factors in Table 7 of the method. If this method is 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 136.1 and 40 CFR 136.2 must be followed.

(□) Method 162 in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A.

(□) Method 162 in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A.

(G) Method 8260 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. 8211, 8th Edition, September 1996, as amended by Update I, November 19, 1992. As an alternative, an owner or operator may use any more recent, updated version of Method 8260 approved by the EPA. For the purpose of using Method 8260 to comply with this subpart, the owner or operator must maintain a formal quality assurance program

consistent with section 6.1 of Method 8260, and this program must include the following elements related to measuring the concentrations of volatile compounds:

- (1) Documentation of site-specific procedures to minimize the loss of compounds due to volatilization, biodegradation, reaction, or sorption during the sample collection, storage, and preparation steps.
- (2) Documentation of specific quality assurance procedures followed during sampling, sample preparation, sample introduction, and analysis.
- (3) Measurement of the average accuracy and precision of the specific procedures, including field duplicates and field spiking of the off-site material source before or during sampling with compounds having similar chemical characteristics to the target analytes.

(H) Method 8270 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication 821-G-03-006, third edition, September 1996, as amended by Update I, November 1997. As an alternative, an owner or operator may use any more recent, updated version of Method 8270 approved by the EPA. For the purpose of using Method 8270 to comply with this subpart, the owner or operator must maintain a formal quality assurance program consistent with Method 8270, and this program must include the following elements related to measuring the concentrations of volatile compounds:

- (1) Documentation of site-specific procedures to minimize the loss of compounds due to volatilization, biodegradation, reaction, or sorption during the sample collection, storage, and preparation steps.
- (2) Documentation of specific quality assurance procedures followed during sampling, sample preparation, sample introduction, and analysis.
- (3) Measurement of the average accuracy and precision of the specific procedures, including field duplicates and field spiking of the off-site material source before or during sampling with compounds having similar chemical characteristics to the target analytes.

(I) Any other analysis method that has been validated in accordance with the procedures specified in section 6.1 and section 6.2 and the corresponding calculations in section 6.1 or section 6.2 of Method 801 in appendix A in 40 CFR part 61. The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in section 6.1 or section 6.2 of Method 801. If correction is required under section 6.2 of Method 801, the data are acceptable if the correction factor is within the range of 0.9 to 1.0. Other sections of Method 801 are not required.

(iii) *Calculations.* The average HAP concentration (C) on a mass-weighted basis shall be calculated by using the results for all samples analyzed in accordance with paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section and the following equation. An owner or operator using a test method that provides species-specific chemical concentrations may adjust the measured concentrations to the

corresponding concentration values which would be obtained had the off-site material samples been analyzed using Method 8060. To adjust these data, the measured concentration for each individual HAP chemical species contained in the off-site material is multiplied by the appropriate species-specific adjustment factor ($f_{m(i)}$) listed in Table 1 of this subpart.

$$C = \frac{1}{Q_r} \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i \times C_i)$$

where:

C = Average HAP concentration of the off-site material at the point of delivery on a mass-weighted basis, ppmw.

i = Individual sample “i” of the off-site material.

n = Total number of samples of the off-site material collected (at least 3) for the averaging period (not to exceed 1 year).

Q_i = Mass quantity of off-site material stream represented by C_i , g/hr.

Q_r = Total mass quantity of off-site material during the averaging period, g/hr.

C_i = Measured VOHAP concentration of sample “i” as determined in accordance with the requirements of 60601(a), ppmw.

(b) Knowledge of the off-site material to determine HAP concentration.

(i) Documentation shall be prepared that presents the information used as the basis for the owner's or operator's knowledge of the off-site material stream's average HAP concentration. Examples of information that may be used as the basis for knowledge include: material balances for the source or process generating the off-site material stream; species-specific chemical test data for the off-site material stream from previous testing that are still applicable to the current off-site material stream; previous test data for other locations managing the same type of off-site material stream; or other knowledge based on information in documents such as manifests, shipping papers, or waste certification notices.

(ii) If test data are used as the basis for knowledge, then the owner or operator shall document the test method, sampling protocol, and the means by which sampling variability and analytical variability are accounted for in the determination of the average HAP concentration. For example, an owner or operator may use HAP concentration test data for the off-site material stream that are validated in accordance with Method 801 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A of this part as the basis for knowledge of the off-site material.

(iii) An owner or operator using species-specific chemical concentration test data as the basis for knowledge of the off-site material may adjust the test data to the corresponding average HAP

concentration value which would be obtained had the off-site material samples been analyzed using Method 8030 to adjust these data, the measured concentration for each individual HAP chemical species contained in the off-site material is multiplied by the appropriate species-specific adjustment factor ($f_{m(0)}$) listed in Table 1 of this subpart.

(iv) In the event that the Administrator and the owner or operator disagree on a determination of the average Σ HAP concentration for an off-site material stream using knowledge, then the results from a determination of Σ HAP concentration using direct measurement as specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section shall be used to establish compliance with the applicable requirements of this subpart. The Administrator may perform or require that the owner or operator perform this determination using direct measurement.

(c) Determination of average Σ HAP concentration of an off-site material stream at the point of treatment.

(1) *Sampling.* Samples of the off-site material stream shall be collected at the point of treatment in a manner such that volatilization of organics contained in the sample is minimized and an adequately representative sample is collected and maintained for analysis by the selected method.

(i) The averaging period to be used for determining the average Σ HAP concentration for the off-site material stream on a mass-weighted average basis shall be designated and recorded. The averaging period can represent any time interval that the owner or operator determines is appropriate for the off-site material stream but shall not exceed 1 year.

(ii) A sufficient number of samples, but no less than four samples, shall be collected to represent the complete range of HAP compositions and HAP quantities that occur in the off-site material stream during the entire averaging period due to normal variations in the operating conditions for the treatment process. Samples of such normal variations are seasonal variations in off-site material quantity or fluctuations in ambient temperature.

(iii) All samples shall be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. This plan shall describe the procedure by which representative samples of the off-site material stream are collected such that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan shall be maintained on-site in the plant site operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in accordance with the requirements specified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW-846 or Method 201D in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(2) *Analysis.* Each collected sample must be prepared and analyzed in accordance with one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A) through (b)(2)(ii)(I) of this section, as applicable to

the sampled off-site material, for the purpose of measuring the HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart.

(c) *Calculations.* The average VOHAP concentration ($\bar{C}$) on a mass-weighted basis shall be calculated by using the results for all samples analyzed in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section and the following equation. An owner or operator using a test method that provides species-specific chemical concentrations may adjust the measured concentrations to the corresponding concentration values which would be obtained had the off-site material samples been analyzed using Method 201. To adjust these data, the measured concentration for each individual HAP chemical species contained in the off-site material is multiplied by the appropriate species-specific adjustment factor ($f_{m(0)}$) listed in Table 1 of this subpart.

$$\bar{C} = \frac{1}{Q_T} \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i \times C_i)$$

where:

$\bar{C}$ = Average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material on a mass-weighted basis, ppmw.

i = Individual sample "i" of the off-site material.

n = Total number of samples of the off-site material collected (at least 3) for the averaging period (not to exceed 1 year).

Q_i = Mass quantity of off-site material stream represented by C_i , g/hr.

Q_T = Total mass quantity of off-site material during the averaging period, g/hr.

C_i = Measured VOHAP concentration of sample "i" as determined in accordance with the requirements of 606.6(a), ppmw.

(d) *Determination of treatment process VOHAP concentration limit (C_R).* (1) All of the off-site material streams entering the treatment process shall be identified.

(2) The average VOHAP concentration of each off-site material stream at the point of delivery shall be determined using the procedures specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) The VOHAP concentration limit (C_R) shall be calculated by using the results determined for each individual off-site material stream and the following equation:

$$C_R = \frac{\sum_{x=1}^m (Q_x \times \bar{C}_x) + \sum_{y=1}^n (Q_y \times 500 \text{ ppmw})}{\sum_{x=1}^m Q_x + \sum_{y=1}^n Q_y}$$

where:

$C_{\bar{x}}$ = $\bar{x}$ HAP concentration limit, ppmw.

$\bar{x}$ = Individual off-site material stream “x” that has a $\bar{x}$ HAP concentration less than 500 ppmw at the point of delivery.

y = Individual off-site material stream “y” that has a VOHAP concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of delivery.

m = Total number of “x” off-site material streams treated by process.

n = Total number of “y” off-site material streams treated by process.

$\bar{Q}_x$ = Total mass quantity of off-site material stream “x”, kg/yr.

$\bar{Q}_y$ = Total mass quantity of off-site material stream “y”, kg/yr.

$\bar{C}_x$ = $\bar{x}$ HAP concentration of off-site material stream “x” at the point of delivery, ppmw.

(e) Determination of required HAP mass removal rate ($\bar{M}$).

(1) Each individual stream containing HAP that enters the treatment process shall be identified.

(2) The average $\bar{x}$ HAP concentration at the point of delivery for each stream identified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section shall be determined using the test methods and procedures specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) For each stream identified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section that has an average $\bar{x}$ HAP concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of delivery, the average volumetric flow rate and the density of the off-site material stream at the point of delivery shall be determined.

(4) The required HAP mass removal rate ($\bar{M}$) shall be calculated by using the average $\bar{x}$ HAP concentration, average volumetric flow rate, and density determined in paragraph (e)(3) of this section for each stream and the following equation:

$$RMR = \sum_{y=1}^n \left[V_y \times k_y \times \frac{\left(\bar{C}_y - 500 \text{ ppmw} \right)}{10^6} \right]$$

where:

M = Required HAP mass removal rate, g/hr.

y = Individual stream “y” that has a VOHAP concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point of delivery as determined in 6.6(b).

n = Total number of “y” streams treated by process.

Q_y = Average volumetric flow rate of stream “y” at the point of delivery, m³/hr.

ρ_y = Density of stream “y”, kg/m³.

$\bar{C}_y$ = Average VOHAP concentration of stream “y” at the point of delivery as determined in 6.6(b)(2), ppmw.

(f) Determination of actual HAP mass removal rate (M).

(1) The actual HAP mass removal rate (M) shall be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run shall be at least 1 hour.

(2) The HAP mass flow entering the process (Q_b) and the HAP mass flow exiting the process (Q_a) shall be determined using the test methods and procedures specified in paragraphs (g)(2) through (g)(4) of this section.

(3) The actual mass removal rate shall be calculated using the HAP mass flow rates determined in paragraph (f)(2) of this section and the following equation:

$$M = Q_b - Q_a$$

where:

M = Actual HAP mass removal rate, g/hr.

Q_b = HAP mass flow entering process as determined in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, g/hr.

Q_a = HAP mass flow exiting process as determined in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, g/hr.

(g) Determination of treatment process HAP reduction efficiency (η).

(1) The HAP reduction efficiency (η) for a treatment process shall be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs.

(2) Each individual stream containing HAP that enters the treatment process shall be identified. Each individual stream containing HAP that exits the treatment process shall be identified. The owner or operator shall prepare a sampling plan for measuring the identified streams that accurately reflects the retention time of the material in the process.

(□) For each run, information shall be determined for each stream identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section as specified in paragraphs (g)(□)(i) through (g)(□)(iii) of this section.

(i) The mass quantity shall be determined for each stream identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section as entering the process (□_b). The mass quantity shall be determined for each stream identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section as exiting the process (□_a).

(ii) The average □□HAP concentration at the point of delivery shall be determined for each stream entering the process (C_b) (as identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section) using the test methods and procedures specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(iii) The average □□HAP concentration at the point of treatment shall be determined for each stream exiting the process (C_a) (as identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section) using the test methods and procedures specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(□) The HAP mass flow entering the process (□_b) and the HAP mass flow exiting the process (□_a) shall be calculated using the results determined in paragraph (g)(□) of this section and the following equations:

$$E_a = \frac{1}{10^6} \sum_{j=1}^m (\mathcal{Q}_{aj} \times \overline{C_{aj}})$$

$$E_b = \frac{1}{10^6} \sum_{j=1}^m (\mathcal{Q}_{bj} \times \overline{C_{bj}})$$

□ here:

□_b = HAP mass flow entering process, □g/hr.

□_a = HAP mass flow exiting process, □g/hr.

m = Total number of runs (at least □)

j = Individual run “j”

□_{bj} = Mass quantity of material entering process during run “j”, kg/hr.

□_{aj} = Average mass quantity of material exiting process during run “j”, kg/hr.

C_{aj} = Average VOHAP concentration of material exiting process during run “j” as determined in □6□.6□□(b)(2), ppmw.

C_{bj} = Average VOHAP concentration of material entering process during run “j” as determined in □6□6□□(b)(2), ppmw.

(c) The HAP reduction efficiency (R) shall be calculated using the HAP mass flow rates determined in paragraph (g)(1) of this section and the following equation:

$$R = \frac{E_b - E_a}{E_b} \times 100$$

where:

R = HAP reduction efficiency, percent.

E_b = HAP mass flow entering process as determined in paragraph (g)(1) of this section, g/hr.

E_a = HAP mass flow exiting process as determined in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section, g/hr.

(h) Determination of HAP biodegradation efficiency (η_{bio}).

(1) The fraction of HAP biodegraded (η_{bio}) shall be determined using one of the procedures specified in appendix C of this part 6.

(2) The HAP biodegradation efficiency (η_{bio}) shall be calculated by using the following equation:

$$\eta_{bio} = \eta_{bio} \times 100$$

where:

η_{bio} = HAP biodegradation efficiency, percent.

η_{bio} = fraction of HAP biodegraded as determined in paragraph (h)(1) of this section.

(i) *Determination of actual HAP mass removal rate (MR_{bio})*. (1) The actual HAP mass removal rate (M_{bio}) shall be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run shall be at least 1 hour.

(2) The HAP mass flow entering the process (E_b) shall be determined using the test methods and procedures specified in paragraphs (g)(2) through (g)(4) of this section.

(c) The fraction of HAP biodegraded (η_{bio}) shall be determined using the procedure specified in 40 CFR part 6, appendix C of this part.

(c) The actual mass removal rate shall be calculated by using the HAP mass flow rates and fraction of HAP biodegraded determined in paragraphs (i)(2) and (i)(1), respectively, of this section and the following equation:

$$M_{bio} = E_b \times \eta_{bio}$$

□ here:

M_{bio} = Actual HAP mass removal rate, □g/hr.

$\dot{m}_b$ = HAP mass flow entering process, □g/hr.

η_{bio} = □raction of HAP biodegraded.

(j) *Determination of maximum HAP vapor pressure for off-site material in a tank.* (1) □he maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material composition managed in a tank shall be determined using either direct measurement as specified in paragraph (j)(2) of this section or by □nowledge of the off-site material as specified by paragraph (j)(□) of this section.

(2) Direct measurement to determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure of an off-site material.

(i) □ampling. A sufficient number of samples shall be collected to be representative of the off-site material contained in the tank. All samples shall be collected and handled in accordance with written procedures prepared by the owner or operator and documented in a site sampling plan. □his plan shall describe the procedure by which representative samples of the off-site material is collected such that a minimum loss of organics occurs throughout the sample collection and handling process and by which sample integrity is maintained. A copy of the written sampling plan shall be maintained on-site in the plant site operating records. An example of an acceptable sampling plan includes a plan incorporating sample collection and handling procedures in accordance with the requirements specified in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846 or Method 20D in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(ii) Analysis. Any one of the following methods may be used to analyze the samples and compute the maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material:

(A) Method 200 in 40 CFR part 60 appendix A

(B) Methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, “Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks,”;

(C) Methods obtained from standard reference tests

(D) ASTM Method 20000000 or

(□) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

(□) *Use of knowledge to determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material.* Documentation shall be prepared and recorded that presents the information used as the basis for the owner’s or operator’s □nowledge that the maximum HAP vapor pressure of the off-site material is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit listed in table □, table □, or table □ of

this subpart for the applicable tank design capacity category. Examples of information that may be used include: the off-site material is generated by a process for which at other locations it previously has been determined by direct measurement that the off-site material maximum HAP vapor pressure is less than the maximum vapor pressure limit for the appropriate tank design capacity category. In the event that the Administrator and the owner or operator disagree on a determination of the maximum HAP vapor pressure for an off-site material stream using knowledge, then the results from a determination of HAP vapor pressure using direct measurement as specified in paragraph (j)(2) of this section shall be used to establish compliance with the applicable requirements of this subpart. The Administrator may perform or require that the owner or operator perform this determination using direct measurement.

(c) Procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this subpart.

(1) The test shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices shall be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to: the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting the periphery of any opening on the cover and its associated closure device and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure-relief valve.

(2) The test shall be performed when the unit contains a material having a total organic concentration representative of the range of concentrations for the materials expected to be managed in the unit. During the test, the cover and closure devices shall be secured in the closed position.

(d) 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 1.1 of Method 21 shall be for the weighted average composition of the organic constituents in the material placed in the unit at the time of monitoring, not for each individual organic constituent.

(e) 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.

(f) Calibration gases shall be as follows:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppmv hydrocarbon in air) and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-heptane in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppmv.

(6) An owner or operator may choose to adjust or not adjust the detection instrument readings to account for the background organic concentration level. If an owner or operator chooses to adjust

the instrument readings for the background level, the background level value must be determined according to the procedures in Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(c) Each potential leak interface shall be checked by traversing the instrument probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as possible, as described in Method 21. In the case when the configuration of the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface, all accessible portions of the interface shall be sampled. In the case when the configuration of the closure device prevents any sampling at the interface and the device is equipped with an enclosed vent or horn (e.g., some pressure relief devices), the instrument probe inlet shall be placed at approximately the center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere.

(d) An owner or operator must determine if a potential leak interface operates with no detectable emissions using the applicable procedure specified in paragraph (d)(1)(i) or (d)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) If an owner or operator chooses not to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, then the maximum organic concentration value measured by the detection instrument is compared directly to the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(ii) If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, the value of the arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration value measured by the instrument and the background organic concentration value as determined in paragraph (d)(6) of this section is compared with the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(e) A potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable emissions using the applicable criteria specified in paragraphs (d)(1)(i) and (d)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) For a potential leak interface other than a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (d)(1) is less than 100 ppmv.

(ii) For a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (d)(1) is less than 10,000 ppmv.

(f) *Control device performance test procedures.* Performance tests shall be based on representative performance (i.e., performance based on normal operating conditions) and shall include periods of startup and shutdown unless specified by the Administrator. The owner or operator may not conduct performance tests during periods of malfunction. The owner or operator 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, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, shall be used for selection of the sampling sites at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

(i) To determine compliance with a control device percent reduction requirement, sampling sites shall be located at the inlet of the control device as specified in paragraphs (1)(1)(i)(A) and (1)(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 an auxiliary fuel into a boiler or process heater, the location of the inlet sampling sites shall be selected to ensure that the measurement of total HAP concentration or CO concentration, as applicable, includes all vent streams and primary and secondary fuels introduced into the boiler or process heater.

(ii) To determine compliance with an enclosed combustion device concentration limit, the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the device.

(2) The gas volumetric flow rate shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D, 2E, or 2F of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate.

(B) To determine compliance with the control device percent reduction requirement, the owner or operator shall use Method 1E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A to measure the HAP in table 1 of this subpart or Method 2EA of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A to measure CO. Method 1E may be used to measure methane and ethane, and the measured concentration may be subtracted from the Method 2EA measurement. Alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to the applicable procedures in Method 301 in appendix A of this part may be used. The following procedures shall be used to calculate percent reduction efficiency:

(i) A minimum of three sample runs must be performed. The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour. For Method 1E, 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 CO (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP (CO_i and CO_o , respectively) shall be computed.

(A) The following equations shall be used:

$$E_i = K_2 \times Q_i \times \sum_{j=1}^n (C_{ij} \times M_{ij})$$

$$E_o = K_2 \times Q_o \times \sum_{j=1}^n (C_{oj} \times M_{oj})$$

□ here:

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.

$\dot{m}_i$, $\dot{m}_o$ = Mass rate of □□C (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry basis, □ilogram 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 = □low rate of gas stream at the inlet and outlet of the control device, respectively, dry standard cubic meter per minute.

K_2 = Constant, $2. \square\square\square \times 10^{-6}$ (parts per million)⁻¹ (gram□mole per standard cubic meter) (□ilogram/gram) (minute/hour), where standard temperature (gram□mole per standard cubic meter) is 20 □C.

(□) □ hen the □□C mass rate is calculated, the average concentration reading (minus methane and ethane) measured by Method 2□A of □0 C□□ part 60, appendi□A shall be used in the equation in paragraph (l)(□)(ii)(A) of this section.

(C) □ hen the total HAP mass rate is calculated, only the HAP constituents shall be summed using the equation in paragraph (l)(□)(ii)(A) of this section.

(iii) □he percent reduction in □□C (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP shall be calculated as follows:

$$R_{cd} = \frac{E_i - E_o}{E_i} \times 100$$

where:

R_{cd} = Control efficiency of control device, percent.

$\dot{m}_i$ = Mass rate of □□C (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP at the inlet to the control device as calculated under paragraph (l)(□)(ii) of this section, □ilograms □□C per hour or □ilograms HAP per hour.

$\dot{Q}_o$ = Mass rate of CO (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP at the outlet of the control device, as calculated under paragraph (l)(2)(ii) of this section, kilograms CO per hour or kilograms HAP per hour.

(iv) If the vent stream entering a boiler or process heater is introduced with the combustion air or as a secondary fuel, the weight percent reduction of total HAP or CO (minus methane and ethane) across the device shall be determined by comparing the CO (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP in all combusted vent streams and primary and secondary fuels with the CO (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP entering the device, respectively.

(2) To determine compliance with the enclosed combustion device total HAP concentration limit of this subpart, the owner or operator shall use Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A to measure the total HAP in table 1 of this subpart or Method 2A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A to measure CO . Method 1 may be used to measure methane and ethane and the measured concentration may be subtracted from the Method 2A measurement. Alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to Method 301 in appendix A of this part, may be used. The following procedures shall be used to calculate parts per million by volume concentration, corrected to percent oxygen:

(i) A minimum of three sample runs must be performed. The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour. For Method 1, 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 CO concentration or total HAP concentration shall be calculated according to paragraph (m)(2)(ii)(A) or (m)(2)(ii)(3) of this section.

(A) The CO concentration (C_{CO}) is the average concentration readings provided by Method 2A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, minus the concentration of methane and ethane.

(3) The total HAP concentration (C_{HAP}) shall be computed according to the following equation:

$$C_{\text{HAP}} = \sum_{i=1}^x \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n C_{ji}}{x}$$

where:

C_{HAP} = Total concentration of HAP compounds listed in table 1 of this subpart, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_{ij} = 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.

(iii) The measured HAP concentration or total HAP concentration shall be corrected to percent oxygen as follows:

(A) The emission rate correction factor or excess air, integrated sampling and analysis procedures of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration (O_{2dry}). Alternatively, the owner or operator may use Method 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A to determine the oxygen concentration. The samples shall be collected during the same time that the samples are collected for determining HAP concentration or total HAP concentration.

(B) The concentration corrected to percent oxygen (C_c) shall be computed using the following equation:

$$C_c = C_m \left(\frac{17.9}{20.9 - \%O_{2dry}} \right)$$

where:

C_c = HAP concentration or total HAP concentration corrected to percent oxygen, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

C_m = Measured HAP concentration or total HAP concentration, dry basis, parts per million by volume.

O_{2dry} = Concentration of oxygen, dry basis, percent by volume.

(m) Determination of process vent stream flow rate and total HAP concentration.

(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate, must 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. For vents smaller than 0.10 meter in diameter, sample at the center of the vent.

(B) Process vent stream gas volumetric flow rate must be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2E, or 2F of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate.

(C) Process vent stream total HAP concentration must be measured using the following procedures:

(i) Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, must be used to measure the total HAP concentration. Alternatively, any other method or data that has been validated according to the protocol in Method 101 of appendix A of this part may be used.

(ii) Where Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, is used, the following procedures must be used to calculate parts per million by volume concentration:

(A) The minimum sampling time for each run must be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or four grab samples must be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples must be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15-minute intervals during the run.

(B) The total HAP concentration (C_{HAP}) must be computed according to the following equation:

$$C_{HAP} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^m C_{ji} \right)}{X}$$

Where:

C_{HAP} = Total concentration of HAP compounds listed in Table 1 of this subpart, 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.

m = Number of samples in the sample run.

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§63.695 Inspection and monitoring requirements.

(a) The owner or operator must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate all monitoring system components according to 63.695(e), 63.695(d)(1), (e)(1), (f)(1), (g)(1), and (h)(1), and paragraph (a)(1) of this section and perform the inspection and monitoring procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (1) of this section.

(1) To inspect tanked roofs and floating roofs for compliance with the Lean Level 2 controls standards specified in 63.695 of this subpart, the inspection procedures are specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) To inspect and monitor closed-vent systems for compliance with the standards specified in 63.695 of this subpart, the inspection and monitoring procedures are specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) To inspect and monitor transfer system covers for compliance with the standards specified in 60.606(c)(1) of this subpart, the inspection and monitoring procedures are specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) To monitor and record off-site material treatment processes for compliance with the standards specified in 60.606(e), the monitoring procedures are specified in paragraph (e) of this section.

(i) 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, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator must operate the continuous monitoring system at all times the affected source is operating. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. The owner or operator is required to complete monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(ii) The owner or operator may not use data recorded during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. The owner or operator must use all the data collected during all other required data collection periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. The owner or operator must report any periods for which the monitoring system failed to collect required data.

(b) Tank Level 2 fixed roof and floating roof inspection requirements.

(1) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with an internal floating roof in accordance with the provisions of 60.606(e) of this subpart shall meet the following inspection requirements:

(i) The floating roof and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, the internal floating roof is not floating on the surface of the liquid inside the tank, liquid has accumulated on top of the internal floating roof, any portion of the roof seals have detached from the roof rim, holes, tears, or other openings are visible in the seal fabric, the gas jets no longer close off the waste surfaces from the atmosphere, or the slotted membrane has more than 10 percent open area.

(ii) The owner or operator shall inspect the internal floating roof components as follows except as provided for in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section:

(A) Visually inspect the internal floating roof components through openings on the fixed roof (e.g., manholes and roof hatches) at least once every calendar year after initial fill, and

(B) Visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary seal, secondary seal (if one is in service), gaspets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least every 10 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in § 63.6 of this subpart.

(iii) As an alternative to performing the inspections specified in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section for an internal floating roof equipped with two continuous seals mounted one above the other, the owner or operator may visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary and secondary seals, gaspets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least every 10 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in § 63.6 of this subpart.

(iv) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(5) of this section.

(v) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.66 of this subpart.

(2) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with an internal floating roof in accordance with the provisions of § 63.6(f) of this subpart shall meet the following requirements:

(i) The owner or operator shall measure the internal floating roof seal gaps in accordance with the following requirements:

(A) The owner or operator shall perform measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the primary seal within 60 days after initial operation of the tank following installation of the floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every 10 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in § 63.6 of this subpart.

(B) The owner or operator shall perform measurements of gaps between the tank wall and the secondary seal within 60 days after initial operation of the separator following installation of the floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every year. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in § 63.6 of this subpart.

(C) If a tank ceases to hold off-site material for a period of 1 year or more, subsequent introduction of off-site material into the tank shall be considered an initial operation for the purposes of paragraphs (b)(2)(i)(A) and (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section.

(D) The owner shall determine the total surface area of gaps in the primary seal and in the secondary seal individually using the following procedure.

(1) The seal gap measurements shall be performed at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof supports.

(2) Seal gaps, if any, shall be measured around the entire perimeter of the floating roof in each place where a 0.25-centimeter (cm) ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch) diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against the seal) between the seal and the wall of the tank and measure the circumferential distance of each such location.

(3) For a seal gap measured under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the gap surface area shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the tank wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective circumferential distance.

(4) The total gap area shall be calculated by adding the gap surface areas determined for each identified gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually, and then dividing the sum for each seal type by the nominal diameter of the tank. These total gap areas for the primary seal and secondary seal are then compared to the respective standards for the seal type as specified in 606(f)(1) of this subpart.

(i) In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in 606(f)(1) of this subpart, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(i) of this section.

(ii) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in 606 of this subpart.

(ii) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the external floating roof in accordance with the following requirements:

(A) The floating roof and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to: holes, tears, or other openings in the rim seal or seal fabric of the floating roof; a rim seal detached from the floating roof; all or a portion of the floating roof deck being submerged below the surface of the liquid in the tank; broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices; and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.

(i) The owner or operator shall perform the inspections following installation of the external floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every year.

(C) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(i) of this section.

(D) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in 606.6(d) of this subpart.

(c) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with a fixed roof in accordance with the provisions of 606.6(g) of this subpart shall meet the following requirements:

(i) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the separator wall, broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices. In the case when a tank is buried partially or entirely underground, inspection is required only for those portions of the cover that extend to or above the ground surface, and those connections that are on such portions of the cover (e.g., fill ports, access hatches, gauge wells, etc.) and can be opened to the atmosphere.

(ii) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the fixed roof. Hereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (f) of this section.

(iii) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in 606.6(e) of this subpart.

(c) The owner or operator shall repair each defect detected during an inspection performed in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section in the following manner:

(i) The owner or operator shall within 10 calendar days of detecting the defect either repair the defect or empty the tank and remove it from service. If within this 10-day period the defect cannot be repaired or the tank cannot be removed from service without disrupting operations at the plant site, the owner or operator is allowed two 30-day extensions. In cases when an owner or operator elects to use a 30-day extension, the owner or operator shall prepare and maintain documentation describing the defect, explaining why alternative storage capacity is not available, and specify a schedule of actions that will ensure that the control equipment will be repaired or the tank emptied as soon as possible.

(ii) When a defect is detected during an inspection of a tank that has been emptied and degassed, the owner or operator shall repair the defect before refilling the tank.

(c) Owners and operators that use a closed vent system in accordance with the provisions of 606.6 shall also meet the following inspection and monitoring requirements:

(1) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with § 63.6(c)(1)(i) of this subpart shall be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) At initial startup, the owner or operator shall monitor the closed-vent system components and connections using the procedures specified in § 63.6(f) of this subpart to demonstrate that the closed-vent system operates with no detectable organic emissions.

(ii) After initial startup, the owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent system as follows:

(A) Closed-vent system joints, seams, or other connections that are permanently or semi-permanently sealed (e.g., a welded joint between two sections of hard piping or a bolted and gasketed ducting flange) shall be visually inspected at least once per year to check for defects that could result in air emissions. The owner or operator shall monitor a component or connection using the procedures specified in § 63.6(f) of this subpart to demonstrate that it operates with no detectable organic emissions following any time the component is repaired or replaced (e.g., a section of damaged hard piping is replaced with new hard piping) or the connection is unsealed (e.g., a flange is unbolted).

(B) Closed-vent system components or connections other than those specified in paragraph (c)(1)(ii)(A) of this section, shall be monitored at least once per year using the procedures specified in § 63.6(f) of this subpart to demonstrate that components or connections operate with no detectable organic emissions.

(C) The continuous monitoring system required by § 63.6(b)(1)(i) shall monitor and record either an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 minutes or an average value for intervals of 15 minutes or less.

(D) The owner or operator shall visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism required by § 63.6(c)(2)(ii) at least once every month to verify that the bypass mechanism is maintained in the closed position.

(iii) In the event that a defect or leak is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect or leak in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.6 of this subpart.

(2) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with § 63.6(c)(1)(ii) of this subpart shall be inspected and monitored in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) The closed-vent system shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks,

holes, or gaps in ductwork or piping, loose connections, or broken or missing caps or other closure devices.

(ii) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the closed vent system. Hereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (f) of this section.

(iii) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in 606.6 of this subpart.

(1) The owner or operator shall repair all detected defects as follows:

(i) The owner or operator shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 10 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 30 calendar days after detection.

(ii) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 30 calendar days if either of the conditions specified in paragraph (c)(1)(ii)(A) or (c)(1)(ii)(1) occurs. In this case, the owner or operator must repair the defect the next time the process or unit that vents to the closed vent system is shutdown. Repair of the defect must be completed before the process or unit resumes operation.

(A) Completion of the repair is technically infeasible without the shutdown of the process or unit that vents to the closed vent system.

(1) The owner or operator determines that the air emissions resulting from the repair of the defect within the specified period would be greater than the fugitive emissions likely to result by delaying the repair until the next time the process or unit that vents to the closed vent system is shutdown.

(iii) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in 606.6 of this subpart.

(d) Owners and operators that use a transfer system equipped with a cover in accordance with the provisions of 606.6(c)(1) of this subpart shall meet the following inspection requirements:

(1) The cover and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the cover sections or between the cover and its mounting, broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices, and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices. In the case when a transfer system is buried partially or entirely underground, inspection is required only for those portions of the

cover that extend to or above the ground surface, and those connections that are on such portions of the cover (e.g., access hatches, etc.) and can be opened to the atmosphere.

(2) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the cover. Hereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (f) of this section.

(3) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(4) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in 606.6 of this subpart.

(5) The owner or operator shall repair all detected defects as follows:

(i) The owner or operator shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 10 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 30 calendar days after detection except as provided in paragraph (d)(3)(ii) of this section.

(ii) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 30 calendar days if the owner or operator determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or temporary removal from service of the transfer system and no alternative transfer system is available at the site to accept the material normally handled by the system. In this case, the owner or operator shall repair the defect the next time the process or unit that is generating the material handled by the transfer system stops operation. Repair of the defect must be completed before the process or unit resumes operation.

(iii) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in 606.6 of this subpart.

(e) *Control device monitoring requirements.* For each control device required under 606.6 to be monitored in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph (e), the owner or operator must ensure that each control device operates properly by monitoring the control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) A continuous parameter monitoring system must be used to measure the operating parameter or parameters specified for the control device in 606.6(d) through 606.6(g) of this subpart as applicable to the type and design of the control device. The continuous parameter monitoring system must meet the following specifications and requirements:

(i) The continuous parameter monitoring system must measure either an instantaneous value at least once every 10 minutes or an average value for intervals of 10 minutes or less and continuously record either:

(A) Each measured data value or

(□) Each block average value for each 1-hour period or shorter periods calculated from all measured data values during each period. If values are measured more frequently than once per minute, a single value for each minute may be used to calculate the hourly (or shorter period) block average instead of all measured values.

(ii) The monitoring system must be installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications or other written procedures that provide reasonable assurance that the monitoring equipment is operating properly.

(2) Using the data recorded by the monitoring system, the owner or operator must calculate the daily average value for each monitored operating parameter for each operating day. If operation of the control device is continuous, the operating day is a 24-hour period. If control device operation is not continuous, the operating day is the total number of hours of control device operation per 24-hour period. Valid data points must be available for 75 percent of the operating hours in an operating day to compute the daily average.

(□) For each monitored operating parameter, the owner or operator must establish a minimum operating parameter value or a maximum operating parameter value, as appropriate, to define the range of conditions at which the control device must be operated to continuously achieve the applicable performance requirements specified in 606.6(b)(2) of this subpart. Each minimum or maximum operating parameter value must be established in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs (e)(□)(i) and (e)(□)(ii) of this section.

(i) If the owner or operator conducts a performance test to demonstrate control device performance, then the minimum or maximum operating parameter value must be established based on values measured during the performance test and supplemented, as necessary, by the control device design specifications, manufacturer recommendations, or other applicable information.

(ii) If the owner or operator uses a control device design analysis to demonstrate control device performance, then the minimum or maximum operating parameter value must be established based on the control device design analysis and supplemented, as necessary, by the control device manufacturer recommendations or other applicable information.

(□) A deviation for a given control device is determined to have occurred when the monitoring data or lack of monitoring data result in any one of the criteria specified in paragraphs (e)(□)(i) through (iii) of this section being met. When multiple operating parameters are monitored for the same control device and during the same operating day more than one of these operating parameters meets a deviation criterion specified in paragraphs (e)(□)(i) through (iii) of this section, then a single deviation is determined to have occurred for the control device for that operating day.

(i) A deviation occurs when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum operating parameter limit (or, if applicable, greater than the maximum operating parameter limit) established for the operating parameter in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(ii) A deviation occurs when the period of control device operation is 1 hour or greater in an operating day and the monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data for at least 75 percent of the operating hours. Monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data if measured values are unavailable for any of the 15-minute periods within the hour.

(iii) A deviation occurs when the period of control device operation is less than 1 hour in an operating day and more than 1 of the hours during the period does not constitute a valid hour of data due to insufficient monitoring data. Monitoring data are insufficient to constitute a valid hour of data if measured values are unavailable for any of the 15-minute periods within the hour.

(4) For each deviation, except when the deviation occurs during periods of nonoperation of the unit or the process that is vented to the control device (resulting in cessation of HAP emissions to which the monitoring applies), the owner or operator shall be deemed to have failed to have applied control in a manner that achieves the required operating parameter limits. Failure to achieve the required operating parameter limits is a violation of this standard.

(f) *Alternative inspection and monitoring interval.* Following the initial inspection and monitoring of a piece of air pollution control equipment in accordance with the applicable provisions of this section, subsequent inspection and monitoring of the equipment may be performed at intervals longer than 1 year when an owner or operator determines that performing the required inspection or monitoring procedures would pose a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or otherwise unsafe conditions and the owner or operator complies with the requirements specified in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator must prepare and maintain at the plant site written documentation identifying the specific air pollution control equipment designated as “unsafe to inspect and monitor.” The documentation must include for each piece of air pollution control equipment designated as such a written explanation of the reasons why the equipment is unsafe to inspect or monitor using the applicable procedures under this section.

(2) The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan and schedule to inspect and monitor the air pollution control equipment using the applicable procedures specified in this section during times when a worker can safely access the air pollution control equipment. The required inspections and monitoring must be performed as frequently as practicable but do not need to be performed more frequently than the periodic schedule that would be otherwise applicable to the air pollution control equipment under the provisions of this section. A copy of the written plan and schedule must be maintained at the plant site.

60 FR 60000, July 20, 1995, as amended at 60 FR 60002, June 29, 2000; 61 FR 20000, Apr. 20, 2006; 60 FR 10000, Mar. 10, 2001

§63.696 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator subject to this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 60.10 under 40 CFR 60 subpart A—General Provisions that are applicable to this subpart as specified in Table 2 of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator of a control device subject to this subpart shall maintain the records in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.10 of this part.

(c) Reserved

(d) Each owner or operator using an internal floating roof to comply with the tank control requirements specified in 60.60(e) of this subpart or using an external floating roof to comply with the tank control requirements specified in 60.60(f) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain the following records:

(1) Documentation describing the floating roof design and the dimensions of the tank

(2) A record for each inspection required by 60.60(b) of this subpart, as applicable to the tank, that includes the following information: a tank identification number (or other unique identification description as selected by the owner or operator) and the date of inspection.

(3) The owner or operator shall record for each defect detected during inspections required by 60.60(b) of this subpart the following information: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, and corrective action taken to repair the defect. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of 60.60(b)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.

(4) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the provisions of 60.60(f) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain records for each seal gap inspection required by 60.60(b) describing the results of the seal gap measurements. The records shall include the date of that the measurements are performed, the raw data obtained for the measurements, and the calculations of the total gap surface area. In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in 60.60(b) of this subpart, the records shall include a description of the repairs that were made, the date the repairs were made, and the date the separator was emptied, if necessary.

(e) Each owner or operator using a fixed roof to comply with the tank control requirements specified in 60.60(g) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain the following records:

(1) A record for each inspection required by § 60.60(b) of this subpart, as applicable to the tank, that includes the following information: a tank identification number (or other unique identification description as selected by the owner or operator) and the date of inspection.

(2) The owner or operator shall record for each defect detected during inspections required by § 60.60(b) of this subpart the following information: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, and corrective action taken to repair the defect. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of § 60.60(b)(2) of this section, the owner or operator shall also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.

(f) Each owner or operator using an enclosure to comply with the tank control requirements specified in § 60.60(i) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain records for the most recent set of calculations and measurements performed by the owner or operator 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” under 40 CFR 52.741, appendix A.

(g) An owner or operator shall record, on a semiannual basis, the information specified in paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2) of this section for those planned routine maintenance operations that would require the control device not to meet the requirements of § 60.60(d) through (h) of this subpart, as applicable.

(1) 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.

(2) 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 these 6 months that the control device did not meet the requirement of § 60.60(d) through (h) of this subpart, as applicable, due to planned routine maintenance.

(h) An owner or operator shall record the malfunction information specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) In the event that an affected unit fails to meet an applicable standard, record the number of failures. For each failure, record the date, time and duration of the failure.

(2) For each failure to meet an applicable standard, record and retain a list of the affected sources or equipment, an estimate of the volume of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit and a description of the method used to estimate the emissions.

(□) Record actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with § 60.60(e) and any corrective actions taken to return the affected unit to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(i) For pressure relief devices in off-site material service, keep records of the information specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (□) of this section, as applicable.

(1) A list of identification numbers for pressure relief devices that the owner or operator elects to route emissions through a closed vent system to a control device, process or drain system under the provisions in § 60.61(c)(□).

(2) A list of identification numbers for pressure relief devices that do not consist of or include a rupture disk, subject to the provisions in § 60.61(c)(2)(i).

(□) A list of identification numbers for pressure relief devices equipped with rupture disks, subject to the provisions in § 60.61(c)(2)(ii).

(□) The dates and results of the Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, monitoring following a pressure release for each pressure relief device subject to the provisions in § 60.61(c)(2)(i). The results of each monitoring event shall include:

(i) The measured background level.

(ii) The maximum instrument reading measured at each pressure relief device.

(□) For pressure relief devices in off-site material service subject to § 60.61(c)(□), keep records of each pressure release to the atmosphere, including the following information:

(i) The source, nature, and cause of the pressure release.

(ii) The date, time, and duration of the pressure release.

(iii) An estimate of the quantity of HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart emitted during the pressure release and the calculations used for determining this quantity.

(iv) The actions taken to prevent this pressure release.

(v) The measures adopted to prevent future such pressure releases.

(j) (1) For pressure tank closure devices, as specified in § 60.60(h)(2), keep records of each release to the atmosphere, including the information specified in paragraphs (j)(□) through (□) of this section.

(2) For each closed vent system that includes bypass devices that could divert a stream away from the control device and into the atmosphere, as specified in § 60.60(c)(2), and each open ended valve or line in an emergency shutdown system which is designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset, as specified in § 60.16(d) or 40 CFR 61.226(d), keep records

of each release to the atmosphere, including the information specified in paragraphs (j) through (l) of this section.

(k) The source, nature, and cause of the release.

(l) The date, time, and duration of the release.

(m) An estimate of the quantity of HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart emitted during the release and the calculations used for determining this quantity.

(6) The actions taken to prevent this release.

(n) The measures adopted to prevent future such release.

(o) Hourly records of whether the bypass flow indicator specified under 63.611(c)(2) 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.

(p) Where a seal mechanism is used to comply with 63.611(c)(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 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.

61 FR 11111, July 1, 1996, as amended at 70 FR 11211, Mar. 14, 2005

§63.697 Reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of an affected source subject to this subpart must comply with the notification requirements specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the reporting requirements specified in paragraphs (a)(2) and (b) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected source must submit notices to the Administrator in accordance with the applicable notification requirements in 40 CFR 63.611 as specified in Table 2 of this subpart. For the purpose of this subpart, an owner or operator subject to the initial notification requirements under 40 CFR 63.611(b)(2) must submit the required notification on or before October 14, 1999.

(i) For pressure relief devices in off-site material service subject to the requirements of 63.611(d), the owner or operator must submit the information listed in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section in the notification of compliance status required under 63.611(h) within 100 days after the first applicable compliance date for pressure relief device monitoring.

(ii) For pressure relief devices in off-site material service, a description of the device or monitoring system to be implemented, including the pressure relief devices and process parameters to be monitored (if applicable), a description of the alarms or other methods by which operators will be notified of a pressure release, and a description of how the owner or operator will determine the information to be recorded under § 63.6(i)(ii) through (iii) (i.e., the duration of the pressure release and the methodology and calculations for determining the quantity of HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart emitted during the pressure release).

(2) The owner or operator of an affected source must submit reports to the Administrator in accordance with the applicable reporting requirements in 40 CFR 63.10 as specified in Table 2 of this subpart.

(c) *Electronic reporting.* Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (as defined in § 63.2) required by this subpart, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance test according to the manner specified by either paragraph (a)(i) or (ii) of this section.

(i) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's electronic reporting tool (E-RT) as listed on the EPA's web site (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html>), the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (http://cdx.epa.gov/epa_home.asp). Performance test data must be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's E-RT. Owners or operators who claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's E-RT, 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/AP-1/CEDRI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C-102, 100 Old Page Road, Durham, NC 27701. The same E-RT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph (a)(i).

(ii) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's E-RT as listed on the EPA's web site, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 60.1.

(b) The owner or operator of a control device used to meet the requirements of § 63.6 of this subpart shall submit the following notifications and reports to the Administrator:

(1) A Notification of Performance Tests specified in § 63.4 and § 63.4(g) of this part,

(2) Performance test reports specified in § 63.10(d)(2) of this part, and

(□) *Reports of malfunctions.* If a source fails to meet an applicable standard, report such events in the Periodic □eport. □eport the number of failures to meet an applicable standard. □or each instance, report the date, time and duration of each failure. □or each failure the report must include a list of the affected sources or e□uipment, an estimate of the volume of each regulated pollutant emitted over any emission limit, and a description of the method used to estimate the emissions.

(□) A summary report specified in □6□10(e)(□) shall be submitted on a semiannual basis (*i.e.*, once every 6□month period). □he summary report must include a description of all deviations as defined in □□6□6□(f) and 6□6□(e) that have occurred during the 6□month reporting period. □or each deviation caused when the daily average value of a monitored operating parameter is less than the minimum operating parameter limit (or, if applicable, greater than the ma□imum operating parameter limit), the report must include the daily average values of the monitored parameter, the applicable operating parameter limit, and the date and duration of the period that the deviation occurred. □or each deviation caused by lac□of monitoring data, the report must include the date and duration of period when the monitoring data were not collected and the reason why the data were not collected.

(□) □or pressure relief devices in off□site material service subject to □6□6□(c), Periodic □eports must include the information specified in paragraphs (b)(□)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) □or pressure relief devices in off□site material service subject to □6□6□(c), report the results of all monitoring conducted within the reporting period.

(ii) □or pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service subject to □6□6□(c)(2)(i), report any instrument reading of □00 ppm above bac□ground or greater, if detected more than □days after the pressure release.

(iii) □or pressure relief devices in off□site material service subject to □6□6□(c)(□), report each pressure release to the atmosphere, including the following information:

(A) □he source, nature, and cause of the pressure release.

(□) □he date, time, and duration of the pressure release.

(C) An estimate of the □quantity of HAP listed in □able 1 of this subpart emitted during the pressure release and the method used for determining this □quantity.

(D) □he actions ta□en to prevent this pressure release.

(□) □he measures adopted to prevent future such pressure releases.

(6) *Pressure tank closure device or bypass deviation report.* □he owner or operator must submit to the Administrator the information specified in paragraph (b)(6)(iv) of this section when any of the conditions in paragraphs (b)(6)(i) through (iii) of this section are met.

- (i) Any pressure tank closure device, as specified in § 60.60(h)(2), has released to the atmosphere.
- (ii) Any closed vent system that includes bypass devices that could divert a vent stream away from the control device and into the atmosphere, as specified in § 60.60(c)(2), has released directly to the atmosphere.
- (iii) Any open-ended valve or line in an emergency shutdown system which is designed to open automatically in the event of a process upset, as specified in § 60.16(d) or 40 CFR 61.226(d), has released directly to the atmosphere.

(iv) The pressure tank closure device or bypass deviation report must include the information specified in paragraphs (b)(6)(iv)(A) through (C) of this section.

(A) The source, nature and cause of the release.

(B) The date, time and duration of the discharge.

(C) An estimate of the quantity of HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart emitted during the release and the method used for determining this quantity.

(D) The actions taken to prevent this release.

(E) The measures adopted to prevent future such releases.

(c) Each owner or operator using an internal floating roof or external floating roof to comply with the Category 2 control requirements specified in § 60.60(d) of this subpart shall notify the Administrator in advance of each inspection required under § 60.60(b) of this subpart to provide the Administrator with the opportunity to have an observer present during the inspection. The owner or operator shall notify the Administrator of the date and location of the inspection as follows:

(1) Prior to each inspection to measure external floating roof seal gaps as required under § 60.60(b) of this subpart, written notification shall be prepared and sent by the owner or operator so that it is received by the Administrator at least 30 calendar days before the date the measurements are scheduled to be performed.

(2) Prior to each visual inspection of an internal floating roof or external floating roof in a tank that has been emptied and degassed, written notification shall be prepared and sent by the owner or operator so that it is received by the Administrator at least 30 calendar days before refilling the tank except when an inspection is not planned as provided for in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(3) When a visual inspection is not planned and the owner or operator could not have known about the inspection 30 calendar days before refilling the tank, the owner or operator shall notify

the Administrator as soon as possible, but no later than 10 calendar days before refilling of the tank. This notification may be made by telephone and immediately followed by a written explanation for why the inspection is unplanned. Alternatively, written notification, including the explanation for the unplanned inspection, may be sent so that it is received by the Administrator at least 10 calendar days before refilling the tank.

61 FR 11111, July 1, 1996, as amended at 60 FR 11111, July 20, 1995 and 112 FR, Mar. 1, 2011

§63.698 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable EPA Regional Office to find out if 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 D of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of 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 (D) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in 63.610, 63.611 through 63.613, and 63.614. 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 63.614(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in 63.614, as required in this subpart.

(D) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under 63.614(f), as defined in 63.614, and as required in this subpart.

(D) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under 63.614(f), as defined in 63.614, as required in this subpart.

(D) Approval of alternatives to the electronic reporting requirements in 63.614(a)(D).

60 FR 11112, June 2, 2000, as amended at 112 FR, Mar. 1, 2011

Table 1 to Subpart DD of Part 63—List of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) for Subpart DD

CAS No. ^a	Chemical name	f _m 305
75-06-0	Acetaldehyde	1.000
75-06-5	Acetonitrile	0.000
98-06-2	Acetophenone	0.010
100-02-1	Acrolein	1.000
100-11-1	Acrylonitrile	0.000
100-00-1	Allyl chloride	1.000
71-43-2	Benzene (includes benzene in gasoline)	1.000
75-00-5	Benzotrichloride (isomers and mixture)	0.000
100-00-4	Benzyl chloride	1.000
70-02-2	Biphenyl	0.060
70-02-1	Bis(chloromethyl)ether ^b	0.000
75-07-2	Bromoform	0.000
106-00-0	1,3-Butadiene	1.000
75-08-0	Carbon disulfide	1.000
62-00-0	Carbon tetrachloride	1.000

105-07-1	Carbonyl sulfide	1.000
100-00-0	Chloramben	0.6
100-00-0	Chlorobenzene	1.000
67-66-3	Chloroform	1.000
100-00-0	Chloromethyl methyl ether ^b	1.000
126-00-0	Chloroprene	1.000
95-03-2	Cumene	1.000
100-00-0	2,4-D, salts and esters	0.16
100-00-0	Diamethane ^c	0.00
100-00-0	Dibenzofurans	0.06
60-12-0	1,2-Dibromo-2-chloropropane	1.000
106-06-0	1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)	1.000
100-06-0	Dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride)	1.000
111-00-0	Dichloroethyl ether (bis(2-chloroethyl ether))	0.00
100-00-0	1,4-Dichloropropene	1.000

6		
□□□□□□	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride ^c	0.1□0
6□6□□	Diethyl sulfate	0.002□
□□□□□1	Dimethyl sulfate	0.0□6
121□6□□ □	□,□□Dimethylaniline	0.000□
□1□2□□□	2,□□Dinitrophenol	0.00□□
121□1□□ 2	2,□□Dinitrotoluene	0.0□□
12□□□1□ 1	1,□□Dio□ane (1,□□Diethyleneo□ide)	0.□6□
106□□□□ □	□pichlorohydrin (1□Chloro□2,□□epo□ypropane)	0.□□□
106□□□□ □	1,2□□po□ybutane	1.000
1□0□□□□ □	□thyl acrylate	1.000
100□□1□ □	□thyl ben□ene	1.000
□□100□□	□thyl chloride (Chloroethane)	1.000
106□□□□ □	□thylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)	0.□□□
10□□06□ 2	□thylene dichloride (1,2□Dichloroethane)	1.000

1 □ 1 □ 6 □ □	ethylene imine (Aziridine)	0. □ 6 □
□ □ 21 □ □	ethylene oxide	1.000
□ □ □ □ □ □	ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	1.000
	glycol ethers ^d that have a Henry's Law constant value equal to or greater than 0.1 □/□ ($1. □ \times 10^{-6}$ atm/gm-mole/m ³) at 2 □ °C	(e)
11 □ □ □ □ 1	Hexachlorobenzene	0. □ □
□ □ 6 □ □ □	Hexachlorobutadiene	0. □ □
6 □ □ 2 □	Hexachloroethane	0. □ □ □
110 □ □ □ □ □	Hexane	1.000
□ □ □ □ □ 1	Isophorone	0. □ 06
□ □ □ □ □ □	Lindane (all isomers)	1.000
6 □ □ 6 □	Methanol	0. □ □ □
□ □ □ □ □ □	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	1.000
□ □ □ □ □ □	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	1.000
□ 1 □ □ □ 6	Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	1.000
□ □ □ □ □ □	Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	0. □ □ 0
□ □ □ □ □ □	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)	1.0001
10 □ 10 □ 1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	0. □ □ □

62-00-00	Methyl isocyanate	1.000
0062-6	Methyl methacrylate	0.16
160-00	Methyl tert butyl ether	1.000
00002	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	1.000
120-00	1-naphthalene	0.00
00000	1-nitrobenzene	0.00
0006-0	2-nitropropane	0.00
260-00	Pentachloronitrobenzene (1-nitrobenzene)	0.00
0006-0	Pentachlorophenol	0.00
00000	Phosgene ^c	1.000
1200-6	Propionaldehyde	0.00
00000	Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	1.000
0006-0	Propylene oxide	1.000
00000	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)	0.00
10002-0	Styrene	1.000
600-00	Styrene oxide	0.000
00000	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	0.00

12 1 1	etrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	1.000
10 1 1	oluene	1.000
1 1 1 1 1 1	o oluidine	0.1 2
120 2 1	1,2, trichloroben ene	1.000
1 1 1 6	1,1,1 trichloroethane (Methyl chlorform)	1.000
1 1 00 1	1,1,2 trichloroethane (inyl trichloride)	1.000
1 1 01 6	trichloroethylene	1.000
1 1 1 1 1 1	2, , trichlorophenol	0.10
1 1 06 2	2, ,6 trichlorophenol	0.1 2
121 1 1 1	riethylamine	1.000
1 1 0 1	2,2, trimethylpentane	1.000
10 1 0 1	inyl acetate	1.000
1 1 60 2	inyl bromide	1.000
1 1 01 1	inyl chloride	1.000
1 1 1 1 1 1	inylidene chloride (1,1 Dichloroethylene)	1.000
1 1 1 0	ylenes (isomers and mixture)	1.000

20		
6	o	1.000
10	m	1.000
106	p	1.000

Notes:

$f_{m \text{ } 0}$ = Method 0 fraction measure factor.

a. CA numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts services registry number assigned to specific compounds, isomers, or mixtures of compounds.

b. Denotes a HAP that hydrolyzes quickly in water, but the hydrolysis products are also HAP chemicals.

c. Denotes a HAP that may react violently with water, exercise caustic is an expected analyte.

d. Denotes a HAP that hydrolyzes slowly in water.

e. The $f_{m \text{ } 0}$ factors for some of the more common glycol ethers can be obtained by contacting the Waste and Chemical Processes Group, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

6000 0001, July 20, 1999

Table 2 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Applicability of Paragraphs in Subpart A of This Part 63—General Provisions to Subpart DD

Subpart A reference	Applies to Subpart DD	Explanation
63.1(a)(1)	es	
63.1(a)(2)	es	
63.1(a)(3)	es	

6□.1a)(□)	□o	□ubpart DD (this table) specifies applicability of each paragraph in subpart A to subpart DD.
6□.1a)(□)□ 6□.1a)(□)	□o	
6□.1a)(10)	□es	
6□.1a)(11)	□es	
6□.1a)(12)	□es	
6□.1b)(1)	□o	□ubpart DD specifies its own applicability.
6□.1b)(2)	□o	□eserved.
6□.1b)(□)	□o	
6□.1c)(1)	□o	□ubpart DD e□plicitly specifies re□uirements that apply.
6□.1c)(2)	□o	Area sources are not subject to subpart DD.
6□.1c)(□)	□o	□eserved.
6□.1c)(□)	□o	□eserved.
6□.1c)(□)	□es	□□cept that sources are not re□uired to submit notifications overridden by this table.
6□.1d)	□o	
6□.1e)	□o	
6□.2	□es	□6□.6□1 of □ubpart DD specifies that if the same term is defined in subparts A and DD, it shall have the meaning given in subpart DD.
6□.□	□es	

6□.□a)(1)□ 6□.□a)(2)	□es	
6□.□a)(□)	□o	□eserved.
6□.□a)(□)	□o	□eserved.
6□.□a)(□)	□o	□eserved.
6□.□b)	□es	
6□.□c)	□es	
6□.□a)(1)	□es	
6□.□a)(2)	□es	
6□.□b)(1)	□es	
6□.□b)(2)	□o	□eserved.
6□.□b)(□)	□es	
6□.□b)(□)	□es	□cept the cross reference to □6□□(b) is changed to □6□□(b)(□) and (□). Subpart DD overrides □6□□(b)(2) and (b)(□).
6□.□b)(□)	□o	□eserved.
6□.□b)(6)	□es	
6□.□c)	□o	□eserved.
6□.□d)(1)(i)	□es	
6□.□d)(1)(ii)	□es	
6□.□d)(1)(iii)	□es	

6□.□d)(2)	□o	
6□.□d)(□)	□es	
6□.□d)(□)	□es	
6□.□d)	□es	
6□.□f)(1)	□es	
6□.□f)(2)	□es	
6□.6a)	□es	
6□.6b)(1)	□o	□ubpart DD specifies compliance dates for sources subject to subpart DD.
6□.6b)(2)	□o	
6□.6b)(□)	□o	
6□.6b)(□)	□o	
6□.6b)(□)	□o	□6□.6□□ subpart DD includes notification re□uirements.
6□.6b)(6)	□o	
6□.6b)(□)	□o	
6□.6c)(1)	□o	□6□.6□0 subpart DD specifies the compliance date.
6□.6c)(2)□ 6□.6c)(□)	□o	
6□.6c)(□)	□es	
6□.6d)	□o	

6□.6☺)(1)(i)	□o	See 6□.6□□(e) for general duty requirement.
6□.6☺)(1)(ii)	□o	
6□.6☺)(1)(iii)	□es	
6□.6☺)(2)	□o	Reserved.
6□.6☺)(□)	□o	
6□.6☾)(1)	□o	
6□.6☾)(2)(i)	□es	
6□.6☾)(2)(ii)	□es	Subpart DD specifies the use of monitoring data in determining compliance with subpart DD.
6□.6☾)(2)(iii) (A), (□), and (C)	□es	
6□.6☾)(2)(iii) (D)	□o	
6□.6☾)(2)(iv)	□es	
6□.6☾)(2)(v)	□es	
6□.6☾)(□)	□es	
6□.6☿)	□es	
6□.6☽)	□o	Subpart DD does not require opacity and visible emission standards.
6□.6☽)	□es	Except for 6□.6(i)(1□), which is reserved.
6□.6☽)	□es	

6□.□a)(1)	□o	□ubpart DD specifies re□uired testing and compliance demonstration procedures.
6□.□a)(2)	□es	
6□.□a)(□)	□es	
6□.□a)(□)	□es	
6□.□b)	□es	
6□.□c)	□es	
6□.□d)	□es	
6□.□e)(1)	□o	□ee □6□6□(1).
6□.□e)(2)	□es	
6□.□e)(□)	□o	□ubpart DD specifies test methods and procedures.
6□.□e)(□)	□es	
6□.□f)	□es	
6□.□g)	□es	
6□.□h)(1)	□es	
6□.□h)(2)	□es	
6□.□h)(□)	□es	
6□.□h)(□)	□o	
6□.□h)(□)	□es	

6□.□a)	□o	
6□.□b)(1)	□es	
6□.□b)(2)	□o	□ubpart DD specifies locations to conduct monitoring.
6□.□b)(□)	□es	
6□.□c)(1)(i)	□es	
6□.□c)(1)(ii)	□es	
6□.□c)(1)(iii)	□o	
6□.□c)(2)	□es	
6□.□c)(□)	□es	
6□.□c)(□)	□o	□ubpart DD specifies monitoring frequency
6□.□c)(□)□ 6□.□c)(□)	□o	
6□.□d)	□o	
6□.□e)	□o	
6□.□f)(1)	□es	
6□.□f)(2)	□es	
6□.□f)(□)	□es	
6□.□f)(□)(i)	□es	
6□.□f)(□)(ii)	□es	

6□.□f)(□)(iii)	□o	
6□.□f)(□)(i)	□es	
6□.□f)(□)(ii)	□o	
6□.□f)(□)(iii)	□es	
6□.□f)(6)	□es	
6□.□g)	□es	
6□.□a)	□es	
6□.□h)(1)(i)	□es	
6□.□h)(1)(ii)	□o	
6□.□h)(2)	□es	
6□.□h)(□)	□o	
6□.□h)(□)	□es	
6□.□h)(□)	□es	
6□.□c)	□es	
6□.□d)	□es	
6□.□e)	□es	
6□.□f)	□o	
6□.□g)	□es	
6□.□h)	□es	

6□.□i)	□es	
6□.□j)	□o	
6□.10a)	□es	
6□.10b)(1)	□es	
6□.10b)(2)(i)	□o	
6□.10b)(2)(ii)	□o	See 6□.6□b) for record-keeping of (1) date, time and duration (2) listing of affected source or equipment, and an estimate of the volume of each regulated pollutant emitted over the standard and (3) actions to minimize emissions and correct the failure.
6□.10b)(2)(iii)	□es	
6□.10b)(2)(iv)	□o	
6□.10b)(2)(v)	□o	
6□.10b)(2)(vi)□ (i□)	□es	
6□.10b)(2)(□)(i)	□es	
6□.10b)(2) (□ii)□ (□iv)	□o	
6□.10b)(□)	□es	
6□.10c)(1)(6)	□o	
6□.10c)(□)(□)	□es	
6□.10c)(□)(1□)	□o	
6□.10d)(1)	□o	

63.10(d)(2)	yes	
63.10(d)(3)	no	
63.10(d)(4)	yes	
63.10(d)(4)(i)	yes	
63.10(d)(5)	no	See 63.63(b)(3) for reporting of malfunctions.
63.10(e)(1) and 63.10(e)(2)	no	
63.10(e)(3)	yes	
63.10(e)(4)	no	
63.10(f)	yes	
63.11 and 63.12	yes	
63.16	no	

^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 required.

[63 FR 60000, July 20, 1998, as amended at 66 FR 12674, Jan. 3, 2001; 68 FR 12000, Mar. 13, 2003]

Table 3 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Tank Control Levels for Tanks at Existing Affected Sources as Required by 40 CFR 63.685(b)(1)

Tank design capacity (cubic meters)	Maximum HAP vapor pressure of off-site material managed in tank (kilopascals)	Tank control level

Design capacity less than 11 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 6.6 kPa	Level 1.
Design capacity less than 11 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 6.6 kPa	Level 2, except that fixed roof tanks equipped with an internal floating roof and tanks equipped with an external floating roof as provided for in 60.60(d)(1) and (2) shall not be used.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 11 m ³ and less than 111 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 20.6 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 20.6 kPa	Level 2.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 111 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 2 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 2 kPa	Level 2.

00 122, Mar. 1, 2010

Table 4 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Tank Control Levels for Tanks at Existing Affected Sources as Required by 40 CFR 60.60(b)(1)(ii)

Tank design capacity (cubic meters)	Maximum HAP vapor pressure of off-site material managed in tank (kilopascals)	Tank control level
Design capacity less than 11 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 6.6	Level 1.

	□Pa	
Design capacity less than □□m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than □6.6 □Pa	Level 2, except that fixed roof tanks equipped with an internal floating roof and tanks equipped with an external floating roof as provided for in □6□.6□d)(1) and (2) shall not be used.
Design capacity equal to or greater than □□m ³ and less than 1□1 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 1□1 □Pa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 1□1 □Pa	Level 2.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 1□1 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than □2 □Pa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than □2 □Pa	Level 2.

□0 □□ 1□2□□, Mar. 1□, 201□□

Table 5 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Tank Control Levels for Tanks at New Affected Sources as Required by 40 CFR 6□.6□ b)(2)

Tank design capacity (cubic meters)	Maximum HAP vapor pressure of off-site material managed in tank (kilopascals)	Tank control level
Design capacity less than □□m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than □6.6 □Pa	Level 1.
Design capacity less	Maximum HAP vapor	Level 2, except that fixed roof tanks equipped

than 11 m ³	pressure equal to or greater than 6.6 kPa	with an internal floating roof and tanks equipped with an external floating roof as provided for in 6.6(d)(1) and (2) shall not be used.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 11 m ³ and less than 111 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 111 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 111 kPa	Level 2.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 111 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 0.1 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 0.1 kPa	Level 2.

0 12, Mar. 1, 201

Appendix I

0 C Part 6, Subpart

Subpart OO—National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1

Source: 61 FR 11111, July 1, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§63.900 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart apply to the control of air emissions from tanks for which another subpart of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63 references the use of this subpart for such air emission control. These air emission standards for tanks are placed here for administrative convenience and only apply to those owners and operators of facilities subject to the other subparts that reference this subpart. The provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A—General Provisions do not apply to this subpart except as noted in the subpart that references this subpart.

§63.901 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in the Act and in this section. If a term is defined in both this section and in another subpart that references the use of this subpart, then the definition in this subpart shall take precedence when implementing this subpart.

Closure device means a cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that, when the device is secured in the closed position, prevents or reduces air emissions to the atmosphere by blocking an opening in a fixed roof. Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the cover (e.g., a sampling port cap), manually operated (e.g., a hinged access lid or hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring-loaded pressure relief valve).

Fixed roof means a cover that is mounted on a tank in a stationary position and does not move with fluctuations in the level of the liquid managed in the tank.

No detectable organic emissions means no escape of organics to the atmosphere as determined using the procedure specified in §63.905(a) of this subpart.

Regulated-material means the material (e.g. waste, wastewater, off-site material) required to be managed in tanks using air emission controls in accordance with the standards specified in this subpart.

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to equipment by venting gases or vapors 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 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, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

Tank means a stationary unit that is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (such as wood, concrete, steel, fiberglass, or plastic) which provide structural support and is designed to hold an accumulation of liquids or other materials.

61 FR 3414, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 395, July 10, 1999

§63.902 Standards—Tank fixed roof.

(a) This section applies to owners and operators subject to this subpart and controlling air emissions from a tank using a fixed roof. This section does not apply to a fixed-roof tank that is also equipped with an internal floating roof.

(b) The tank shall be equipped with a fixed roof designed to meet the following specifications:

(1) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the liquid in the tank. The fixed roof may be a separate cover installed on the tank (e.g., a removable cover mounted on an open-top tank) or may be an integral part of the tank structural design (e.g., a horizontal cylindrical tank equipped with a hatch).

(2) The fixed roof shall be installed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces between roof section joints or between the interface of the roof edge and the tank wall.

(3) Each opening in the fixed roof, and any manifold system associated with the fixed roof, shall be either:

(i) 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 opening and the closure device; or

(ii) connected by a closed-vent system that is vented to a control device. The control device shall remove or destroy organics in the vent stream, and shall be operating whenever regulated material is managed in the tank.

(4) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be made of suitable materials that will minimize exposure of the regulated-material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and will maintain the integrity of the equipment throughout its intended service life. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices shall include organic vapor permeability, the effects of any contact with the liquid or its vapors managed in the tank.

the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed.

(c) Whenever a regulated-material is in the tank, the fixed roof shall be installed with each closure device secured in the closed position except as follows:

(1) Opening of closure devices or removal of the fixed roof is allowed at the following times:

(i) To provide access to the tank for performing routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to sample the liquid in the tank, or when a worker needs to open a hatch to maintain or repair equipment. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, to the tank.

(ii) To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of tank.

(3) Opening of a spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device which vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for the purpose of maintaining the tank internal pressure in accordance with the tank design specifications. The device shall be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device opens shall be established such that the device remains in the closed position whenever the tank internal pressure is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the owner or operator based on the tank manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the container internal pressure exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the tank as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.

(3) Opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.901 of this subpart, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid an unsafe condition.

(d) The owner or operator shall inspect the air emission control equipment in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.906(a) of this subpart.

61 FR 3414, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 396, July 10, 1999

§§63.903-63.904 [Reserved]

§63.905 Test methods and procedures.

(a) Procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this subpart.

(1) The test shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in § 60.1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. Each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices shall be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to—the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting—the periphery of any opening on the cover and its associated closure device—and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure-relief valve.

(2) The test shall be performed when the unit contains a material having a total organic concentration representative of the range of concentrations for the materials expected to be managed in the unit. During the test, the cover and closure devices shall be secured in the closed position.

(3) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of § 60.1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, except the instrument response factor criteria in section 3.1.(a) of § 60.1 shall be for the average composition of the organic constituents in the material placed in the unit, not for each individual organic constituent.

(4) The detection instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in § 60.1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) Calibration gases shall be as follows—

(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppmv hydrocarbon in air)—and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than 10,000 ppmv.

(6) An owner or operator may choose to adjust or not adjust the detection instrument readings to account for the background organic concentration level. If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the instrument readings for the background level, the background level value must be determined according to the procedures in § 60.1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(7) Each potential leak interface shall be checked by traversing the instrument probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as possible, as described in § 60.1. In the case when the configuration of the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface, all accessible portions of the interface shall be sampled. In the case when the configuration of the closure device prevents any sampling at the interface and the device is equipped with an enclosed extension or horn (e.g., some pressure relief devices), the instrument probe inlet shall be placed at approximately the center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere.

(8) An owner or operator must determine if a potential leak interface operates with no detectable emissions using the applicable procedure specified in paragraph (a)(7)(i) or (a)(7)(ii) of this section.

(i) If an owner or operator chooses not to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, then the maximum organic concentration value measured by the detection instrument is compared directly to the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (a)(9) of this section.

(ii) If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, the value of the arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration value measured by the instrument and the background organic concentration value as determined in paragraph (a)(6) of this section is compared with the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (a)(9) of this section.

(9) A potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable emissions using the applicable criteria specified in paragraphs (a)(9)(i) and (a)(9)(ii) of this section.

(i) For a potential leak interface other than a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (a)(□) is less than 500 ppmv.

(ii) For a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (a)(□) is less than 10,000 ppmv.

(b) Reserved□

64 FR 396, July 10, 1999□

§63.906 Inspection and monitoring requirements.

(a) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with a fixed roof in accordance with the provisions of §63.90□ of this subpart shall meet the following requirements□

(1) The fixed roof and its closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for defects that could result in air emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes, or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the tank wall□ broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices□ and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps, or other closure devices.

(□) The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the fixed roof. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.90(a) of this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator shall repair all detected defects as follows:

(1) The owner or operator shall make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 5 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(2) Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if the owner or operator determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or temporary removal from service of the tank and no alternative tank capacity is available at the site to accept the regulated material normally managed in the tank. In this case, the owner or operator shall repair the defect the next time alternative tank capacity becomes available and the tank can be emptied or temporarily removed from service, as necessary to complete the repair.

(c) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.90(b) of this subpart.

(d) *Alternative inspection and monitoring interval.* Following the initial inspection and monitoring of a fixed roof in accordance with this section, subsequent inspection and monitoring of the equipment may be performed at intervals longer than 1 year when an owner or operator determines that performing the required inspection or monitoring procedures would expose a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or otherwise unsafe conditions and the owner or operator complies with the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator must prepare and maintain at the plant site written documentation identifying the specific air pollution control equipment designated as “unsafe to inspect and monitor.” The documentation must include for each piece of air pollution control equipment designated as such a written explanation of the reasons why the equipment is unsafe to inspect or monitor using the applicable procedures under this section.

(2) The owner or operator must develop and implement a written plan and schedule to inspect and monitor the air pollution control equipment using the applicable procedures specified in this section during times when a worker can safely access the air pollution control equipment. The required inspections and monitoring must be performed as frequently as practicable but do not need to be performed more frequently than the periodic schedule that would be otherwise applicable to the air pollution control equipment under the provisions of this section. A copy of the written plan and schedule must be maintained at the plant site.

61 FR 3414, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 3946, July 10, 1999

§63.907 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator shall prepare and maintain a record for each tank that includes the following information:

(1) A tank identification number (or other unique identification description as selected by the owner or operator).

(2) A description of the tank dimensions and the tank design capacity.

(3) The date that each inspection required by §63.906 of this subpart is performed.

(b) The owner or operator shall record the following information for each defect detected during inspections required by §63.906 of this subpart: the location of the defect, a description of the defect, the date of detection, and corrective action taken to repair the defect. In the event that repair of the defect is delayed in accordance with the provisions of §63.90(b)(2) of this section, the owner or operator shall also record the reason for the delay and the date that completion of repair of the defect is expected.

§63.908 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable EPA Regional Office to find out if 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 D of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of 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 §§63.900 and 63.90.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.9(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.9(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.

Appendix □

40 CFR Part 63, □ubpart PP

Subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers

Source 61 FR 3416, July 1, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§63.920 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart apply to the control of air emissions from containers for which another subpart of 40 CFR parts 60, 61, or 63 references the use of this subpart for such air emission control. These air emission standards for containers are placed here for administrative convenience and only apply to those owners and operators of facilities subject to the other subparts that reference this subpart. The provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A—General Provisions do not apply to this subpart except as noted in the subpart that references this subpart.

§63.921 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in the Act and in this section. If a term is defined in both this section and in another subpart that references the use of this subpart, then the definition in this subpart shall take precedence when implementing this subpart.

Container means a portable unit in which a material can be stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled. Examples of containers include but are not limited to drums, dumpsters, roll-off boxes, bulk cargo containers commonly known as “portable tanks” or “totes,” cargo tank trucks, and tank railcars.

Closure device means a cover, cap, hatch, lid, plug, seal, valve, or other type of fitting that prevents or reduces air emissions to the atmosphere by blocking an opening in a container or its cover when the device is secured in the closed position. Closure devices include devices that are detachable from the container (e.g., a drum head, a threaded plug), manually operated (e.g., a hinged dumpster lid, a truck tank hatch), or automatically operated (e.g., a spring loaded pressure relief valve).

Empty container means a container for which either of the following conditions exists—the container meets the conditions for an empty container specified in 40 CFR 61.1(b) or all regulated-material has been removed from the container except for any regulated-material that remains on the interior surfaces of the container as clingage or in pools on the container bottom due to irregularities in the container.

No detectable organic emissions means no escape of organics to the atmosphere as determined using the procedure specified in §63.95(a) of this subpart.

Regulated-material means the material (e.g. waste, wastewater, off-site material) required to be managed in containers using air emission controls in accordance with the standards specified in this subpart.

Safety device means a closure device such as a pressure relief valve, frangible disc, fusible plug, or any other type of device which functions to prevent physical damage or permanent deformation to equipment by venting gases or vapors 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 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, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials.

61 FR 34106, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 30900, July 10, 1999

§63.922 Standards—Container Level 1 controls.

(a) This section applies to owners and operators subject to this subpart and required to control air emissions from containers using Container Level 1 controls.

(b) A container using Container Level 1 controls is one of the following:

(1) A container that meets the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation as specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(2) A container equipped with a cover and closure devices that form a continuous barrier over the container openings such that when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position there are no visible holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container. The cover may be a separate cover installed on the container (e.g., a lid on a drum, a suitably secured tarp on a roll-off box) or may be an integral part of the container structural design (e.g., a bulk cargo container equipped with a screw-type cap).

(3) An open-top container in which an organic vapor-suppressing barrier is placed on or over the regulated-material in the container such that no regulated-material is exposed to the atmosphere. One example of such a barrier is application of a suitable organic-vapor suppressing foam.

(c) A container used to meet the requirements of either paragraph (b)(2) or (b)(3) of this section shall be equipped with covers and closure devices, as applicable to the container, that are composed of suitable materials to minimize exposure of the regulated-material to the atmosphere and to maintain the equipment integrity for as long as it is in service. Factors to be considered when selecting the materials for and designing the cover and closure devices shall include organic vapor permeability, the effects of contact with the material or its vapor managed in the

container—the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture, and sunlight—and the operating practices used for container on which the cover is installed.

(d) Whenever a regulated-material is in a container using Container Level 1 controls, the owner or operator shall install all covers and closure devices for the container, and secure and maintain each closure device in the closed position except as follows:

(1) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of adding material to the container as follows:

(i) In the case when the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install the covers, as applicable to the container, upon conclusion of the filling operation.

(ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material intermittently are added to the container over a period of time, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon either—the container being filled to the intended final level—the completion of a batch loading after which no additional material will be added to the container within 15 minutes—the person performing the loading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container—or the shutdown of the process generating the material being added to the container, whichever condition occurs first.

(2) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of removing material from the container as follows:

(i) For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this section, an empty container as defined in §63.9.1 of this subpart may be open to the atmosphere at any time (e.g., covers and closure devices are not required to be secured in the closed position on an empty container).

(ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material are removed from the container but the container does not meet the conditions to be an empty container as defined in §63.9.1 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon the completion of a batch removal after which no additional material will be removed from the container within 15 minutes, or the person performing the unloading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container, whichever condition occurs first.

(3) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed when access inside the container is needed to perform routine activities other than transfer of regulated-material. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the container. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly

secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container.

(4) Opening of a spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device which vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for the purpose of maintaining the container internal pressure in accordance with the container design specifications. The device shall be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device opens shall be established such that the device remains in the closed position whenever the container internal pressure is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the owner or operator based on container 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. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the container internal pressure exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.

(5) Opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.91 of this subpart, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid an unsafe condition.

(e) The owner or operator shall inspect containers using Container Level 1 controls in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.96(a) of this subpart.

(f) For the purpose of compliance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, containers shall be used that meet the applicable DOT regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation as follows:

(1) The container meets the applicable requirements specified in 49 CFR part 177—Specifications for Packagings or 49 CFR part 179—Specifications for Tank Cars.

(2) Regulated-material is managed in the container in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in 49 CFR part 101 subpart B—Exemptions, 49 CFR part 177—Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements, 49 CFR part 178—Shippers—General Requirements for Shipments and Packaging, and 49 CFR part 180—Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings.

(3) For the purpose of complying with this subpart, no exceptions to the 49 CFR part 177 or part 179 regulations are allowed except as provided for in paragraph (f)(4) of this section.

(4) For a lab pack that is managed in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR part 171 for the purpose of complying with this subpart, an owner or operator may comply with the exceptions for those packagings specified in 49 CFR 173.15(b).

§63.923 Standards—Container Level 2 controls.

(a) This section applies to owners and operators subject to this subpart and required to control air emissions from containers using Container Level 2 controls.

(b) A container using Container Level 2 controls is one of the following:

(1) A container that meets the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation as specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

(2) A container that has been demonstrated to operate with no detectable organic emissions as defined in §63.901 of this subpart.

(3) A container that has been demonstrated within the preceding 12 months to be vapor-tight by using the method in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60 in accordance with the procedure specified in §63.905(b) of this subpart.

(c) Transfer of regulated-material in to or out of a container using Container Level 2 controls shall be conducted in such a manner as to minimize exposure of the regulated-material to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, considering the physical properties of the regulated-material and good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, ignitable, explosive, or other hazardous materials. Examples of container loading procedures that meet the requirements of this paragraph include using any one of the following: a submerged-fill pipe or other submerged-fill method to load liquids into the container; a vapor-balancing system or a vapor-recovery system to collect and control the vapors displaced from the container during filling operations; or a fitted opening in the top of a container through which the regulated-material is filled, with subsequent purging of the transfer line before removing it from the container opening.

(d) Whenever a regulated-material is in a container using Container Level 2 controls, the owner or operator shall install all covers and closure devices for the container, and secure and maintain each closure device in the closed position except as follows:

(1) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of adding material to the container as follows:

(i) In the case when the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install the covers, as applicable to the container, upon conclusion of the filling operation.

(ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material intermittently are added to the container over a period of time, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices

in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon either the container being filled to the intended final level, the completion of a batch loading after which no additional material will be added to the container within 15 minutes, the person performing the loading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container, or the shutdown of the process generating the material being added to the container, whichever condition occurs first.

(□) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed for the purpose of removing material from the container as follows:

(i) For the purpose of meeting the requirements of this section, an empty container as defined in §63.91 of this subpart may be open to the atmosphere at any time (e.g., covers and closure devices are not required to be secured in the closed position on an empty container).

(ii) In the case when discrete quantities or batches of material are removed from the container but the container does not meet the conditions to be an empty container as defined in §63.91 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon the completion of a batch removal after which no additional material will be removed from the container within 15 minutes or the person performing the unloading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container, whichever condition occurs first.

(3) Opening of a closure device or cover is allowed when access inside the container is needed to perform routine activities other than transfer of regulated-material. Examples of such activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the container. Following completion of the activity, the owner or operator shall promptly secure the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container.

(4) Opening of a spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device which vents to the atmosphere is allowed during normal operations for the purpose of maintaining the container internal pressure in accordance with the container design specifications. The device shall be designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. The settings at which the device opens shall be established such that the device remains in the closed position whenever the container internal pressure is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the owner or operator based on container manufacturer recommendations, applicable regulations, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, combustible, explosive, reactive, or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the container internal pressure exceeds the internal pressure operating

range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.

(5) Opening of a safety device, as defined in §63.91 of this subpart, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid an unsafe condition.

(e) The owner or operator shall inspect containers using Container Level 1 controls in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.916(a) of this subpart.

(f) For the purpose of compliance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, containers shall be used that meet the applicable DOT regulations on packaging hazardous materials for transportation as follows:

(1) The container meets the applicable requirements specified in 49 CFR part 171—Specifications for Packagings or 49 CFR part 179—Specifications for Tank Cars.

(2) Regulated-material is managed in the container in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in 49 CFR part 101 subpart B—Exemptions, 49 CFR part 171—Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements, 49 CFR part 173—Shippers—General Requirements for Shipments and Packaging, and 49 CFR part 170—Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings.

(3) For the purpose of complying with this subpart, no exceptions to the 49 CFR part 171 or part 179 regulations are allowed except as provided for in paragraph (f)(4) of this section.

(4) For a lab pack that is managed in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR part 171 for the purpose of complying with this subpart, an owner or operator may comply with the exceptions for those packagings specified in 49 CFR 173.14(b).

§63.924 Standards—Container Level 3 controls.

(a) This section applies to owners and operators subject to this subpart and required to control air emissions from containers using Container Level 3 controls.

(b) A container using Container Level 3 controls is one of the following:

(1) A container that is vented directly through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) of this section.

(2) A container that is vented inside an enclosure which is exhausted through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(c) The owner or operator shall meet the following requirements as applicable to the type of air emission control equipment selected by the owner or operator□

(1) The enclosure shall be designed and operated in accordance with the criteria for a permanent total enclosure as specified in “Procedure T—Criteria for and □erification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” under 40 CFR 5□□41, appendix □. 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 to direct airflow into the enclosure. The owner or operator shall perform the verification procedure for the enclosure as specified in Section 5.0 to “Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure” initially when the enclosure is first installed and, thereafter, annually.

(□)The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §63.693.

(d) □afety devices, as defined in §63.9□1 of this subpart, may be installed and operated as necessary on any container, enclosure, closed-vent system, or control device used to comply with this section.

□61 FR 341□4, □uly 1, 1996, as amended at 66 FR 1□6□, □an. □, □001□

§63.925 Test methods and procedures.

(a) Procedures for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this subpart.

(1) The test shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures specified in □ethod □1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. □ach potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the cover and associated closure devices shall be checked. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with covers and closure devices include, but are not limited to□the interface of the cover and its foundation mounting□the periphery of any opening on the cover and its associated closure device□and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded pressure-relief valve.

(□)The test shall be performed when the unit contains a material having a total organic concentration representative of the range of concentrations for the materials expected to be managed in the unit. □uring the test, the cover and closure devices shall be secured in the closed position.

(3) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of □ethod □1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, except the instrument response factor criteria in section 3.1.□(a) of □ethod □1 shall be for the average composition of the organic constituents in the material placed in the unit, not for each individual organic constituent.

(4) The detection instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the procedures specified in § 60.1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) Calibration gases shall be as follows:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 ppmv hydrocarbon in air) and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane in air at a concentration of approximately, but less than 10,000 ppmv.

(6) An owner or operator may choose to adjust or not adjust the detection instrument readings to account for the background organic concentration level. If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the instrument readings for the background level, the background level value must be determined according to the procedures in § 60.1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(7) Each potential leak interface shall be checked by traversing the instrument probe around the potential leak interface as close to the interface as possible, as described in § 60.1. In the case when the configuration of the cover or closure device prevents a complete traverse of the interface, all accessible portions of the interface shall be sampled. In the case when the configuration of the closure device prevents any sampling at the interface and the device is equipped with an enclosed extension or horn (e.g., some pressure relief devices), the instrument probe inlet shall be placed at approximately the center of the exhaust area to the atmosphere.

(8) An owner or operator must determine if a potential leak interface operates with no detectable emissions using the applicable procedure specified in paragraph (a)(9)(i) or (a)(9)(ii) of this section.

(i) If an owner or operator chooses not to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, then the maximum organic concentration value measured by the detection instrument is compared directly to the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (a)(9) of this section.

(ii) If an owner or operator chooses to adjust the detection instrument readings for the background organic concentration level, the value of the arithmetic difference between the maximum organic concentration value measured by the instrument and the background organic concentration value as determined in paragraph (a)(6) of this section is compared with the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (a)(9) of this section.

(9) A potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable emissions using the applicable criteria specified in paragraphs (a)(9)(i) and (a)(9)(ii) of this section.

(i) For a potential leak interface other than a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic

emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (a)(1) is less than 500 ppmv.

(ii) For a seal around a shaft that passes through a cover opening, the potential leak interface is determined to operate with no detectable organic emissions if the organic concentration value determined in paragraph (a)(1) is less than 10,000 ppmv.

(b) Procedure for determining a container to be vapor-tight for the purpose of complying with this subpart.

(1) The test shall be performed in accordance with the method of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A of this chapter.

(2) A pressure measurement device shall be used that has a precision of ± 0.5 mm water and that is capable of measuring above the pressure at which the container is to be tested for vapor tightness.

(3) If the test results determined by the method indicate that the container sustains a pressure change less than or equal to ± 50 Pascals within 5 minutes after it is pressurized to a minimum of 4,500 Pascals, then the container is determined to be vapor-tight.

61 FR 34106, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 30900, July 10, 1999

§63.926 Inspection and monitoring requirements.

(a) Owners and operators of containers using either Container Level 1 or Container Level 2 controls in accordance with the provisions of §63.904 and §63.903 of this subpart, respectively, shall inspect the container and its cover and closure devices as follows:

(1) In the case when a regulated-material already is in the container at the time the owner or operator first accepts possession of the container at the facility site and the container is not emptied (i.e., does not meet the conditions for an empty container as defined in §63.901 of this subpart) within 4 hours after the container has been accepted at the facility site, the container and its cover and closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. This inspection of the container must be conducted on or before the date that the container is accepted at the facility (i.e., the date that the container becomes subject to the standards under this subpart). For the purpose of this requirement, the date of acceptance is the date of signature of the facility owner or operator on the manifest or shipping papers accompanying the container. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(□) In the case when a container filled or partially filled with regulated-material remains unopened at the facility site for a period of 1 year or more, the container and its cover and closure devices shall be visually inspected by the owner or operator initially and thereafter, at least once every calendar year, to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position. If a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(3) □ When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, the owner or operator must either empty the regulated-material from the defective container in accordance with paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section or repair the defective container in accordance with paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section.

(i) If the owner or operator elects to empty the regulated-material from the defective container, the owner or operator must remove the regulated-material from the defective container to meet the conditions for an empty container (as defined in §63.9□ of this subpart) and transfer the removed regulated-material to either a container that meets the applicable standards under this subpart or to a tank, process, or treatment unit that meets the applicable standards under the subpart referencing this subpart. Transfer of the regulated-material must be completed no later than 5 calendar days after detection of the defect. The emptied defective container must be either repaired, destroyed, or used for purposes other than management of regulated-material.

(ii) If the owner or operator elects not to empty the regulated-material from the defective container, the owner or operator must repair the defective container. First efforts at repair of the defect must be made no later than □4 hours after detection and repair must be completed as soon as possible but no later than 5 calendar days after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within 5 calendar days, then the regulated-material must be emptied from the container and the container must not be used to manage regulated-material until the defect is repaired.

(b) □wners and operators using Container □evel 3 controls in accordance with the provisions of §63.9□4 of this subpart shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent systems and control devices in accordance with the requirements of §63.693 in 40 CFR part 63, □ubpart □□—□ational □mission □tandards for □a□ardous Air Pollutants from □ff-□ite □aste and Recovery □perations.

□61 FR 341□6, □uly 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 3□9□□, □uly □0, 1999□

§63.927 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) □wners and operators that use Container □evel 3 controls in accordance with the provisions of §63.9□4 of this subpart shall prepare and maintain the following records□

(1) Records for the most recent set of calculations and measurements performed by the owner or operator 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” under 40 CFR 51.41, appendix A.

(2) Records required for the closed-vent system and control device in accordance with the requirements of §63.693 in 40 CFR part 63, subpart DD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-site Waste and Recovery Operations.

(b) Reserved

§63.928 Reporting requirements.

(a) For owners and operators that use Container Level 3 controls in accordance with the provisions of §63.904 of this subpart, the owner or operator shall prepare and submit to the Administrator the reports required for closed-vent systems and control devices in accordance with the requirements of §63.693 in 40 CFR part 63, subpart DD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Standards from Off-site Waste and Recovery Operations.

(b) Reserved

§63.929 Implementation and enforcement.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the EPA, or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or Tribal agency. If the EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or Tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable EPA Regional Office to find out if 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 D of this part, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of 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 §§63.900 and 63.901 through 63.904. 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 §63.1(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.10(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.

6 FR 3355, June 3, 2003

Appendix □
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart □□□

Subpart EEE—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors

Source: 64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

General

§ 63.1200 Who is subject to these regulations?

The provisions of this subpart apply to all hazardous waste combustors: hazardous waste incinerators, hazardous waste cement kilns, hazardous waste lightweight aggregate kilns, hazardous waste solid fuel boilers, hazardous waste liquid fuel boilers, and hazardous waste hydrochloric acid production furnaces. Hazardous waste combustors are also subject to applicable requirements under parts 260 through 270 of this chapter.

(a) *What if I am an area source?* (1) Both area sources and major sources are subject to this subpart.

(2) Both area sources and major sources subject to this subpart, but not previously subject to title V, are immediately subject to the requirement to apply for and obtain a title V permit in all States, and in areas covered by part 71 of this chapter.

(b) These regulations in this subpart do not apply to sources that meet the criteria in Table 1 of this Section, as follows:

Table 1 to §63.1200—Hazardous Waste Combustors Exempt From Subpart EEE

If	And if	Then
(1) You are a previously affected source	(i) You ceased feeding hazardous waste for a period of time greater than the hazardous waste residence time (i.e., hazardous waste no longer resides in the combustion chamber)□ (ii) You have initiated the closure requirements of subpart G, parts 64 or 65 of this chapter□ (iii) You begin complying with the requirements of all other applicable standards of this part (Part 63)□and (iv) You notify the Administrator in writing that you are no longer an affected source under this subpart (Subpart 63.1200)	You are no longer subject to this subpart (Subpart 63.1200).
(2) You are a research, development, and demonstration source	You operate for no longer than one year after first burning hazardous waste (Note that the Administrator can extend this one-year restriction on a case-by-case basis upon your written request documenting when you first burned hazardous waste and the justification for needing additional time to perform	You are not subject to this subpart (Subpart 63.1200). This exemption applies even if there is a hazardous waste combustor at the plant site that is regulated under this subpart. You still, however, remain subject to § 63.1065 of this chapter.

	research, development, or demonstration operations).	
(3) The only hazardous wastes you burn are exempt from regulation under § 66.100(c) of this chapter		You are not subject to the requirements of this subpart (Subpart 66.100).
(4) You meet the definition of a small quantity burner under § 66.100 of this chapter		You are not subject to the requirements of this subpart (Subpart 66.100).

(c) Table 1 of this section specifies the provisions of subpart A (General Provisions, §§63.1–63.15) that apply and those that do not apply to sources affected by this subpart.

[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 42297, July 10, 2000; 67 FR 6986, Feb. 14, 2002; 70 FR 59540, Oct. 12, 2005]

§ 63.1201 Definitions and acronyms used in this subpart.

(a) The terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:

Air pollution control system means the equipment used to reduce the release of particulate matter and other pollutants to the atmosphere.

Automatic waste feed cutoff (AWFCO) system means a system comprised of cutoff valves, actuator, sensor, data manager, and other necessary components and electrical circuitry designed, operated and maintained to stop the flow of hazardous waste to the combustion unit automatically and immediately (except as provided by §63.1206(c)(3)(viii)) when any operating requirement is exceeded.

Btu means British Thermal Units.

By-pass duct means a device which diverts a minimum of 10 percent of a cement kiln's off gas, or a device which the Administrator determines on a case-by-case basis diverts a sample of kiln gas that contains levels of carbon monoxide or hydrocarbons representative of the levels in the kiln.

Combustion chamber means the area in which controlled flame combustion of hazardous waste occurs.

Continuous monitor means a device which continuously samples the regulated parameter specified in §63.1209 without interruption, evaluates the detector response at least once every 15 seconds, and computes and records the average value at least every 60 seconds, except during allowable periods of calibration and except as defined otherwise by the CEMS Performance Specifications in appendix B, part 60 of this chapter.

Dioxin/furan and dioxins and furans mean tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans.

Existing source means any affected source that is not a new source.

Feedrate operating limits means limits on the feedrate of materials (e.g., metals, chlorine) to the combustor that are established based on comprehensive performance testing. The limits are established and monitored by knowing the concentration of the limited material (e.g., chlorine) in each feedstream and the flowrate of each feedstream.

Feedstream means any material fed into a hazardous waste combustor, including, but not limited to, any pumpable or nonpumpable solid, liquid, or gas.

Flowrate means the rate at which a feedstream is fed into a hazardous waste combustor.

Hazardous waste is defined in §261.3 of this chapter.

Hazardous waste burning cement kiln means a rotary kiln and any associated preheater or precalciner devices that produce clinker by heating limestone and other materials for subsequent production of cement for use in commerce, and that burns hazardous waste at any time.

Hazardous waste combustor means a hazardous waste incinerator, hazardous waste burning cement kiln, hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kiln, hazardous waste liquid fuel boiler, hazardous waste solid fuel boiler, or hazardous waste hydrochloric acid production furnace.

Hazardous waste hydrochloric acid production furnace and *Hazardous Waste HCl production furnace* mean a halogen acid furnace defined under §260.10 of this chapter that produces aqueous hydrochloric acid (HCl) product and that burns hazardous waste at any time.

Hazardous waste incinerator means a device defined as an incinerator in §260.10 of this chapter and that burns hazardous waste at any time. For purposes of this subpart, the hazardous waste incinerator includes all associated firing systems and air pollution control devices, as well as the combustion chamber equipment.

Hazardous waste lightweight aggregate kiln means a rotary kiln that produces clinker by heating materials such as slate, shale and clay for subsequent production of lightweight aggregate used in commerce, and that burns hazardous waste at any time.

Hazardous waste liquid fuel boiler means a boiler defined under §260.10 of this chapter that does not burn solid fuels and that burns hazardous waste at any time. Liquid fuel boiler includes boilers that only burn gaseous fuel.

Hazardous waste residence time means the time elapsed from cutoff of the flow of hazardous waste into the combustor (including, for example, the time required for liquids to flow from the cutoff valve into the combustor) until solid, liquid, and gaseous materials from the hazardous waste (excluding residues that may adhere to combustion chamber surfaces and excluding waste-derived recycled materials such as cement kiln dust and internally recycled metals) exit the combustion chamber. For combustors with multiple firing systems whereby the residence time may vary for the firing systems, the hazardous waste residence time for purposes of complying with this subpart means the longest residence time for any firing system in use at the time of the waste cutoff.

Hazardous waste solid fuel boiler means a boiler defined under §260.10 of this chapter that burns a solid fuel and that burns hazardous waste at any time.

Initial comprehensive performance test means the comprehensive performance test that is used as the basis for initially demonstrating compliance with the standards.

In-line kiln raw mill means a hazardous waste burning cement kiln design whereby kiln gas is ducted through the raw material mill for portions of time to facilitate drying and heating of the raw material.

Instantaneous monitoring for combustion system leak control means detecting and recording pressure, without use of an averaging period, at a frequency adequate to detect combustion system leak events from hazardous waste combustion.

Monovent means an exhaust configuration of a building or emission control device (e.g. positive pressure fabric filter) that extends the length of the structure and has a width very small in relation to its length (i.e., length to width ratio is

typically greater than 5:1). The exhaust may be an open vent with or without a roof, louvered vents, or a combination of such features.

MTEC means maximum theoretical emissions concentration of metals or HCl/Cl, expressed as µg/dscm, and is calculated by dividing the feedrate by the gas flowrate.

New source means any affected source the construction or reconstruction of which is commenced after the dates specified under §§63.1206(a)(1)(i)(B), (a)(1)(ii)(B), and (a)(2)(ii).

One-minute average means the average of detector responses calculated at least every 60 seconds from responses obtained at least every 15 seconds.

Operating record means a documentation retained at the facility for ready inspection by authorized officials of all information required by the standards to document and maintain compliance with the applicable regulations, including data and information, reports, notifications, and communications with regulatory officials.

Operating requirements means operating terms or conditions, limits, or operating parameter limits developed under this subpart that ensure compliance with the emission standards.

Preheater tower combustion gas monitoring location means a location within the preheater tower of a dry process cement kiln downstream (in terms of gas flow) of all hazardous waste firing locations and where a representative sample of combustion gas to measure combustion efficiency can be monitored.

Raw material feed means the prepared and mixed materials, which include but are not limited to materials such as limestone, clay, shale, sand, iron ore, mill scale, cement kiln dust and flyash, that are fed to a cement or lightweight aggregate kiln. Raw material feed does not include the fuels used in the kiln to produce heat to form the clinker product.

Research, development, and demonstration source means a source engaged in laboratory, pilot plant, or prototype demonstration operations:

(1) Whose primary purpose is to conduct research, development, or short-term demonstration of an innovative and experimental hazardous waste treatment technology or process; and

(2) Where the operations are under the close supervision of technically-trained personnel.

Rolling average means the average of all one-minute averages over the averaging period.

Run means the net period of time during which an air emission sample is collected under a given set of operating conditions. Three or more runs constitutes a test. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous.

Run average means the average of the one-minute average parameter values for a run.

System removal efficiency means $[1 - \text{Emission Rate (mass/time)} / \text{Feedrate (mass/time)}] \times 100$.

TEQ means the international method of expressing toxicity equivalents for dioxins and furans as defined in U.S. EPA, Interim Procedures for Estimating Risks Associated with Exposures to Mixtures of Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-dioxins and -dibenzofurans (CDDs and CDFs) and 1989 Update, March 1989.

You means the owner or operator of a hazardous waste combustor.

(b) The acronyms used in this subpart refer to the following:

AWFCO means automatic waste feed cutoff.

CAS means chemical abstract services registry.

CEMS means continuous emissions monitoring system.

CMS means continuous monitoring system.

DRE means destruction and removal efficiency.

MACT means maximum achievable control technology.

MTEC means maximum theoretical emissions concentration.

NIC means notification of intent to comply.

[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 42297, July 10, 2000; 65 FR 67271, Nov. 9, 2000; 66 FR 35103, July 3, 2001; 67 FR 6986, Feb. 14, 2002; 67 FR 77691, Dec. 19, 2002; 70 FR 59540, Oct. 12, 2005]

§ 63.1202 [Reserved]

Interim Emissions Standards and Operating Limits For Incinerators, Cement Kilns, and Lightweight Aggregate Kilns

§ 63.1203 What are the standards for hazardous waste incinerators that are effective until compliance with the standards under §63.1219?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. (For purposes of compliance, operation of a wet particulate control device is presumed to meet the 400 °F or lower requirement);

(2) Mercury in excess of 130 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(3) Lead and cadmium in excess of 240 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 97 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:

(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 77 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) Particulate matter in excess of 34 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1) Dioxins and furans in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(2) Mercury in excess of 45 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(3) Lead and cadmium in excess of 120 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 97 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:

(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 21 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) Particulate matter in excess of 34 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) 99.99% DRE. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:

$$DRE = [1 - (W_{out} / W_{in})] \times 100\%$$

Where:

W_{in} = mass feedrate of one principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) in a waste feedstream; and

W_{out} = mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(2) 99.9999% DRE. If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.9999% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs)*. (i) You must treat the Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHCs) in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.

(d) *Significant figures*. The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.

(e) The provisions of this section no longer apply after any of the following dates, whichever occurs first:

(1) The date that your source begins to comply with §63.1219 by placing a Documentation of Compliance in the operating record pursuant to §63.1211(c);

(2) The date that your source begins to comply with §63.1219 by submitting a Notification of Compliance pursuant to §63.1210(b); or

(3) The date for your source to comply with §63.1219 pursuant to §63.1206 and any extensions granted there under.

[67 FR 6809, Feb. 13, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 59541, Oct. 12, 2005; 73 FR 18979, Apr. 8, 2008]

§ 63.1204 What are the standards for hazardous waste burning cement kilns that are effective until compliance with the standards under §63.1220?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources*. You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial dry particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures;

(2) Mercury in excess of 120 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(3) Lead and cadmium in excess of 330 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 56 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons*. (i) For kilns equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, either:

(A) Carbon monoxide in the by-pass duct or mid-kiln gas sampling system in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(i)(B) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct or mid-kiln gas sampling system do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(B) Hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(ii) For kilns not equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, either:

(A) Hydrocarbons in the main stack in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(B) Carbon monoxide in the main stack in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii)(A) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons in the main stack do not exceed 20 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.

(6) Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 130 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) Particulate matter in excess of 0.15 kg/Mg dry feed and opacity greater than 20 percent.

(i) You must use suitable methods to determine the kiln raw material feedrate.

(ii) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(7)(iii) of this section, you must compute the particulate matter emission rate, E, from the following equation:

$$E = (C_s \times Q_{sd}) / P$$

Where:

E=emission rate of particulate matter, kg/Mg of kiln raw material feed;

C_s=concentration of particulate matter, kg/dscm;

Q_{sd}=volumetric flowrate of effluent gas, dscm/hr; and

P=total kiln raw material feed (dry basis), Mg/hr.

(iii) If you operate a preheater or preheater/precalciner kiln with dual stacks, you must test simultaneously and compute the combined particulate matter emission rate, E_c, from the following equation:

$$E_c = (C_{sk} \times Q_{sdk} + C_{sb} \times Q_{sdb}) / P$$

Where:

E_c=the combined emission rate of particulate matter from the kiln and bypass stack, kg/Mg of kiln raw material feed;

C_{sk}=concentration of particulate matter in the kiln effluent, kg/dscm;

Q_{sdk}=volumetric flowrate of kiln effluent gas, dscm/hr;

C_{sb} = concentration of particulate matter in the bypass stack effluent, kg/dscm;

Q_{sdb} = volumetric flowrate of bypass stack effluent gas, dscm/hr; and

P = total kiln raw material feed (dry basis), Mg/hr.

(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial dry particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures;

(2) Mercury in excess of 120 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(3) Lead and cadmium in excess of 180 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 54 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.* (i) For kilns equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons emissions are limited in both the bypass duct or midkiln gas sampling system and the main stack as follows:

(A) Emissions in the by-pass or midkiln gas sampling system are limited to either:

(1) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(i)(A)(2) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(2) Hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; and

(B) Hydrocarbons in the main stack are limited, if construction of the kiln commenced after April 19, 1996 at a plant site where a cement kiln (whether burning hazardous waste or not) did not previously exist, to 50 parts per million by volume, over a 30-day block average (monitored continuously with a continuous monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.

(ii) For kilns not equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide are limited in the main stack to either:

(A) Hydrocarbons not exceeding 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(B)(1) Carbon monoxide not exceeding 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(2) Hydrocarbons not exceeding 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane at any time during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7); and

(3) If construction of the kiln commenced after April 19, 1996 at a plant site where a cement kiln (whether burning hazardous waste or not) did not previously exist, hydrocarbons are limited to 50 parts per million by volume, over a 30-day block average (monitored continuously with a continuous monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.

(6) Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 86 parts per million, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) Particulate matter in excess of 0.15 kg/Mg dry feed and opacity greater than 20 percent.

(i) You must use suitable methods to determine the kiln raw material feedrate.

(ii) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(7)(iii) of this section, you must compute the particulate matter emission rate, E , from the equation specified in paragraph (a)(7)(ii) of this section.

(iii) If you operate a preheater or preheater/precalciner kiln with dual stacks, you must test simultaneously and compute the combined particulate matter emission rate, E_c , from the equation specified in paragraph (a)(7)(iii) of this section.

(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) 99.99% DRE. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:

$$DRE = [1 - (W_{out}/W_{in})] \times 100\%$$

Where:

W_{in} = mass feedrate of one principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) in a waste feedstream; and

W_{out} = mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(2) 99.9999% DRE. If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.9999% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs)*. (i) You must treat the Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHCs) in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.

(d) *Cement kilns with in-line kiln raw mills* —(1) *General*. (i) You must conduct performance testing when the raw mill is on-line and when the mill is off-line to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards, and you must establish separate operating parameter limits under §63.1209 for each mode of operation, except as provided by paragraph (d)(1)(iv) of this section.

(ii) You must document in the operating record each time you change from one mode of operation to the alternate mode and begin complying with the operating parameter limits for that alternate mode of operation.

(iii) You must calculate rolling averages for operating parameter limits as provided by §63.1209(q)(2).

(iv) If your in-line kiln raw mill has dual stacks, you may assume that the dioxin/furan emission levels in the by-pass stack and the operating parameter limits determined during performance testing of the by-pass stack when the raw mill is off-line are the same as when the mill is on-line.

(2) *Emissions averaging*. You may comply with the mercury, semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, and hydrochloric acid/chlorine gas emission standards on a time-weighted average basis under the following procedures:

(i) *Averaging methodology*. You must calculate the time-weighted average emission concentration with the following equation:

$$C_{\text{total}} = \{C_{\text{mill-off}} \times (T_{\text{mill-off}} / (T_{\text{mill-off}} + T_{\text{mill-on}}))\} + \{C_{\text{mill-on}} \times (T_{\text{mill-on}} / (T_{\text{mill-off}} + T_{\text{mill-on}}))\}$$

Where:

C_{total} = time-weighted average concentration of a regulated constituent considering both raw mill on time and off time;

$C_{\text{mill-off}}$ = average performance test concentration of regulated constituent with the raw mill off-line;

$C_{\text{mill-on}}$ = average performance test concentration of regulated constituent with the raw mill on-line;

$T_{\text{mill-off}}$ = time when kiln gases are not routed through the raw mill; and

$T_{\text{mill-on}}$ = time when kiln gases are routed through the raw mill.

(ii) *Compliance*. (A) If you use this emission averaging provision, you must document in the operating record compliance with the emission standards on an annual basis by using the equation provided by paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(B) Compliance is based on one-year block averages beginning on the day you submit the initial notification of compliance.

(iii) *Notification*. (A) If you elect to document compliance with one or more emission standards using this emission averaging provision, you must notify the Administrator in the initial comprehensive performance test plan submitted under §63.1207(e).

(B) You must include historical raw mill operation data in the performance test plan to estimate future raw mill down-time and document in the performance test plan that estimated emissions and estimated raw mill down-time will not result in an exceedance of an emission standard on an annual basis.

(C) You must document in the notification of compliance submitted under §63.1207(j) that an emission standard will not be exceeded based on the documented emissions from the performance test and predicted raw mill down-time.

(e) *Preheater or preheater/precalciner kilns with dual stacks* —(1) *General*. You must conduct performance testing on each stack to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards, and you must establish operating parameter

limits under §63.1209 for each stack, except as provided by paragraph (d)(1)(iv) of this section for dioxin/furan emissions testing and operating parameter limits for the by-pass stack of in-line raw mills.

(2) *Emissions averaging.* You may comply with the mercury, semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, and hydrochloric acid/chlorine gas emission standards specified in this section on a gas flowrate-weighted average basis under the following procedures:

(i) *Averaging methodology.* You must calculate the gas flowrate-weighted average emission concentration using the following equation:

$$C_{\text{tot}} = \{C_{\text{main}} \times (Q_{\text{main}} / (Q_{\text{main}} + Q_{\text{bypass}}))\} + \{C_{\text{bypass}} \times (Q_{\text{bypass}} / (Q_{\text{main}} + Q_{\text{bypass}}))\}$$

Where:

C_{tot} = gas flowrate-weighted average concentration of the regulated constituent;

C_{main} = average performance test concentration demonstrated in the main stack;

C_{bypass} = average performance test concentration demonstrated in the bypass stack;

Q_{main} = volumetric flowrate of main stack effluent gas; and

Q_{bypass} = volumetric flowrate of bypass effluent gas.

(ii) *Compliance.* (A) You must demonstrate compliance with the emission standard(s) using the emission concentrations determined from the performance tests and the equation provided by paragraph (e)(1) of this section; and

(B) You must develop operating parameter limits for bypass stack and main stack flowrates that ensure the emission concentrations calculated with the equation in paragraph (e)(1) of this section do not exceed the emission standards on a 12-hour rolling average basis. You must include these flowrate limits in the Notification of Compliance.

(iii) *Notification.* If you elect to document compliance under this emissions averaging provision, you must:

(A) Notify the Administrator in the initial comprehensive performance test plan submitted under §63.1207(e). The performance test plan must include, at a minimum, information describing the flowrate limits established under paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(B) of this section; and

(B) Document in the Notification of Compliance submitted under §63.1207(j) the demonstrated gas flowrate-weighted average emissions that you calculate with the equation provided by paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(f) *Significant figures.* The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.

(g) [Reserved]

(h) When you comply with the particulate matter requirements of paragraphs (a)(7) or (b)(7) of this section, you are exempt from the New Source Performance Standard for particulate matter and opacity under §60.60 of this chapter.

(i) The provisions of this section no longer apply after any of the following dates, whichever occurs first:

(1) The date that your source begins to comply with §63.1220 by placing a Documentation of Compliance in the operating record pursuant to §63.1211(c);

(2) The date that your source begins to comply with §63.1220 by submitting a Notification of Compliance pursuant to §63.1210(b); or

(3) The date for your source to comply with §63.1220 pursuant to §63.1206 and any extensions granted there under.

[67 FR 6809, Feb. 13, 2002, as amended at 67 FR 6987, Feb. 14, 2002; 70 FR 59541, Oct. 12, 2005; 73 FR 18979, Apr. 8, 2008]

§ 63.1205 What are the standards for hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns that are effective until compliance with the standards under §63.1221?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Rapid quench of the combustion gas temperature at the exit of the (last) combustion chamber (or exit of any waste heat recovery system) to 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. You must also notify in writing the RCRA authority that you are complying with this option;

(2) Mercury in excess of 120 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(3) Lead and cadmium in excess of 250 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 110 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.* (i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 20 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 600 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) Particulate matter in excess of 57 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Rapid quench of the combustion gas temperature at the exit of the (last) combustion chamber (or exit of any waste heat recovery system) to 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. You must also notify in writing the RCRA authority that you are complying with this option;

(2) Mercury in excess of 120 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(3) Lead and cadmium in excess of 43 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 110 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.* (i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 20 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 600 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) Particulate matter in excess of 57 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) 99.99% DRE. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:

$$\text{DRE} = [1 - (W_{\text{out}} / W_{\text{in}})] \times 100\%$$

Where:

W_{in} = mass feedrate of one principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) in a waste feedstream; and

W_{out} = mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(2) 99.9999% DRE. If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.9999% for each principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to burn hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs).* (i) You must treat the Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHCs) in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.

(d) *Significant figures.* The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.

(e) The provisions of this section no longer apply after any of the following dates, whichever occurs first:

(1) The date that your source begins to comply with §63.1221 by placing a Documentation of Compliance in the operating record pursuant to §63.1211(c);

(2) The date that your source begins to comply with §63.1221 by submitting a Notification of Compliance pursuant to §63.1210(b); or

(3) The date for your source to comply with §63.1221 pursuant to §63.1206 and any extensions granted there under.

[67 FR 6812, Feb. 13, 2002, as amended at 67 FR 77691, Dec. 19, 2002; 70 FR 59541, Oct. 12, 2005; 73 FR 18979, Apr. 8, 2008]

Monitoring and Compliance Provisions

§ 63.1206 When and how must you comply with the standards and operating requirements?

(a) *Compliance dates* —(1) *Compliance dates for incinerators, cement kilns, and lightweight aggregate kilns that burn hazardous waste* —(i) *Compliance date for standards under §§63.1203, 63.1204, and 63.1205* —(A) *Compliance dates for existing sources.* You must comply with the emission standards under §§63.1203, 63.1204, and 63.1205 and the other requirements of this subpart no later than the compliance date, September 30, 2003, unless the Administrator grants you an extension of time under §63.6(i) or §63.1213, except:

(1) Cement kilns are exempt from the bag leak detection system requirements under paragraph (c)(8) of this section;

(2) The bag leak detection system required under §63.1206(c)(8) must be capable of continuously detecting and recording particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 1.0 milligram per actual cubic meter unless you demonstrate under §63.1209(g)(1) that a higher detection limit would adequately detect bag leaks, in lieu of the requirement for the higher detection limit under paragraph (c)(8)(ii)(A) of this section; and

(3) The excessive exceedances notification requirements for bag leak detection systems under paragraph (c)(8)(iv) of this section are waived.

(B) *New or reconstructed sources.* (1) If you commenced construction or reconstruction of your hazardous waste combustor after April 19, 1996, you must comply with the emission standards under §§63.1203, 63.1204, and 63.1205 and the other requirements of this subpart by the later of September 30, 1999 or the date the source starts operations, except as provided by paragraphs (a)(1)(i)(A)(1) through (3) and (a)(1)(i)(B)(2) of this section. The costs of retrofitting and replacement of equipment that is installed specifically to comply with this subpart, between April 19, 1996 and a source's compliance date, are not considered to be reconstruction costs.

(2) For a standard under §§63.1203, 63.1204, and 63.1205 that is more stringent than the standard proposed on April 19, 1996, you may achieve compliance no later than September 30, 2003 if you comply with the standard proposed on April 19, 1996 after September 30, 1999. This exception does not apply, however, to new or reconstructed area source hazardous waste combustors that become major sources after September 30, 1999. As provided by §63.6(b)(7), such sources must comply with the standards under §§63.1203, 63.1204, and 63.1205 at startup.

(ii) *Compliance date for standards under §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221* —(A) *Compliance dates for existing sources.* You must comply with the emission standards under §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221 and the other requirements of this subpart no later than the compliance date, October 14, 2008, unless the Administrator grants you an extension of time under §63.6(i) or §63.1213.

(B) *New or reconstructed sources.* (1) If you commenced construction or reconstruction of your hazardous waste combustor after April 20, 2004, you must comply with the new source emission standards under §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221 and the other requirements of this subpart by the later of October 12, 2005 or the date the source starts operations, except as provided by paragraphs (a)(1)(ii)(B)(2) and (a)(1)(ii)(B)(3) of this section. The costs of

retrofitting and replacement of equipment that is installed specifically to comply with this subpart, between April 20, 2004, and a source's compliance date, are not considered to be reconstruction costs.

(2) For a standard under §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221 that is more stringent than the standard proposed on April 20, 2004, you may achieve compliance no later than October 14, 2008, if you comply with the standard proposed on April 20, 2004, after October 12, 2005. This exception does not apply, however, to new or reconstructed area source hazardous waste combustors that become major sources after October 14, 2008. As provided by §63.6(b)(7), such sources must comply with the standards under §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221 at startup.

(3) If you commenced construction or reconstruction of a cement kiln after April 20, 2004, you must comply with the new source emission standard for particulate matter under §63.1220(b)(7)(i) by the later of October 28, 2008 or the date the source starts operations.

(2) *Compliance date for solid fuel boilers, liquid fuel boilers, and hydrochloric acid production furnaces that burn hazardous waste for standards under §§63.1216, 63.1217, and 63.1218 . (i) Compliance date for existing sources.* You must comply with the standards of this subpart no later than the compliance date, October 14, 2008, unless the Administrator grants you an extension of time under §63.6(i) or §63.1213.

(ii) *New or reconstructed sources . (A)* If you commenced construction or reconstruction of your hazardous waste combustor after April 20, 2004, you must comply with the new source emission standards of this subpart by the later of October 12, 2005, or the date the source starts operations, except as provided by paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(B) of this section. The costs of retrofitting and replacement of equipment that is installed specifically to comply with this subpart, between April 20, 2004, and a source's compliance date, are not considered to be reconstruction costs.

(B) For a standard in the subpart that is more stringent than the standard proposed on April 20, 2004, you may achieve compliance no later than October 14, 2008, if you comply with the standard proposed on April 20, 2004, after October 12, 2005. This exception does not apply, however, to new or reconstructed area source hazardous waste combustors that become major sources after October 14, 2008. As provided by §63.6(b)(7), such sources must comply with this subpart at startup.

(3) *Early compliance.* If you choose to comply with the emission standards of this subpart prior to the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, your compliance date is the earlier of the date you postmark the Notification of Compliance under §63.1207(j)(1) or the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section.

(b) *Compliance with standards —(1) Applicability.* The emission standards and operating requirements set forth in this subpart apply at all times except:

(i) During periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction; and

(ii) When hazardous waste is not in the combustion chamber (i.e., the hazardous waste feed to the combustor has been cut off for a period of time not less than the hazardous waste residence time) and you have documented in the operating record that you are complying with all otherwise applicable requirements and standards promulgated under authority of sections 112 (e.g., 40 CFR part 63, subparts LLL, DDDDD, and NNNNN) or 129 of the Clean Air Act in lieu of the emission standards under §§63.1203, 63.1204, 63.1205, 63.1215, 63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1218, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221; the monitoring and compliance standards of this section and §§63.1207 through 63.1209, except the modes of operation requirements of §63.1209(q); and the notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements of §§63.1210 through 63.1212.

(2) *Methods for determining compliance.* The Administrator will determine compliance with the emission standards of this subpart as provided by §63.6(f)(2). Conducting performance testing under operating conditions representative of the extreme range of normal conditions is consistent with the requirements of §§63.6(f)(2)(iii)(B) and 63.7(e)(1) to conduct performance testing under representative operating conditions.

(3) *Finding of compliance.* The Administrator will make a finding concerning compliance with the emission standards and other requirements of this subpart as provided by §63.6(f)(3).

(4) *Extension of compliance with emission standards.* The Administrator may grant an extension of compliance with the emission standards of this subpart as provided by §§63.6(i) and 63.1213.

(5) *Changes in design, operation, or maintenance* —(i) *Changes that may adversely affect compliance.* If you plan to change (as defined in paragraph (b)(5)(iii) of this section) the design, operation, or maintenance practices of the source in a manner that may adversely affect compliance with any emission standard that is not monitored with a CEMS:

(A) *Notification.* You must notify the Administrator at least 60 days prior to the change, unless you document circumstances that dictate that such prior notice is not reasonably feasible. The notification must include:

(1) A description of the changes and which emission standards may be affected; and

(2) A comprehensive performance test schedule and test plan under the requirements of §63.1207(f) that will document compliance with the affected emission standard(s);

(B) *Performance test.* You must conduct a comprehensive performance test under the requirements of §§63.1207(f)(1) and (g)(1) to document compliance with the affected emission standard(s) and establish operating parameter limits as required under §63.1209, and submit to the Administrator a Notification of Compliance under §§63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d); and

(C) *Restriction on waste burning.* (1) Except as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(i)(C)(2) of this section, after the change and prior to submitting the notification of compliance, you must not burn hazardous waste for more than a total of 720 hours (renewable at the discretion of the Administrator) and only for the purposes of pretesting or comprehensive performance testing. Pretesting is defined at §63.1207(h)(2)(i) and (ii).

(2) You may petition the Administrator to obtain written approval to burn hazardous waste in the interim prior to submitting a Notification of Compliance for purposes other than testing or pretesting. You must specify operating requirements, including limits on operating parameters, that you determine will ensure compliance with the emission standards of this subpart based on available information. The Administrator will review, modify as necessary, and approve if warranted the interim operating requirements.

(ii) *Changes that will not affect compliance.* If you determine that a change will not adversely affect compliance with the emission standards or operating requirements, you must document the change in the operating record upon making such change. You must revise as necessary the performance test plan, Documentation of Compliance, Notification of Compliance, and start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan to reflect these changes.

(iii) *Definition of “change.”* For purposes of paragraph (b)(5) of this section, “change” means any change in design, operation, or maintenance practices that were documented in the comprehensive performance test plan, Notification of Compliance, or startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

(6) *Compliance with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emission standards.* This paragraph applies to sources that elect to comply with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions standards of this subpart by documenting continuous compliance with the carbon monoxide standard using a continuous emissions monitoring system and documenting compliance with the hydrocarbon standard during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) performance test or its equivalent.

(i) If a DRE test performed pursuant to §63.1207(c)(2) is acceptable as documentation of compliance with the DRE standard, you may use the highest hourly rolling average hydrocarbon level achieved during the DRE test runs to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard. An acceptable DRE test is any test for which the data and results are determined to meet quality assurance objectives (on a site-specific basis) such that the results adequately demonstrate compliance with the DRE standard.

(ii) If during this acceptable DRE test you did not obtain hydrocarbon emissions data sufficient to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard, you must either:

(A) Perform, as part of the performance test, an “equivalent DRE test” to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard. An equivalent DRE test is comprised of a minimum of three runs each with a minimum duration of one hour during which you operate the combustor as close as reasonably possible to the operating parameter limits that you established based on the initial DRE test. You must use the highest hourly rolling average hydrocarbon emission level achieved during the equivalent DRE test to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard; or

(B) Perform a DRE test as part of the performance test.

(7) *Compliance with the DRE standard.* (i) Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(7)(ii) and (b)(7)(iii) of this section:

(A) You must document compliance with the Destruction and Removal Efficiency (DRE) standard under this subpart only once provided that you do not modify the source after the DRE test in a manner that could affect the ability of the source to achieve the DRE standard.

(B) You may use any DRE test data that documents that your source achieves the required level of DRE provided:

(1) You have not modified the design or operation of your source in a manner that could effect the ability of your source to achieve the DRE standard since the DRE test was performed; and,

(2) The DRE test data meet quality assurance objectives determined on a site-specific basis.

(ii) *Sources that feed hazardous waste at locations other than the normal flame zone.* (A) Except as provided by paragraph (b)(7)(ii)(B) of this section, if you feed hazardous waste at a location in the combustion system other than the normal flame zone, then you must demonstrate compliance with the DRE standard during each comprehensive performance test;

(B)(1) A cement kiln that feeds hazardous waste at a location other than the normal flame zone need only demonstrate compliance with the DRE standard during three consecutive comprehensive performance tests provided that:

(i) All three tests achieve the DRE standard in this subpart; and

(ii) The design, operation, and maintenance features of each of the three tests are similar;

(iii) The data in lieu restriction of §63.1207(c)(2)(iv) does not apply when complying with the provisions of paragraph (b)(7)(ii)(B) of this section;

(2) If at any time you change your design, operation, and maintenance features in a manner that could reasonably be expected to affect your ability to meet the DRE standard, then you must comply with the requirements of paragraph (b)(7)(ii)(A) of this section.

(iii) For sources that do not use DRE previous testing to document conformance with the DRE standard pursuant to §63.1207(c)(2), you must perform DRE testing during the initial comprehensive performance test.

(8) *Applicability of particulate matter and opacity standards during particulate matter CEMS correlation tests.* (i) Any particulate matter and opacity standards of parts 60, 61, 63, 264, 265, and 266 of this chapter (i.e., any title 40 particulate or opacity standards) applicable to a hazardous waste combustor do not apply while you conduct particulate matter continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) correlation tests (i.e., correlation with manual stack methods) under the conditions of paragraphs (b)(8)(iii) through (vii) of this section.

(ii) Any permit or other emissions or operating parameter limits or conditions, including any limitation on workplace practices, that are applicable to hazardous waste combustors to ensure compliance with any particulate matter and opacity standards of parts 60, 61, 63, 264, 265, and 266 of this chapter (i.e., any title 40 particulate or opacity standards) do not apply while you conduct particulate matter CEMS correlation tests under the conditions of paragraphs (b)(8)(iii) through (vii) of this section.

(iii) For the provisions of this section to apply, you must:

(A) Develop a particulate matter CEMS correlation test plan that includes the following information. This test plan may be included as part of the comprehensive performance test plan required under §§63.1207(e) and (f):

(1) Number of test conditions and number of runs for each test condition;

(2) Target particulate matter emission level for each test condition;

(3) How you plan to modify operations to attain the desired particulate matter emission levels; and

(4) Anticipated normal particulate matter emission levels; and

(B) Submit the test plan to the Administrator for approval at least 90 calendar days before the correlation test is scheduled to be conducted.

(iv) The Administrator will review and approve/disapprove the correlation test plan under the procedures for review and approval of the site-specific test plan provided by §63.7(c)(3)(i) and (iii). If the Administrator fails to approve or disapprove the correlation test plan within the time period specified by §63.7(c)(3)(i), the plan is considered approved, unless the Administrator has requested additional information.

(v) The particulate matter and opacity standards and associated operating limits and conditions will not be waived for more than 96 hours, in the aggregate, for a correlation test, including all runs of all test conditions, unless more time is approved by the Administrator.

(vi) The stack sampling team must be on-site and prepared to perform correlation testing no later than 24 hours after you modify operations to attain the desired particulate matter emissions concentrations, unless you document in the correlation test plan that a longer period of conditioning is appropriate.

(vii) You must return to operating conditions indicative of compliance with the applicable particulate matter and opacity standards as soon as possible after correlation testing is completed.

(9) *Alternative standards for existing or new hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns using MACT.* (i) You may petition the Administrator to request alternative standards to the mercury or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emission standards of this subpart, to the semivolatile metals emission standards under §§63.1205, 63.1221(a)(3)(ii), or 63.1221(b)(3)(ii), or to the low volatile metals emissions standards under §§63.1205, 63.1221(a)(4)(ii), or 63.1221(b)(4)(ii) if:

(A) You cannot achieve one or more of these standards while using maximum achievable control technology (MACT) because of raw material contributions to emissions of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas; or

(B) You determine that mercury is not present at detectable levels in your raw material.

(ii) The alternative standard that you recommend under paragraph (b)(9)(i)(A) of this section may be an operating requirement, such as a hazardous waste feedrate limitation for metals and/or chlorine, and/or an emission limitation.

(iii) The alternative standard must include a requirement to use MACT, or better, applicable to the standard for which the source is seeking relief, as defined in paragraphs (b)(9)(viii) and (ix) of this section.

(iv) *Documentation required.* (A) The alternative standard petition you submit under paragraph (b)(9)(i)(A) of this section must include data or information documenting that raw material contributions to emissions prevent you from complying with the emission standard even though the source is using MACT, as defined under paragraphs (b)(9)(viii) and (ix) of this section, for the standard for which you are seeking relief.

(B) Alternative standard petitions that you submit under paragraph (b)(9)(i)(B) of this section must include data or information documenting that mercury is not present at detectable levels in raw materials.

(v) You must include data or information with semivolatile metal and low volatility metal alternative standard petitions that you submit under paragraph (b)(9)(i)(A) of this section documenting that increased chlorine feedrates associated with the burning of hazardous waste, when compared to non-hazardous waste operations, do not significantly increase metal emissions attributable to raw materials.

(vi) You must include data or information with semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas alternative standard petitions that you submit under paragraph (b)(9)(i)(A) of this section documenting that semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emissions attributable to the hazardous waste only will not exceed the emission standards of this subpart.

(vii) You must not operate pursuant to your recommended alternative standards in lieu of emission standards specified in this subpart:

(A) Unless the Administrator approves the provisions of the alternative standard petition request or establishes other alternative standards; and

(B) Until you submit a revised Notification of Compliance that incorporates the revised standards.

(viii) For purposes of this alternative standard provision, MACT for existing hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns is defined as:

(A) For mercury, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 24 µg/dscm or less;

(B) For semivolatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 280,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 57 mg/dscm or less;

(C) For low volatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 120,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 57 mg/dscm or less; and

(D) For hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas, a hazardous waste chlorine feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 2,000,000 µgm/dscm or less, and use of an air pollution control device with a hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas removal efficiency of 85 percent or greater.

(ix) For purposes of this alternative standard provision, MACT for new hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns is defined as:

(A) For mercury, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 4 µg/dscm or less;

(B) For semivolatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 280,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 57 mg/dscm or less;

(C) For low volatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 46,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 57 mg/dscm or less;

(D) For hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas, a hazardous waste chlorine feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 14,000,000 µgm/dscm or less, and use of an air pollution control device with a hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas removal efficiency of 99.6 percent or greater.

(10) *Alternative standards for existing or new hazardous waste burning cement kilns using MACT.* (i) You may petition the Administrator to request alternative standards to the mercury or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emission standards of this subpart, to the semivolatile metals emission standards under §§63.1204, 63.1220(a)(3)(ii), or 63.1220(b)(3)(ii), or to the low volatile metals emissions standards under §§63.1204, 63.1220(a)(4)(ii), or 63.1220(b)(4)(ii) if:

(A) You cannot achieve one or more of these standards while using maximum achievable control technology (MACT) because of raw material contributions to emissions of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas; or

(B) You determine that mercury is not present at detectable levels in your raw material.

(ii) The alternative standard that you recommend under paragraph (b)(10)(i)(A) of this section may be an operating requirement, such as a hazardous waste feedrate limitation for metals and/or chlorine, and/or an emission limitation.

(iii) The alternative standard must include a requirement to use MACT, or better, applicable to the standard for which the source is seeking relief, as defined in paragraphs (b)(10)(viii) and (ix) of this section.

(iv) *Documentation required.* (A) The alternative standard petition you submit under paragraph (b)(10)(i)(A) of this section must include data or information documenting that raw material contributions to emissions prevent you from complying with the emission standard even though the source is using MACT, as defined in paragraphs (b)(10)(viii) and (ix) of this section, for the standard for which you are seeking relief.

(B) Alternative standard petitions that you submit under paragraph (b)(10)(i)(B) of this section must include data or information documenting that mercury is not present at detectable levels in raw materials.

(v) You must include data or information with semivolatile metal and low volatile metal alternative standard petitions that you submit under paragraph (b)(10)(i)(A) of this section documenting that increased chlorine feedrates associated with the burning of hazardous waste, when compared to non-hazardous waste operations, do not significantly increase metal emissions attributable to raw materials.

(vi) You must include data or information with semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas alternative standard petitions that you submit under paragraph (b)(10)(i)(A) of this section documenting that emissions of the regulated metals and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas attributable to the hazardous waste only will not exceed the emission standards in this subpart.

(vii) You must not operate pursuant to your recommended alternative standards in lieu of emission standards specified in this subpart:

(A) Unless the Administrator approves the provisions of the alternative standard petition request or establishes other alternative standards; and

(B) Until you submit a revised Notification of Compliance that incorporates the revised standards.

(viii) For purposes of this alternative standard provision, MACT for existing hazardous waste burning cement kilns is defined as:

(A) For mercury, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 88 µg/dscm or less;

(B) For semivolatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 31,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 0.15 kg/Mg dry feed or less;

(C) For low volatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 54,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 0.15 kg/Mg dry feed or less; and

(D) For hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas, a hazardous waste chlorine feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 720,000 µgm/dscm or less.

(ix) For purposes of this alternative standard provision, MACT for new hazardous waste burning cement kilns is defined as:

(A) For mercury, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 7 µg/dscm or less;

(B) For semivolatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 31,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 0.15 kg/Mg dry feed or less;

(C) For low volatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 15,000 µg/dscm or less, and use of a particulate matter control device that achieves particulate matter emissions of 0.15 kg/Mg dry feed or less;

(D) For hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas, a hazardous waste chlorine feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 420,000 µgm/dscm or less.

(11) *Calculation of hazardous waste residence time.* You must calculate the hazardous waste residence time and include the calculation in the performance test plan under §63.1207(f) and the operating record. You must also provide the hazardous waste residence time in the Documentation of Compliance under §63.1211(c) and the Notification of Compliance under §§63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d).

(12) *Documenting compliance with the standards based on performance testing.* (i) You must conduct a minimum of three runs of a performance test required under §63.1207 to document compliance with the emission standards of this subpart.

(ii) You must document compliance with the emission standards based on the arithmetic average of the emission results of each run, except that you must document compliance with the destruction and removal efficiency standard for each run of the comprehensive performance test individually.

(13) *Cement kilns and lightweight aggregate kilns that feed hazardous waste at a location other than the end where products are normally discharged and where fuels are normally fired.* (i) Cement kilns that feed hazardous waste at a location other than the end where products are normally discharged and where fuels are normally fired must comply with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon standards of this subpart as follows:

(A) For existing sources, you must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain either:

(1) Hydrocarbons in the main stack in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(2) Hydrocarbons both in the by-pass duct and at a preheater tower combustion gas monitoring location in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, at each location, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(3) If the only firing location of hazardous waste upstream (in terms of gas flow) of the point where combustion gases are diverted into the bypass duct is at the kiln end where products are normally discharged, then both hydrocarbons at the preheater tower combustion gas monitoring location in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, and either hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, or carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you comply with the carbon monoxide standard of 100 parts per million by volume in the by-pass duct, then you must also not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, at any time during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7).

(B) For new sources, you must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain either:

(1) Hydrocarbons in the main stack in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(2)(i) Hydrocarbons both in the by-pass duct and at a preheater tower combustion gas monitoring location in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, at each location, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, and

(ii) Hydrocarbons in the main stack, if construction of the kiln commenced after April 19, 1996 at a plant site where a cement kiln (whether burning hazardous waste or not) did not previously exist, to 50 parts per million by volume, over a 30-day block average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(3)(i) If the only firing location of hazardous waste upstream (in terms of gas flow) of the point where combustion gases are diverted into the bypass duct is at the kiln end where products are normally discharged, then both hydrocarbons at the preheater tower combustion gas monitoring location in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, and either hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, or carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you comply with the carbon monoxide standard of 100 parts per million by volume in the by-pass duct, then you must also not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane, at any time during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7).

(ii) If construction of the kiln commenced after April 19, 1996 at a plant site where a cement kiln (whether burning hazardous waste or not) did not previously exist, hydrocarbons are limited to 50 parts per million by volume, over a 30-day block average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.

(ii) Lightweight aggregate kilns that feed hazardous waste at a location other than the end where products are normally discharged and where fuels are normally fired must comply with the hydrocarbon standards of this subpart as follows:

(A) Existing sources must comply with the 20 parts per million by volume hydrocarbon standard of this subpart;

(B) New sources must comply with the 20 parts per million by volume hydrocarbon standard of this subpart.

(14) *Alternative to the particulate matter standard for incinerators* —(i) *General*. In lieu of complying with the particulate matter standards under §63.1203, you may elect to comply with the following alternative metal emission control requirements:

(ii) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for existing incinerators*. (A) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 240 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and,

(B) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 97 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(iii) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for new incinerators*. (A) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 24 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and,

(B) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 97 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(iv) *Operating limits*. Semivolatile and low volatile metal operating parameter limits must be established to ensure compliance with the alternative emission limitations described in paragraphs (b)(14)(ii) and (iii) of this section pursuant to §63.1209(n), except that semivolatile metal feedrate limits apply to lead, cadmium, and selenium, combined, and low volatile metal feedrate limits apply to arsenic, beryllium, chromium, antimony, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined.

(15) *Alternative to the interim standards for mercury for cement and lightweight aggregate kilns* —(i) *General*. In lieu of complying with the applicable mercury standards of §§63.1204(a)(2) and (b)(2) for existing and new cement kilns and §§63.1205(a)(2) and (b)(2) for existing and new lightweight aggregate kilns, you may instead elect to comply with the alternative mercury standard described in paragraphs (b)(15)(ii) through (b)(15)(v) of this section.

(ii) *Operating requirement*. You must not exceed a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to a maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) of 120 µg/dscm on a twelve-hour rolling average.

(iii) To document compliance with the operating requirement of paragraph (b)(15)(ii) of this section, you must:

(A) Monitor and record the feedrate of mercury for each hazardous waste feedstream according to §63.1209(c);

(B) Monitor with a CMS and record in the operating record the gas flowrate (either directly or by monitoring a surrogate parameter that you have correlated to gas flowrate);

(C) Continuously calculate and record in the operating record a MTEC assuming mercury from all hazardous waste feedstreams is emitted;

(D) Interlock the MTEC calculated in paragraph (b)(15)(iii)(C) of this section to the AWFCO system to stop hazardous waste burning when the MTEC exceeds the operating requirement of paragraph (b)(15)(ii) of this section.

(iv) In lieu of the requirement in paragraph (b)(15)(iii) of this section, you may:

(A) Identify in the Notification of Compliance a minimum gas flowrate limit and a maximum feedrate limit of mercury from all hazardous waste feedstreams that ensures the MTEC calculated in paragraph (b)(15)(iii)(C) of this section is below the operating requirement of paragraph (b)(15)(ii) of this section; and

(B) Interlock the minimum gas flowrate limit and maximum feedrate limits in paragraph (b)(15)(iv)(A) of this section to the AWFCO system to stop hazardous waste burning when the gas flowrate or mercury feedrate exceeds the limits in paragraph (b)(15)(iv)(A) of this section.

(v) *Notification requirement*. You must notify in writing the RCRA authority that you intend to comply with the alternative standard.

(16) *Compliance with subcategory standards for liquid fuel boilers*. You must comply with the mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and hydrogen chloride and chlorine standards for liquid fuel boilers under §63.1217 as follows:

(i) You must determine the as-fired heating value of each batch of hazardous waste fired by each firing system of the boiler so that you know the mass-weighted heating value of the hazardous waste fired at all times.

(ii) If the as-fired heating value of the hazardous waste is 10,000 Btu per pound or greater, you are subject to the thermal emission concentration standards (lb/million Btu) under §63.1217.

(iii) If the as-fired heating value of the hazardous waste is less than 10,000 Btu/lb, you are subject to the mass or volume emission concentration standards (µgm/dscm or ppmv) under §63.1217.

(iv) If the as-fired heating value of hazardous wastes varies above and below 10,000 Btu/lb over time, you are subject to the thermal concentration standards when the heating value is 10,000 Btu/lb or greater and the mass concentration standards when the heating value is less than 10,000 Btu/lb. You may elect to comply at all times with the more

stringent operating requirements that ensure compliance with both the thermal emission concentration standards and the mass or volume emission concentration standards.

(c) *Operating requirements* —(1) *General*. (i) You must operate only under the operating requirements specified in the Documentation of Compliance under §63.1211(c) or the Notification of Compliance under §§63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d), except:

(A) During performance tests under approved test plans according to §63.1207(e), (f), and (g), and

(B) Under the conditions of paragraph (b)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section;

(ii) The Documentation of Compliance and the Notification of Compliance must contain operating requirements including, but not limited to, the operating requirements in this section and §63.1209

(iii) Failure to comply with the operating requirements is failure to ensure compliance with the emission standards of this subpart;

(iv) Operating requirements in the Notification of Compliance are applicable requirements for purposes of parts 70 and 71 of this chapter;

(v) The operating requirements specified in the Notification of Compliance will be incorporated in the title V permit.

(2) *Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan*. (i) You are subject to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan requirements of §63.6(e)(3).

(ii) If you elect to comply with §§270.235(a)(1)(iii), 270.235(a)(2)(iii), or 270.235(b)(1)(ii) of this chapter to address RCRA concerns that you minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events (including releases from emergency safety vents):

(A) The startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan must include a description of potential causes of malfunctions, including releases from emergency safety vents, that may result in significant releases of hazardous air pollutants, and actions the source is taking to minimize the frequency and severity of those malfunctions.

(B) You must submit the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan to the Administrator for review and approval.

(1) *Approval procedure*. The Administrator will notify you of approval or intention to deny approval of the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan within 90 calendar days after receipt of the original request and within 60 calendar days after receipt of any supplemental information that you submit. Before disapproving the plan, the Administrator will notify you of the Administrator's intention to disapprove the plan together with:

(i) Notice of the information and findings on which intended disapproval is based; and

(ii) Notice of opportunity for you to present additional information to the Administrator before final action on disapproval of the plan. At the time the Administrator notifies you of intention to disapprove the plan, the Administrator will specify how much time you will have after being notified on the intended disapproval to submit additional information.

(2) *Responsibility of owners and operators*. You are responsible for ensuring that you submit any supplementary and additional information supporting your plan in a timely manner to enable the Administrator to consider whether to approve the plan. Neither your submittal of the plan, nor the Administrator's failure to approve or disapprove the plan, relieves you of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

(C) *Changes to the plan that may significantly increase emissions*. (1) You must request approval in writing from the Administrator within 5 days after making a change to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan that may significantly increase emissions of hazardous air pollutants.

(2) To request approval of such changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, you must follow the procedures provided by paragraph (c)(2)(ii)(B) of this section for initial approval of the plan.

(iii) You must identify in the plan a projected oxygen correction factor based on normal operations to use during periods of startup and shutdown.

(iv) You must record the plan in the operating record.

(v) *Operating under the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan* —(A) *Compliance with AWFCO requirements during malfunctions.* (1) During malfunctions, the automatic waste feed cutoff requirements of §63.1206(c)(3) continue to apply, except for paragraphs (c)(3)(v) and (c)(3)(vi) of this section. If you exceed a part 63, subpart EEE, of this chapter emission standard monitored by a CEMS or COMs or operating limit specified under §63.1209, the automatic waste feed cutoff system must immediately and automatically cutoff the hazardous waste feed, except as provided by paragraph (c)(3)(viii) of this section. If the malfunction itself prevents immediate and automatic cutoff of the hazardous waste feed, however, you must cease feeding hazardous waste as quickly as possible.

(2) Although the automatic waste feed cutoff requirements continue to apply during a malfunction, an exceedance of an emission standard monitored by a CEMS or COMS or operating limit specified under §63.1209 is not a violation of this subpart if you take the corrective measures prescribed in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

(3) *Excessive exceedances during malfunctions.* For each set of 10 exceedances of an emission standard or operating requirement while hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (i.e., when the hazardous waste residence time has not transpired since the hazardous waste feed was cutoff) during a 60-day block period, you must:

(i) Within 45 days of the 10th exceedance, complete an investigation of the cause of each exceedance and evaluation of approaches to minimize the frequency, duration, and severity of each exceedance, and revise the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan as warranted by the evaluation to minimize the frequency, duration, and severity of each exceedance; and

(ii) Record the results of the investigation and evaluation in the operating record, and include a summary of the investigation and evaluation, and any changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, in the excess emissions report required under §63.10(e)(3).

(B) *Compliance with AWFCO requirements when burning hazardous waste during startup and shutdown.* (1) If you feed hazardous waste during startup or shutdown, you must include waste feed restrictions (e.g., type and quantity), and other appropriate operating conditions and limits in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

(2) You must interlock the operating limits you establish under paragraph (c)(2)(v)(B)(1) of this section with the automatic waste feed cutoff system required under §63.1206(c)(3), except for paragraphs (c)(3)(v) and (c)(3)(vi) of this section.

(3) When feeding hazardous waste during startup or shutdown, the automatic waste feed cutoff system must immediately and automatically cutoff the hazardous waste feed if you exceed the operating limits you establish under paragraph (c)(2)(v)(B)(1) of this section, except as provided by paragraph (c)(3)(viii) of this section.

(4) Although the automatic waste feed cutoff requirements of this paragraph apply during startup and shutdown, an exceedance of an emission standard or operating limit is not a violation of this subpart if you comply with the operating procedures prescribed in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

(3) *Automatic waste feed cutoff (AWFCO)* —(i) *General.* Upon the compliance date, you must operate the hazardous waste combustor with a functioning system that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed, except as provided by paragraph (c)(3)(viii) of this section:

(A) When any of the following are exceeded: Operating parameter limits specified under §63.1209; an emission standard monitored by a CEMS; and the allowable combustion chamber pressure;

(B) When the span value of any CMS detector, except a CEMS, is met or exceeded;

(C) Upon malfunction of a CMS monitoring an operating parameter limit specified under §63.1209 or an emission level; or

(D) When any component of the automatic waste feed cutoff system fails.

(ii) *Ducting of combustion gases.* During an AWFCO, you must continue to duct combustion gasses to the air pollution control system while hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (i.e., if the hazardous waste residence time has not transpired since the hazardous waste feed cutoff system was activated).

(iii) *Restarting waste feed.* You must continue to monitor during the cutoff the operating parameters for which limits are established under §63.1209 and the emissions required under that section to be monitored by a CEMS, and you must not restart the hazardous waste feed until the operating parameters and emission levels are within the specified limits.

(iv) *Failure of the AWFCO system.* If the AWFCO system fails to automatically and immediately cutoff the flow of hazardous waste upon exceedance of a parameter required to be interlocked with the AWFCO system under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section, you have failed to comply with the AWFCO requirements of paragraph (c)(3) of this section. If an equipment or other failure prevents immediate and automatic cutoff of the hazardous waste feed, however, you must cease feeding hazardous waste as quickly as possible.

(v) *Corrective measures.* If, after any AWFCO, there is an exceedance of an emission standard or operating requirement, irrespective of whether the exceedance occurred while hazardous waste remained in the combustion chamber (i.e., whether the hazardous waste residence time has transpired since the hazardous waste feed cutoff system was activated), you must investigate the cause of the AWFCO, take appropriate corrective measures to minimize future AWFCOs, and record the findings and corrective measures in the operating record.

(vi) *Excessive exceedance reporting.* (A) For each set of 10 exceedances of an emission standard or operating requirement while hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (i.e., when the hazardous waste residence time has not transpired since the hazardous waste feed was cutoff) during a 60-day block period, you must submit to the Administrator a written report within 5 calendar days of the 10th exceedance documenting the exceedances and results of the investigation and corrective measures taken.

(B) On a case-by-case basis, the Administrator may require excessive exceedance reporting when fewer than 10 exceedances occur during a 60-day block period.

(vii) *Testing.* The AWFCO system and associated alarms must be tested at least weekly to verify operability, unless you document in the operating record that weekly inspections will unduly restrict or upset operations and that less frequent inspection will be adequate. At a minimum, you must conduct operability testing at least monthly. You must document and record in the operating record AWFCO operability test procedures and results.

(viii) *Ramping down waste feed.* (A) You may ramp down the waste feedrate of pumpable hazardous waste over a period not to exceed one minute, except as provided by paragraph (c)(3)(viii)(B) of this section. If you elect to ramp down the waste feed, you must document ramp down procedures in the operating and maintenance plan. The procedures must specify that the ramp down begins immediately upon initiation of automatic waste feed cutoff and the procedures must prescribe a bona fide ramping down. If an emission standard or operating limit is exceeded during the ramp down, you have failed to comply with the emission standards or operating requirements of this subpart.

(B) If the automatic waste feed cutoff is triggered by an exceedance of any of the following operating limits, you may not ramp down the waste feed cutoff: Minimum combustion chamber temperature, maximum hazardous waste feedrate, or any hazardous waste firing system operating limits that may be established for your combustor.

(4) *ESV openings* —(i) *Failure to meet standards.* If an emergency safety vent (ESV) opens when hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (i.e., when the hazardous waste residence time has not expired) during an event other than a malfunction as defined in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan such that combustion gases are not treated as during the most recent comprehensive performance test (e.g., if the combustion gas by-passes any

emission control device that was operating during the performance test), you must document in the operating record whether you remain in compliance with the emission standards of this subpart considering emissions during the ESV opening event.

(ii) *ESV operating plan.* (A) You must develop an ESV operating plan, comply with the operating plan, and keep the plan in the operating record.

(B) The ESV operating plan must provide detailed procedures for rapidly stopping the waste feed, shutting down the combustor, and maintaining temperature and negative pressure in the combustion chamber during the hazardous waste residence time, if feasible. The plan must include calculations and information and data documenting the effectiveness of the plan's procedures for ensuring that combustion chamber temperature and negative pressure are maintained as is reasonably feasible.

(iii) *Corrective measures.* After any ESV opening that results in a failure to meet the emission standards as defined in paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section, you must investigate the cause of the ESV opening, take appropriate corrective measures to minimize such future ESV openings, and record the findings and corrective measures in the operating record.

(iv) *Reporting requirements.* You must submit to the Administrator a written report within 5 days of an ESV opening that results in failure to meet the emission standards of this subpart (as determined in paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section) documenting the result of the investigation and corrective measures taken.

(5) *Combustion system leaks.* (i) Combustion system leaks of hazardous air pollutants must be controlled by:

(A) Keeping the combustion zone sealed to prevent combustion system leaks; or

(B) Maintaining the maximum combustion zone pressure lower than ambient pressure using an instantaneous monitor; or

(C) Upon prior written approval of the Administrator, an alternative means of control to provide control of combustion system leaks equivalent to maintenance of combustion zone pressure lower than ambient pressure; or

(D) Upon prior written approval of the Administrator, other technique(s) which can be demonstrated to prevent fugitive emissions without use of instantaneous pressure limits; and

(ii) You must specify in the performance test workplan and Notification of Compliance the method that will be used to control combustion system leaks. If you control combustion system leaks by maintaining the combustion zone pressure lower than ambient pressure using an instantaneous monitor, you must also specify in the performance test workplan and Notification of Compliance the monitoring and recording frequency of the pressure monitor, and specify how the monitoring approach will be integrated into the automatic waste feed cutoff system.

(6) *Operator training and certification.* (i) You must establish training programs for all categories of personnel whose activities may reasonably be expected to directly affect emissions of hazardous air pollutants from the source. Such persons include, but are not limited to, chief facility operators, control room operators, continuous monitoring system operators, persons that sample and analyze feedstreams, persons that manage and charge feedstreams to the combustor, persons that operate emission control devices, and ash and waste handlers. Each training program shall be of a technical level commensurate with the person's job duties specified in the training manual. Each commensurate training program shall require an examination to be administered by the instructor at the end of the training course. Passing of this test shall be deemed the "certification" for personnel, except that, for control room operators, the training and certification program shall be as specified in paragraphs (c)(6)(iii) through (c)(6)(vi) of this section.

(ii) You must ensure that the source is operated and maintained at all times by persons who are trained and certified to perform these and any other duties that may affect emissions of hazardous air pollutants. A certified control room operator must be on duty at the site at all times the source is in operation.

(iii) Hazardous waste incinerator control room operators must:

(A) Be trained and certified under a site-specific, source-developed and implemented program that meets the requirements of paragraph (c)(6)(v) of this section; or

(B) Be trained under the requirements of, and certified under, one of the following American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) standards: QHO-1-1994, QHO-1a-1996, or QHO-1-2004 (Standard for the Qualification and Certification of Hazardous Waste Incinerator Operators). If you elect to use the ASME program:

(1) Control room operators must, prior to the compliance date, achieve provisional certification, and must submit an application to ASME and be scheduled for the full certification exam. Within one year of the compliance date, control room operators must achieve full certification;

(2) New operators and operators of new sources must, before assuming their duties, achieve provisional certification, and must submit an application to ASME, and be scheduled for the full certification exam. Within one year of assuming their duties, these operators must achieve full certification; or

(C) Be trained and certified under a State program.

(iv) Control room operators of cement kilns, lightweight aggregate kilns, solid fuel boilers, liquid fuel boilers, and hydrochloric acid production furnaces must be trained and certified under:

(A) A site-specific, source-developed and implemented program that meets the requirements of paragraph (c)(6)(v) of this section; or

(B) A State program.

(v) Site-specific, source developed and implemented training programs for control room operators must include the following elements:

(A) Training on the following subjects:

(1) Environmental concerns, including types of emissions;

(2) Basic combustion principles, including products of combustion;

(3) Operation of the specific type of combustor used by the operator, including proper startup, waste firing, and shutdown procedures;

(4) Combustion controls and continuous monitoring systems;

(5) Operation of air pollution control equipment and factors affecting performance;

(6) Inspection and maintenance of the combustor, continuous monitoring systems, and air pollution control devices;

(7) Actions to correct malfunctions or conditions that may lead to malfunction;

(8) Residue characteristics and handling procedures; and

(9) Applicable Federal, state, and local regulations, including Occupational Safety and Health Administration workplace standards; and

(B) An examination designed and administered by the instructor; and

(C) Written material covering the training course topics that may serve as reference material following completion of the course.

(vi) To maintain control room operator qualification under a site-specific, source developed and implemented training program as provided by paragraph (c)(6)(v) of this section, control room operators must complete an annual review or refresher course covering, at a minimum, the following topics:

(A) Update of regulations;

(B) Combustor operation, including startup and shutdown procedures, waste firing, and residue handling;

(C) Inspection and maintenance;

(D) Responses to malfunctions or conditions that may lead to malfunction; and

(E) Operating problems encountered by the operator.

(vii) You must record the operator training and certification program in the operating record.

(7) *Operation and maintenance plan* —(i) You must prepare and at all times operate according to an operation and maintenance plan that describes in detail procedures for operation, inspection, maintenance, and corrective measures for all components of the combustor, including associated pollution control equipment, that could affect emissions of regulated hazardous air pollutants.

(ii) The plan must prescribe how you will operate and maintain the combustor in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions at least to the levels achieved during the comprehensive performance test.

(iii) This plan ensures compliance with the operation and maintenance requirements of §63.6(e) and minimizes emissions of pollutants, automatic waste feed cutoffs, and malfunctions.

(iv) You must record the plan in the operating record.

(8) *Bag leak detection system requirements.* (i) If your combustor is equipped with a baghouse (fabric filter), you must continuously operate either:

(A) A bag leak detection system that meets the specifications and requirements of paragraph (c)(8)(ii) of this section and you must comply with the corrective measures and notification requirements of paragraphs (c)(8)(iii) and (iv) of this section; or

(B) A particulate matter detection system under paragraph (c)(9) of this section.

(ii) *Bag leak detection system specification and requirements.* (A) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of continuously detecting and recording particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 1.0 milligrams per actual cubic meter unless you demonstrate, under §63.1209(g)(1), that a higher detection limit would routinely detect particulate matter loadings during normal operations;

(B) The bag leak detection system shall provide output of relative or absolute particulate matter loadings;

(C) The bag leak detection system shall be equipped with an alarm system that will sound an audible alarm when an increase in relative particulate loadings is detected over a preset level;

(D) The bag leak detection system shall be installed and operated in a manner consistent with available written guidance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, in the absence of such written guidance, the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations for installation, operation, and adjustment of the system;

(E) The initial adjustment of the system shall, at a minimum, consist of establishing the baseline output by adjusting the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device, and establishing the alarm set points and the alarm delay time;

(F) Following initial adjustment, you must not adjust the sensitivity or range, averaging period, alarm set points, or alarm delay time, except as detailed in the operation and maintenance plan required under paragraph (c)(7) of this section. You must not increase the sensitivity by more than 100 percent or decrease the sensitivity by more than 50 percent over a 365 day period unless such adjustment follows a complete baghouse inspection which demonstrates the baghouse is in good operating condition;

(G) For negative pressure or induced air baghouses, and positive pressure baghouses that are discharged to the atmosphere through a stack, the bag leak detector shall be installed downstream of the baghouse and upstream of any wet acid gas scrubber; and

(H) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm system may be shared among the detectors.

(iii) *Bag leak detection system corrective measures requirements* . The operating and maintenance plan required by paragraph (c)(7) of this section must include a corrective measures plan that specifies the procedures you will follow in the case of a bag leak detection system alarm or malfunction. The corrective measures plan must include, at a minimum, the procedures used to determine and record the time and cause of the alarm or bag leak detection system malfunction in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(8)(iii)(A) of this section as well as the corrective measures taken to correct the control device or bag leak detection system malfunction or to minimize emissions in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(8)(iii)(B) of this section. Failure to initiate the corrective measures required by this paragraph is failure to ensure compliance with the emission standards in this subpart.

(A) You must initiate the procedures used to determine the cause of the alarm or bag leak detection system malfunction within 30 minutes of the time the alarm first sounds; and

(B) You must alleviate the cause of the alarm or bag leak detection system malfunction by taking the necessary corrective measure(s) which may include, but are not to be limited to, the following:

(1) Inspecting the baghouse for air leaks, torn or broken filter elements, or any other malfunction that may cause an increase in emissions;

(2) Sealing off defective bags or filter media;

(3) Replacing defective bags or filter media, or otherwise repairing the control device;

(4) Sealing off a defective baghouse compartment;

(5) Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe, or otherwise repairing the bag leak detection system; or

(6) Shutting down the combustor.

(iv) *Excessive exceedances notification* . If you operate the combustor when the detector response exceeds the alarm set-point or the bag leak detection system is malfunctioning more than 5 percent of the time during any 6-month block time period, you must submit a notification to the Administrator within 30 days of the end of the 6-month block time period that describes the causes of the exceedances and bag leak detection system malfunctions and the revisions to the design, operation, or maintenance of the combustor, baghouse, or bag leak detection system you are taking to minimize exceedances and bag leak detection system malfunctions. To document compliance with this requirement:

(A) You must keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alarm and bag leak detection system malfunction, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm or bag leak detection system malfunction and the corrective action taken;

(B) You must record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the alarm sounds and the bag leak detection system malfunctions;

(C) If inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, then no alarm time is counted; and

(D) If corrective action is required, each alarm shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. Each bag leak detection system malfunction shall also be counted as a minimum of 1 hour.

(9) *Particulate matter detection system requirements* . You must continuously operate a particulate matter detection system (PMDS) that meets the specifications and requirements of paragraphs (c)(9)(i) through (v) of this section and you must comply with the corrective measures and notification requirements of paragraphs (c)(9)(vii) and (viii) of this section if your combustor either: Is equipped with an electrostatic precipitator or ionizing wet scrubber and you do not establish site-specific control device operating parameter limits under §63.1209(m)(1)(iv) that are linked to the automatic waste feed cutoff system under paragraph (c)(3) of this section, or is equipped with a baghouse (fabric filter) and you do not operate a bag leak detection system as provided by paragraph (c)(8)(i)(B) of this section.

(i) *PMDS requirements* .—(A) The PMDS must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of continuously detecting and recording particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 1.0 milligrams per actual cubic meter unless you demonstrate, under §63.1209(g)(1), that a higher detection limit would routinely detect particulate matter loadings during normal operations;

(B) The particulate matter detector shall provide output of relative or absolute particulate matter loadings;

(C) The PMDS shall be equipped with an alarm system that will sound an audible alarm when an increase in relative or absolute particulate loadings is detected over the set-point;

(D) You must install, operate, and maintain the PMDS in a manner consistent with the provisions of paragraph (c)(9) of this section and available written guidance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, in the absence of such written guidance, the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations for installation, operation, maintenance and quality assurance of the system.

(1) *Set-points established without extrapolation* . If you establish the alarm set-point without extrapolation under paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(A) of this section, you must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of the quality assurance procedures that will reasonably ensure that PMDS response values below the alarm set-point correspond to PM emission concentrations below those demonstrated during the comprehensive performance test. Your recommended quality assurance procedures may include periodic testing under as-found conditions (i.e., normal operations) to obtain additional PM concentration and PMDS response run pairs, as warranted.

(2) *Set-points established with extrapolation* . If you establish the alarm set-point by extrapolation under paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(B) of this section, you must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of the quality assurance procedures that will reasonably ensure that PMDS response values below the alarm set-point correspond to PM emission concentrations below the value that correlates to the alarm set-point.

(E) You must include procedures for installation, operation, maintenance, and quality assurance of the PMDS in the site-specific continuous monitoring system test plan required under §§63.1207(e) and 63.8(e)(3);

(F) Where multiple detectors are required to monitor multiple control devices, the system's instrumentation and alarm system may be shared among the detectors.

(G) You must establish the alarm set-point as a 6-hour rolling average as provided by paragraphs (c)(9)(ii), (c)(9)(iii), and (c)(9)(iv) of this section;

(H) Your PMDS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must update the 6-hour rolling average of the detector response each hour with a one-hour block average that is the average of the detector responses over each 15-minute block; and

(I) If you exceed the alarm set-point (or if your PMDS malfunctions), you must comply with the corrective measures under paragraph (c)(9)(vii) of this section.

(ii) *Establishing the alarm set-point for operations under the Documentation of Compliance* . You must establish the alarm set-point for operations under the Documentation of Compliance (i.e., after the compliance date but prior to submitting a Notification of Compliance subsequent to conducting the initial comprehensive performance test) of an existing source as follows:

(A) You must obtain a minimum of three pairs of Method 5 or 5I data, provided in appendix A–3 to part 60 of this chapter, and PMDS data to establish an approximate correlation curve. Data obtained up to 60 months prior to the compliance date may be used provided that the design and operation of the combustor or PMDS has not changed in a manner that may adversely affect the correlation of PM concentrations and PMDS response.

(B) You must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of your determination whether multiple correlation curves are needed considering the design and operation of your combustor and PMDS.

(C) You must approximate the correlation of the reference method data to the PMDS data.

(1) You may assume a linear correlation of the PMDS response to particulate matter emission concentrations;

(2) You may include a zero point correlation value. To establish a zero point, you must follow one or more of the following steps:

(i) Zero point data for in-situ instruments should be obtained, to the extent possible, 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) Zero point data also can be obtained 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

(iv) If none of the steps in paragraphs (c)(9)(ii)(B)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section are possible, you must estimate the monitor response when no PM is in the flue gas (e.g., 4 mA = 0 mg/acm).

(3) For reference method data that were obtained from runs during a test condition where controllable operating factors were held constant, you must average the test run averages of PM concentrations and PMDS responses to obtain a single pair of data for PM concentration and PMDS response. You may use this pair of data and the zero point to define a linear correlation model for the PMDS.

(D) You must establish the alarm set-point as the PMDS response that corresponds to a PM concentration that is 50% of the PM emission standard or 125% of the highest PM concentration used to develop the correlation, whichever is greater. For reference method data that were obtained from runs during a test condition where controllable operating factors were held constant, you must use the average of the test run averages of PM concentrations for extrapolating the alarm set-point. The PM emission concentration used to extrapolate the alarm set-point must not exceed the PM emission standard, however.

(iii) *Establishing the initial alarm set-point for operations under the Notification of Compliance* . You must establish the initial alarm set-point for operations under the Notification of Compliance as provided by either paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(A) or paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(B) of this section. You must periodically revise the alarm set-point as provided by paragraph (c)(9)(iv) of this section.

(A) *Establishing the initial set-point without extrapolation* . (1) If you establish the initial alarm set-point without extrapolation, the alarm set-point is the average of the test run averages of the PMDS response during the runs of the comprehensive performance test that document compliance with the PM emission standard.

(2) During the comprehensive performance test, you may simulate PM emission concentrations at the upper end of the range of normal operations by means including feeding high levels of ash and detuning the emission control equipment.

(B) *Establishing the initial set-point by extrapolation* . You may extrapolate the particulate matter detector response to establish the alarm set-point under the following procedures:

(1) You must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of the procedures you will use to establish an approximate correlation curve using the three pairs of Method 5 or 5I data (see methods in appendix A–3 of part 60 of this chapter) and PMDS data from the comprehensive performance test, the data pairs used to establish the correlation curve for the Documentation of Compliance under paragraph (c)(9)(ii) of this section, and additional data pairs, as warranted.

(2) You must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of your determination of whether multiple correlation curves are needed considering the design and operation of your combustor and PMDS. If so, you must recommend the number of data pairs needed to establish those correlation curves and how the data will be obtained.

(3) During the comprehensive performance test, you may simulate PM emission concentrations at the upper end of the range of normal operations by means including feeding high levels of ash and detuning the emission control equipment.

(4) Data obtained up to 60 months prior to the comprehensive performance test may be used provided that the design and operation of the combustor or PMDS has not changed in a manner that may adversely affect the correlation of PM concentrations and PMDS response.

(5) You may include a zero point correlation value. To establish a zero point, you must follow the procedures under paragraph (c)(9)(ii)(C)(2) of this section.

(6) You must use a least-squares regression model to correlate PM concentrations to PMDS responses for data pairs. You may assume a linear regression model approximates the relationship between PM concentrations and PMDS responses.

(7) You must establish the alarm set-point as the PMDS response that corresponds to a PM concentration that is 50% of the PM emission standard or 125% of the highest PM concentration used to develop the correlation, whichever is greater. The emission concentration used to extrapolate the PMDS response must not exceed the PM emission standard.

(iv) *Revising the Notification of Compliance alarm set-point —(A) Revising set-points established without extrapolation* . If you establish the alarm set-point without extrapolation under paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(A) of this section, you must establish a new alarm set-point in the Notification of Compliance following each comprehensive performance test as the average of the test run averages of the PMDS response during the runs of the comprehensive performance test that document compliance with the PM emission standard.

(B) *Revising set-points established with extrapolation* . If you establish the alarm set-point by extrapolation under paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(B) of this section, you must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of the procedures for periodically revising the alarm set-point, considering the additional data pairs obtained during periodic comprehensive performance tests and data pairs obtained from other tests, such as for quality assurance.

(v) *Quality assurance —(A) Set-points established without extrapolation* . If you establish the alarm set-point without extrapolation under paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(A) of this section, you must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of the quality assurance procedures that reasonably ensure that PMDS response values below the alarm set-point correspond to PM emission concentrations below the average of the PM concentrations demonstrated during the comprehensive performance test. Your recommended quality assurance procedures may include periodic testing under as-found conditions (i.e., normal operations) to obtain additional PM concentration and PMDS response run pairs, as warranted.

(B) *Set-points established with extrapolation* . If you establish the alarm set-point by extrapolation under paragraph (c)(9)(iii)(B) of this section, you must request approval from the regulatory authority, in the continuous monitoring system test plan, of the quality assurance procedures that reasonably ensure that PMDS response values below the alarm set-point correspond to PM emission concentrations below the value that correlated to the alarm set-point.

(vi) *PMDS are used for compliance assurance only* . For a PMDS for which the alarm set-point is established by extrapolation using a correlation curve under paragraphs (c)(9)(ii), (c)(9)(iii)(B), and (c)(9)(iv)(B) of this section, an exceedance of the PMDS response that appears to correlate with a PM concentration that exceeds the PM emission standard is not by itself evidence that the standard has been exceeded.

(vii) *PMDS corrective measures requirements* . The operating and maintenance plan required by paragraph (c)(7) of this section must include a corrective measures plan that specifies the procedures you will follow in the case of a PMDS alarm or malfunction. The corrective measures plan must include, at a minimum, the procedures used to determine and record the time and cause of the alarm or PMDS malfunction as well as the corrective measures taken to correct the control device or PMDS malfunction or minimize emissions as specified below. Failure to initiate the corrective measures required by this paragraph is failure to ensure compliance with the emission standards in this subpart.

(A) You must initiate the procedures used to determine the cause of the alarm or PMDS malfunction within 30 minutes of the time the alarm first sounds or the PMDS malfunctions; and

(B) You must alleviate the cause of the alarm or the PMDS malfunction by taking the necessary corrective measure(s) which may include shutting down the combustor.

(viii) *Excessive exceedances notification* . If you operate the combustor when the detector response exceeds the alarm set-point or when the PMDS is malfunctioning more than 5 percent of the time during any 6-month block time period, you must submit a notification to the Administrator within 30 days of the end of the 6-month block time period that describes the causes of the exceedances and the revisions to the design, operation, or maintenance of the combustor, emission control device, or PMDS you are taking to minimize exceedances. To document compliance with this requirement:

(A) You must keep records of the date, time, and duration of each alarm and PMDS malfunction, the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm or PMDS malfunction and the corrective action taken;

(B) You must record the percent of the operating time during each 6-month period that the alarm sounds and the PMDS malfunctions;

(C) If inspection of the emission control device demonstrates that no corrective action is required, then no alarm time is counted; and

(D) If corrective action to the emission control device is required, each alarm shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. Each PMDS malfunction shall also be counted as a minimum of 1 hour.

[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 42298, July 10, 2000; 65 FR 67271, Nov. 9, 2000; 66 FR 24272, May 14, 2001; 66 FR 35103, July 3, 2001; 66 FR 63317, Dec. 7, 2001; 67 FR 6813, Feb. 13, 2002; 67 FR 6989, Feb. 14, 2002; 67 FR 77691, Dec. 19, 2002; 70 FR 59541, Oct. 12, 2005; 70 FR 75047, Dec. 19, 2005; 71 FR 20459, Apr. 20, 2006; 71 FR 62393, Oct. 25, 2006; 73 FR 18979, Apr. 8, 2008; 73 FR 64094, Oct. 28, 2008]

§ 63.1207 What are the performance testing requirements?

(a) *General*. The provisions of §63.7 apply, except as noted below.

(b) *Types of performance tests* —(1) *Comprehensive performance test*. You must conduct comprehensive performance tests to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards provided by this subpart, establish limits for the operating parameters provided by §63.1209, and demonstrate compliance with the performance specifications for continuous monitoring systems.

(2) *Confirmatory performance test.* You must conduct confirmatory performance tests to:

(i) Demonstrate compliance with the dioxin/furan emission standard when the source operates under normal operating conditions; and

(ii) Conduct a performance evaluation of continuous monitoring systems required for compliance assurance with the dioxin/furan emission standard under §63.1209(k).

(3) *One-Time Dioxin/Furan Test for Sources Not Subject to a Numerical Dioxin/Furan Standard.* For solid fuel boilers and hydrochloric acid production furnaces, for lightweight aggregate kilns that are not subject to a numerical dioxin/furan emission standard under §63.1221, and liquid fuel boilers that are not subject to a numerical dioxin/furan emission standard under §63.1217, you must conduct a one-time emission test for dioxin/furan under feed and operating conditions that are most likely to reflect daily maximum operating variability, similar to a dioxin/furan comprehensive performance test.

(i) You must conduct the dioxin/furan emissions test no later than the deadline for conducting the initial comprehensive performance test.

(ii) You may use dioxin/furan emissions data from previous testing to meet this requirement, provided that:

(A) The testing was conducted under feed and operating conditions that are most likely to reflect daily maximum operating variability, similar to a dioxin/furan compliance test;

(B) You have not changed the design or operation of the source in a manner that could significantly affect stack gas dioxin/furan emission concentrations; and

(C) The data meet quality assurance objectives that may be determined on a site-specific basis.

(iii) You may use dioxin/furan emissions data from a source to represent emissions from another on-site source in lieu of testing (i.e., data in lieu of testing) if the design and operation, including hazardous waste feed and other feedstreams, of the sources are identical.

(iv) You must include the results of the one-time dioxin/furan emissions test with the results of the initial comprehensive performance test in the Notification of Compliance.

(v) You must repeat the dioxin/furan emissions test if you change the design or operation of the source in a manner that may increase dioxin/furan emissions.

(vi) Sources that are required to perform the one-time dioxin/furan test pursuant to paragraph (b)(3) of this section are not required to perform confirmatory performance tests.

(c) *Initial comprehensive performance test* —(1) *Test date.* Except as provided by paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section, you must commence the initial comprehensive performance test not later than six months after the compliance date.

(2) *Data in lieu of the initial comprehensive performance test.* (i) You may request that previous emissions test data serve as documentation of conformance with the emission standards of this subpart provided that the previous testing:

(A) Was initiated after 54 months prior to the compliance date, except as provided by paragraphs (c)(2)(iii) or (c)(2)(iv) of this section;

(B) Results in data that meet quality assurance objectives (determined on a site-specific basis) such that the results demonstrate compliance with the applicable standards;

(C) Was in conformance with the requirements of paragraph (g)(1) of this section; and

(D) Was sufficient to establish the applicable operating parameter limits under §63.1209.

(ii) You must submit data in lieu of the initial comprehensive performance test in lieu of (i.e., if the data are in lieu of all performance testing) or with the notification of performance test required under paragraph (e) of this section.

(iii) The data in lieu test age restriction provided in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section does not apply for the duration of the interim standards (i.e., the standards published in the Federal Register on February 13, 2002, 67 FR 6792). See 40 CFR parts 63, 264, 265, 266, 270, and 271 revised as of July 1, 2002. Paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section does not apply until EPA promulgates permanent replacement standards pursuant to the Settlement Agreement noticed in the Federal Register on November 16, 2001 (66 FR 57715).

(iv) The data in lieu test age restriction provided in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section does not apply to DRE data provided you do not feed hazardous waste at a location in the combustion system other than the normal flame zone.

(3) For incinerators, cement kilns, and lightweight aggregate kilns, you must commence the initial comprehensive performance test to demonstrate compliance with the standards under §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221 not later than 12 months after the compliance date.

(d) *Frequency of testing.* Except as otherwise specified in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, you must conduct testing periodically as prescribed in paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(3) of this section. The date of commencement of the initial comprehensive performance test is the basis for establishing the deadline to commence the initial confirmatory performance test and the next comprehensive performance test. You may conduct performance testing at any time prior to the required date. The deadline for commencing subsequent confirmatory and comprehensive performance testing is based on the date of commencement of the previous comprehensive performance test. Unless the Administrator grants a time extension under paragraph (i) of this section, you must conduct testing as follows:

(1) *Comprehensive performance testing.* Except as otherwise specified in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, you must commence testing no later than 61 months after the date of commencing the previous comprehensive performance test used to show compliance with §63.1216, §63.1217, §63.1218, §63.1219, §63.1220, or §63.1221. If you submit data in lieu of the initial performance test, you must commence the subsequent comprehensive performance test within 61 months of commencing the test used to provide the data in lieu of the initial performance test.

(2) *Confirmatory performance testing.* Except as otherwise specified in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, you must commence confirmatory performance testing no later than 31 months after the date of commencing the previous comprehensive performance test used to show compliance with §63.1217, §63.1219, §63.1220, or §63.1221. If you submit data in lieu of the initial performance test, you must commence the initial confirmatory performance test within 31 months of the date six months after the compliance date. To ensure that the confirmatory test is conducted approximately midway between comprehensive performance tests, the Administrator will not approve a test plan that schedules testing within 18 months of commencing the previous comprehensive performance test.

(3) *Duration of testing.* You must complete performance testing within 60 days after the date of commencement, unless the Administrator determines that a time extension is warranted based on your documentation in writing of factors beyond your control that prevent you from meeting the 60-day deadline.

(4) *Applicable testing requirements under the interim standards* —(i) *Waiver of periodic comprehensive performance tests.* Except as provided by paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must conduct only an initial comprehensive performance test under the interim standards (§§63.1203 through 63.1205); all subsequent comprehensive performance testing requirements are waived under the interim standards. The provisions in the introductory text to paragraph (d) and in paragraph (d)(1) of this section apply only to tests used to demonstrate compliance with the standards under §§63.1219 through 63.1221.

(ii) *Waiver of confirmatory performance tests.* You are not required to conduct a confirmatory test under the interim standards (§§63.1203 through 63.1205). The confirmatory testing requirements in the introductory text to paragraph (d) and in paragraph (d)(2) of this section apply only after you have demonstrated compliance with the standards under §§63.1219 through 63.1221.

(e) *Notification of performance test and CMS performance evaluation, and approval of test plan and CMS performance evaluation plan.* (1) The provisions of §63.7(b) and (c) and §63.8(e) apply, except:

(i) *Comprehensive performance test.* You must submit to the Administrator a notification of your intention to conduct a comprehensive performance test and CMS performance evaluation and a site-specific test plan and CMS performance evaluation test plan at least one year before the performance test and performance evaluation are scheduled to begin.

(A) The Administrator will notify you of approval or intent to deny approval of the site-specific test plan and CMS performance evaluation test plan within 9 months after receipt of the original plan.

(B) You must submit to the Administrator a notification of your intention to conduct the comprehensive performance test at least 60 calendar days before the test is scheduled to begin.

(ii) *Confirmatory performance test.* You must submit to the Administrator a notification of your intention to conduct a confirmatory performance test and CMS performance evaluation and a site-specific test plan and CMS performance evaluation test plan at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin. The Administrator will notify you of approval or intent to deny approval of the site-specific test plan and CMS performance evaluation test plan within 30 calendar days after receipt of the original test plans.

(2) You must make your site-specific test plan and CMS performance evaluation test plan available to the public for review no later than 60 calendar days before initiation of the test. You must issue a public notice to all persons on your facility/public mailing list (developed pursuant to 40 CFR 70.7(h), 71.11(d)(3)(i)(E) and 124.10(c)(1)(ix)) announcing the availability of the test plans and the location where the test plans are available for review. The test plans must be accessible to the public for 60 calendar days, beginning on the date that you issue your public notice. The location must be unrestricted and provide access to the public during reasonable hours and provide a means for the public to obtain copies. The notification must include the following information at a minimum:

(i) The name and telephone number of the source's contact person;

(ii) The name and telephone number of the regulatory agency's contact person;

(iii) The location where the test plans and any necessary supporting documentation can be reviewed and copied;

(iv) The time period for which the test plans will be available for public review; and

(v) An expected time period for commencement and completion of the performance test and CMS performance evaluation test.

(3) *Petitions for time extension if Administrator fails to approve or deny test plans.* You may petition the Administrator under §63.7(h) to obtain a "waiver" of any performance test—initial or periodic performance test; comprehensive or confirmatory test. The "waiver" would be implemented as an extension of time to conduct the performance test at a later date.

(i) *Qualifications for the waiver.* (A) You may not petition the Administrator for a waiver under this section if the Administrator has issued a notification of intent to deny your test plan(s) under §63.7(c)(3)(i)(B);

(B) You must submit a site-specific emissions testing plan and a continuous monitoring system performance evaluation test plan at least one year before a comprehensive performance test is scheduled to begin as required by paragraph (c)(1) of this section, or at least 60 days before a confirmatory performance test is scheduled to begin as required by paragraph (d) of this section. The test plans must include all required documentation, including the substantive content requirements of paragraph (f) of this section and §63.8(e); and

(C) You must make a good faith effort to accommodate the Administrator's comments on the test plans.

(ii) *Procedures for obtaining a waiver and duration of the waiver.* (A) You must submit to the Administrator a waiver petition or request to renew the petition under §63.7(h) separately for each source at least 60 days prior to the scheduled date of the performance test;

(B) The Administrator will approve or deny the petition within 30 days of receipt and notify you promptly of the decision;

(C) The Administrator will not approve an individual waiver petition for a duration exceeding 6 months;

(D) The Administrator will include a sunset provision in the waiver ending the waiver within 6 months;

(E) You may submit a revised petition to renew the waiver under §63.7(h)(3)(iii) at least 60 days prior to the end date of the most recently approved waiver petition;

(F) The Administrator may approve a revised petition for a total waiver period up to 12 months.

(iii) *Content of the waiver.* (A) You must provide documentation to enable the Administrator to determine that the source is meeting the relevant standard(s) on a continuous basis as required by §63.7(h)(2). For extension requests for the initial comprehensive performance test, you must submit your Documentation of Compliance to assist the Administrator in making this determination.

(B) You must include in the petition information justifying your request for a waiver, such as the technical or economic infeasibility, or the impracticality, of the affected source performing the required test, as required by §63.7(h)(3)(iii).

(iv) *Public notice.* At the same time that you submit your petition to the Administrator, you must notify the public (e.g., distribute a notice to the facility/public mailing list developed pursuant to 40 CFR 70.7(h), 71.11(d)(3)(i)(E) and 124.10(c)(1)(ix)) of your petition to waive a performance test. The notification must include all of the following information at a minimum:

(A) The name and telephone number of the source's contact person;

(B) The name and telephone number of the regulatory agency's contact person;

(C) The date the source submitted its site-specific performance test plan and CMS performance evaluation test plans; and

(D) The length of time requested for the waiver.

(f) *Content of performance test plan.* The provisions of §§63.7(c)(2)(i)–(iii) and (v) regarding the content of the test plan apply. In addition, you must include the following information in the test plan:

(1) *Content of comprehensive performance test plan.* (i) An analysis of each feedstream, including hazardous waste, other fuels, and industrial furnace feedstocks, as fired, that includes:

(A) Heating value, levels of ash (for hazardous waste incinerators only), levels of semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, mercury, and total chlorine (organic and inorganic); and

(B) Viscosity or description of the physical form of the feedstream;

(ii) For organic hazardous air pollutants established by 42 U.S.C. 7412(b)(1), excluding caprolactam (CAS number 105602) as provided by §63.60:

(A) Except as provided by paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(D) of this section, an identification of such organic hazardous air pollutants that are present in each hazardous waste feedstream. You need not analyze for organic hazardous air pollutants that would reasonably not be expected to be found in the feedstream. You must identify any constituents you exclude from analysis and explain the basis for excluding them. You must conduct the feedstream analysis according to §63.1208(b)(8);

(B) An approximate quantification of such identified organic hazardous air pollutants in the hazardous waste feedstreams, within the precision produced by analytical procedures of §63.1208(b)(8); and

(C) A description of blending procedures, if applicable, prior to firing the hazardous waste feedstream, including a detailed analysis of the materials prior to blending, and blending ratios.

(D) The Administrator may approve on a case-by-case basis a hazardous waste feedstream analysis for organic hazardous air pollutants in lieu of the analysis required under paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(A) of this section if the reduced analysis is sufficient to ensure that the POHCs used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable DRE standards of this subpart continue to be representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstreams;

(iii) A detailed engineering description of the hazardous waste combustor, including:

(A) Manufacturer's name and model number of the hazardous waste combustor;

(B) Type of hazardous waste combustor;

(C) Maximum design capacity in appropriate units;

(D) Description of the feed system for each feedstream;

(E) Capacity of each feed system;

(F) Description of automatic hazardous waste feed cutoff system(s);

(G) Description of the design, operation, and maintenance practices for any air pollution control system; and

(H) Description of the design, operation, and maintenance practices of any stack gas monitoring and pollution control monitoring systems;

(iv) 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;

(v) A detailed test schedule for each hazardous waste for which the performance test is planned, including date(s), duration, quantity of hazardous waste to be burned, and other relevant factors;

(vi) A detailed test protocol, including, for each hazardous waste identified, the ranges of hazardous waste feedrate for each feed system, and, as appropriate, the feedrates of other fuels and feedstocks, and any other relevant parameters that may affect the ability of the hazardous waste combustor to meet the emission standards;

(vii) A description of, and planned operating conditions for, any emission control equipment that will be used;

(viii) Procedures for rapidly stopping the hazardous waste feed and controlling emissions in the event of an equipment malfunction;

(ix) A determination of the hazardous waste residence time as required by §63.1206(b)(11);

(x) If you are requesting to extrapolate metal feedrate limits from comprehensive performance test levels under §§63.1209(l)(1)(v) or 63.1209(n)(2)(vii):

(A) A description of the extrapolation methodology and rationale for how the approach ensures compliance with the emission standards;

(B) Documentation of the historical range of normal (i.e., other than during compliance testing) metals feedrates for each feedstream;

(C) Documentation that the level of spiking recommended during the performance test will mask sampling and analysis imprecision and inaccuracy to the extent that the extrapolated feedrate limits adequately assure compliance with the emission standards;

(xi) If you do not continuously monitor regulated constituents in natural gas, process air feedstreams, and feedstreams from vapor recovery systems under §63.1209(c)(5), you must include documentation of the expected levels of regulated constituents in those feedstreams;

(xii) Documentation justifying the duration of system conditioning required to ensure the combustor has achieved steady-state operations under performance test operating conditions, as provided by paragraph (g)(1)(iii) of this section;

(xiii) For cement kilns with in-line raw mills, if you elect to use the emissions averaging provision of this subpart, you must notify the Administrator of your intent in the initial (and subsequent) comprehensive performance test plan, and provide the information required by the emission averaging provision;

(xiv) For preheater or preheater/precalciner cement kilns with dual stacks, if you elect to use the emissions averaging provision of this subpart, you must notify the Administrator of your intent in the initial (and subsequent) comprehensive performance test plan, and provide the information required by the emission averaging provision;

(xv) If you request to use Method 23 for dioxin/furan you must provide the information required under §63.1208(b)(1)(i)(B);

(xvi) If you are not required to conduct performance testing to document compliance with the mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emission standards under paragraph (m) of this section, you must include with the comprehensive performance test plan documentation of compliance with the provisions of that section.

(xvii) If you propose to use a surrogate for measuring or monitoring gas flowrate, you must document in the comprehensive performance test plan that the surrogate adequately correlates with gas flowrate, as required by paragraph (m)(7) of this section, and §63.1209(j)(2), (k)(3), (m)(2)(i), (n)(5)(i), and (o)(2)(i).

(xviii) You must submit an application to request alternative monitoring under §63.1209(g)(1) not later than with the comprehensive performance test plan, as required by §63.1209(g)(1)(iii)(A).

(xix) You must document the temperature location measurement in the comprehensive performance test plan, as required by §§63.1209(j)(1)(i) and 63.1209(k)(2)(i).

(xx) If your source is equipped with activated carbon injection, you must document in the comprehensive performance test plan:

(A) The manufacturer specifications for minimum carrier fluid flowrate or pressure drop, as required by §63.1209(k)(6)(ii); and

(B) Key parameters that affect carbon adsorption, and the operating limits you establish for those parameters based on the carbon used during the performance test, if you elect not to specify and use the brand and type of carbon used during the comprehensive performance test, as required by §63.1209(k)(6)(iii).

(xxi) If your source is equipped with a carbon bed system, and you elect not to specify and use the brand and type of carbon used during the comprehensive performance test, you must include in the comprehensive performance test plan key parameters that affect carbon adsorption, and the operating limits you establish for those parameters based on the carbon used during the performance test, as required by §63.1209(k)(7)(ii).

(xxii) If you feed a dioxin/furan inhibitor into the combustion system, you must document in the comprehensive performance test plan key parameters that affect the effectiveness of the inhibitor, and the operating limits you establish for those parameters based on the inhibitor fed during the performance test, if you elect not to specify and

use the brand and type of inhibitor used during the comprehensive performance test, as required by §63.1209(k)(9)(ii).

(xxiii) If your source is equipped with a wet scrubber and you elect to monitor solids content of the scrubber liquid manually but believe that hourly monitoring of solids content is not warranted, you must support an alternative monitoring frequency in the comprehensive performance test plan, as required by §63.1209(m)(1)(i)(B)(1)(i).

(xxiv) If your source is equipped with a particulate matter control device other than a wet scrubber, baghouse, or electrostatic precipitator, you must include in the comprehensive performance test plan:

(A) Documentation to support the operating parameter limits you establish for the control device, as required by §63.1209(m)(1)(iv)(A)(4); and

(B) Support for the use of manufacturer specifications if you recommend such specifications in lieu of basing operating limits on performance test operating levels, as required by §63.1209(m)(1)(iv)(D).

(xxv) If your source is equipped with a dry scrubber to control hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas, you must document in the comprehensive performance test plan key parameters that affect adsorption, and the limits you establish for those parameters based on the sorbent used during the performance test, if you elect not to specify and use the brand and type of sorbent used during the comprehensive performance test, as required by §63.1209(o)(4)(iii)(A); and

(xxvi) For purposes of calculating semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, mercury, and total chlorine (organic and inorganic), and ash feedrate limits, a description of how you will handle performance test feedstream analytical results that determines these constituents are not present at detectable levels.

(xxvii) Such other information as the Administrator reasonably finds necessary to determine whether to approve the performance test plan.

(2) *Content of confirmatory test plan.* (i) A description of your normal hydrocarbon or carbon monoxide operating levels, as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(i) of this section, and an explanation of how these normal levels were determined;

(ii) A description of your normal applicable operating parameter levels, as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(ii) of this section, and an explanation of how these normal levels were determined;

(iii) A description of your normal chlorine operating levels, as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(iii) of this section, and an explanation of how these normal levels were determined;

(iv) If you use carbon injection or a carbon bed, a description of your normal cleaning cycle of the particulate matter control device, as specified in paragraph (g)(2)(iv) of this section, and an explanation of how these normal levels were determined;

(v) 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;

(vi) A detailed test schedule for each hazardous waste for which the performance test is planned, including date(s), duration, quantity of hazardous waste to be burned, and other relevant factors;

(vii) A detailed test protocol, including, for each hazardous waste identified, the ranges of hazardous waste feedrate for each feed system, and, as appropriate, the feedrates of other fuels and feedstocks, and any other relevant parameters that may affect the ability of the hazardous waste combustor to meet the dioxin/furan emission standard;

(viii) A description of, and planned operating conditions for, any emission control equipment that will be used;

(ix) Procedures for rapidly stopping the hazardous waste feed and controlling emissions in the event of an equipment malfunction; and

(x) Such other information as the Administrator reasonably finds necessary to determine whether to approve the confirmatory test plan.

(g) *Operating conditions during testing.* You must comply with the provisions of §63.7(e). Conducting performance testing under operating conditions representative of the extreme range of normal conditions is consistent with the requirement of §63.7(e)(1) to conduct performance testing under representative operating conditions.

(1) *Comprehensive performance testing* —(i) *Operations during testing.* For the following parameters, you must operate the combustor during the performance test under normal conditions (or conditions that will result in higher than normal emissions):

(A) *Chlorine feedrate.* You must feed normal (or higher) levels of chlorine during the dioxin/furan performance test;

(B) *Ash feedrate.* For hazardous waste incinerators, you must conduct the following tests when feeding normal (or higher) levels of ash: The semivolatile metal and low volatile metal performance tests; and the dioxin/furan and mercury performance tests if activated carbon injection or a carbon bed is used; and

(C) *Cleaning cycle of the particulate matter control device.* You must conduct the following tests when the particulate matter control device undergoes its normal (or more frequent) cleaning cycle: The particulate matter, semivolatile metal, and low volatile metal performance tests; and the dioxin/furan and mercury performance tests if activated carbon injection or a carbon bed is used.

(ii) *Modes of operation.* Given that you must establish limits for the applicable operating parameters specified in §63.1209 based on operations during the comprehensive performance test, you may conduct testing under two or more operating modes to provide operating flexibility.

(iii) *Steady-state conditions.* (A) Prior to obtaining performance test data, you must operate under performance test conditions until you reach steady-state operations with respect to emissions of pollutants you must measure during the performance test and operating parameters under §63.1209 for which you must establish limits. During system conditioning, you must ensure that each operating parameter for which you must establish a limit is held at the level planned for the performance test. You must include documentation in the performance test plan under paragraph (f) of this section justifying the duration of system conditioning.

(B) If you own or operate a hazardous waste cement kiln that recycles collected particulate matter (i.e., cement kiln dust) into the kiln, you must sample and analyze the recycled particulate matter prior to obtaining performance test data for levels of selected metals that must be measured during performance testing to document that the system has reached steady-state conditions (i.e., that metals levels have stabilized). You must document the rationale for selecting metals that are indicative of system equilibrium and include the information in the performance test plan under paragraph (f) of this section. To determine system equilibrium, you must sample and analyze the recycled particulate matter hourly for each selected metal, unless you submit in the performance test plan a justification for reduced sampling and analysis and the Administrator approves in writing a reduced sampling and analysis frequency.

(2) *Confirmatory performance testing.* You must conduct confirmatory performance testing for dioxin/furan under normal operating conditions for the following parameters:

(i) Carbon monoxide (or hydrocarbon) CEMS emissions levels must be within the range of the average value to the maximum value allowed, except as provided by paragraph (g)(2)(v) of this section. The average value is defined as the sum of the hourly rolling average values recorded (each minute) over the previous 12 months, divided by the number of rolling averages recorded during that time. The average value must not include calibration data, startup data, shutdown data, malfunction data, and data obtained when not burning hazardous waste;

(ii) Each operating limit (specified in §63.1209) established to maintain compliance with the dioxin/furan emission standard must be held within the range of the average value over the previous 12 months and the maximum or minimum, as appropriate, that is allowed, except as provided by paragraph (g)(2)(v) of this section. The average value is defined as the sum of the rolling average values recorded over the previous 12 months, divided by the

number of rolling averages recorded during that time. The average value must not include calibration data, startup data, shutdown data, malfunction data, and data obtained when not burning hazardous waste;

(iii) You must feed chlorine at normal feedrates or greater; and

(iv) If the combustor is equipped with carbon injection or carbon bed, normal cleaning cycle of the particulate matter control device.

(v) The Administrator may approve an alternative range to that required by paragraphs (g)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section if you document in the confirmatory performance test plan that it may be problematic to maintain the required range during the test. In addition, when making the finding of compliance, the Administrator may consider test conditions outside of the range specified in the test plan based on a finding that you could not reasonably maintain the range specified in the test plan and considering factors including whether the time duration and level of the parameter when operations were out of the specified range were such that operations during the confirmatory test are determined to be reasonably representative of normal operations. In addition, the Administrator will consider the proximity of the emission test results to the standard.

(h) *Operating conditions during subsequent testing.* (1) Current operating parameter limits established under §63.1209 are waived during subsequent comprehensive performance testing.

(2) Current operating parameter limits are also waived during pretesting prior to comprehensive performance testing for an aggregate time not to exceed 720 hours of operation (renewable at the discretion of the Administrator) under an approved test plan or if the source records the results of the pretesting. Pretesting means:

(i) Operations when stack emissions testing for dioxin/furan, mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, particulate matter, or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas is being performed; and

(ii) Operations to reach steady-state operating conditions prior to stack emissions testing under paragraph (g)(1)(iii) of this section.

(i) *Time extension for subsequent performance tests.* After the initial comprehensive performance test, you may request up to a one-year time extension for conducting a comprehensive or confirmatory performance test to consolidate performance testing with other state or federally required emission testing, or for other reasons deemed acceptable by the Administrator. If the Administrator grants a time extension for a comprehensive performance test, the deadlines for commencing the next comprehensive and confirmatory tests are based on the date that the subject comprehensive performance test commences.

(1) You must submit in writing to the Administrator any request under this paragraph for a time extension for conducting a performance test.

(2) You must include in the request for an extension for conducting a performance test the following:

(i) A description of the reasons for requesting the time extension;

(ii) The date by which you will commence performance testing.

(3) The Administrator will notify you in writing of approval or intention to deny approval of your request for an extension for conducting a performance test within 30 calendar days after receipt of sufficient information to evaluate your request. The 30-day approval or denial period will begin after you have been notified in writing that your application is complete. The Administrator will notify you in writing whether the application contains sufficient information to make a determination within 30 calendar days after receipt of the original application and within 30 calendar days after receipt of any supplementary information that you submit.

(4) When notifying you that your application is not complete, the Administrator will specify the information needed to complete the application. The Administrator will also provide notice of opportunity for you to present, in writing, within 30 calendar days after notification of the incomplete application, additional information or arguments to the Administrator to enable further action on the application.

(5) Before denying any request for an extension for performance testing, the Administrator will notify you in writing of the Administrator's intention to issue the denial, together with:

(i) Notice of the information and findings on which the intended denial is based; and

(ii) Notice of opportunity for you to present in writing, within 15 calendar days after notification of the intended denial, additional information or arguments to the Administrator before further action on the request.

(6) The Administrator's final determination to deny any request for an extension will be in writing and will set forth specific grounds upon which the denial is based. The final determination will be made within 30 calendar days after the presentation of additional information or argument (if the application is complete), or within 30 calendar days after the final date specified for the presentation if no presentation is made.

(j) *Notification of compliance* —(1) *Comprehensive performance test*. (i) Except as provided by paragraphs (j)(4) and (j)(5) of this section, within 90 days of completion of a comprehensive performance test, you must postmark a Notification of Compliance documenting compliance with the emission standards and continuous monitoring system requirements, and identifying operating parameter limits under §63.1209.

(ii) Upon postmark of the Notification of Compliance, you must comply with all operating requirements specified in the Notification of Compliance in lieu of the limits specified in the Documentation of Compliance required under §63.1211(c).

(2) *Confirmatory performance test*. Except as provided by paragraph (j)(4) of this section, within 90 days of completion of a confirmatory performance test, you must postmark a Notification of Compliance documenting compliance or noncompliance with the applicable dioxin/furan emission standard.

(3) See §§63.7(g), 63.9(h), and 63.1210(d) for additional requirements pertaining to the Notification of Compliance (e.g., you must include results of performance tests in the Notification of Compliance).

(4) *Time extension*. You may submit a written request to the Administrator for a time extension documenting that, for reasons beyond your control, you may not be able to meet the 90-day deadline for submitting the Notification of Compliance after completion of testing. The Administrator will determine whether a time extension is warranted.

(5) *Early compliance*. If you conduct the initial comprehensive performance test prior to the compliance date, you must postmark the Notification of Compliance within 90 days of completion of the performance test or by the compliance date, whichever is later.

(k) *Failure to submit a timely notification of compliance*. (1) If you fail to postmark a Notification of Compliance by the specified date, you must cease hazardous waste burning immediately.

(2) Prior to submitting a revised Notification of Compliance as provided by paragraph (k)(3) of this section, you may burn hazardous waste only for the purpose of pretesting or comprehensive performance testing and only for a maximum of 720 hours (renewable at the discretion of the Administrator).

(3) You must submit to the Administrator a Notification of Compliance subsequent to a new comprehensive performance test before resuming hazardous waste burning.

(l) *Failure of performance test* —(1) *Comprehensive performance test*. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to the initial comprehensive performance test if you conduct the test prior to your compliance date.

(i) If you determine (based on CEM recordings, results of analyses of stack samples, or results of CMS performance evaluations) that you have exceeded any emission standard during a comprehensive performance test for a mode of operation, you must cease hazardous waste burning immediately under that mode of operation. You must make this determination within 90 days following completion of the performance test.

(ii) If you have failed to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards for any mode of operation:

(A) Prior to submitting a revised Notification of Compliance as provided by paragraph (l)(1)(ii)(C) of this section, you may burn hazardous waste only for the purpose of pretesting or comprehensive performance testing under revised operating conditions, and only for a maximum of 720 hours (renewable at the discretion of the Administrator), except as provided by paragraph (l)(3) of this section;

(B) You must conduct a comprehensive performance test under revised operating conditions following the requirements for performance testing of this section; and

(C) You must submit to the Administrator a Notification of Compliance subsequent to the new comprehensive performance test.

(2) *Confirmatory performance test.* If you determine (based on CEM recordings, results of analyses of stack samples, or results of CMS performance evaluations) that you have failed the dioxin/furan emission standard during a confirmatory performance test, you must cease burning hazardous waste immediately. You must make this determination within 90 days following completion of the performance test. To burn hazardous waste in the future:

(i) You must submit to the Administrator for review and approval a test plan to conduct a comprehensive performance test to identify revised limits on the applicable dioxin/furan operating parameters specified in §63.1209(k);

(ii) You must submit to the Administrator a Notification of Compliance with the dioxin/furan emission standard under the provisions of paragraphs (j) and (k) of this section and this paragraph (l). You must include in the Notification of Compliance the revised limits on the applicable dioxin/furan operating parameters specified in §63.1209(k); and

(iii) Until the Notification of Compliance is submitted, you must not burn hazardous waste except for purposes of pretesting or confirmatory performance testing, and for a maximum of 720 hours (renewable at the discretion of the Administrator), except as provided by paragraph (l)(3) of this section.

(3) You may petition the Administrator to obtain written approval to burn hazardous waste in the interim prior to submitting a Notification of Compliance for purposes other than testing or pretesting. You must specify operating requirements, including limits on operating parameters, that you determine will ensure compliance with the emission standards of this subpart based on available information including data from the failed performance test. The Administrator will review, modify as necessary, and approve if warranted the interim operating requirements. An approval of interim operating requirements will include a schedule for submitting a Notification of Compliance.

(m) *Waiver of performance test.* You are not required to conduct performance tests to document compliance with the mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emission standards under the conditions specified in paragraphs (m)(1) or (m)(2) of this section. The waiver provisions of this paragraph apply in addition to the provisions of §63.7(h).

(1) *Emission standards based on exhaust gas flow rate.* (i) You are deemed to be in compliance with an emission standard based on the volumetric flow rate of exhaust gas (i.e., µg/dscm or ppmv) if the maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) does not exceed the emission standard over the relevant averaging period specified under §63.1209(l), (n), and (o) of this section for the standard:

(A) Determine the feedrate of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or total chlorine and chloride from all feedstreams;

(B) Determine the stack gas flowrate; and

(C) Calculate a MTEC for each standard assuming all mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or total chlorine (organic and inorganic) from all feedstreams is emitted;

(ii) To document compliance with this provision, you must:

(A) Monitor and record the feedrate of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and total chlorine and chloride from all feedstreams according to §63.1209(c);

(B) Monitor with a CMS and record in the operating record the gas flowrate (either directly or by monitoring a surrogate parameter that you have correlated to gas flowrate);

(C) Continuously calculate and record in the operating record the MTEC under the procedures of paragraph (m)(1)(i) of this section; and

(D) Interlock the MTEC calculated in paragraph (m)(1)(i)(C) of this section to the AWFCO system to stop hazardous waste burning when the MTEC exceeds the emission standard.

(iii) In lieu of the requirement in paragraphs (m)(1)(ii)(C) and (D) of this section, you may:

(A) Identify in the Notification of Compliance a minimum gas flowrate limit and a maximum feedrate limit of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and/or total chlorine and chloride from all feedstreams that ensures the MTEC as calculated in paragraph (m)(1)(i)(C) of this section is below the applicable emission standard; and

(B) Interlock the minimum gas flowrate limit and maximum feedrate limit of paragraph (m)(1)(iii)(A) of this section to the AWFCO system to stop hazardous waste burning when the gas flowrate or mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and/or total chlorine and chloride feedrate exceeds the limits of paragraph (m)(1)(iii)(A) of this section.

(2) *Emission standards based on hazardous waste thermal concentration* . (i) You are deemed to be in compliance with an emission standard specified on a hazardous waste thermal concentration basis (i.e., pounds emitted per million Btu of heat input) if the HAP thermal concentration in the waste feed does not exceed the allowable HAP thermal concentration emission rate.

(ii) To document compliance with this provision, you must:

(A) Monitor and record the feedrate of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and total chlorine and chloride from all hazardous waste feedstreams in accordance with §63.1209(c);

(B) Determine and record the higher heating value of each hazardous waste feed;

(C) Continuously calculate and record the thermal feed rate of all hazardous waste feedstreams by summing the products of each hazardous waste feed rate multiplied by the higher heating value of that hazardous waste;

(D) Continuously calculate and record the total HAP thermal feed concentration for each constituent by dividing the HAP feedrate determined in paragraph (m)(2)(ii)(A) of this section by the thermal feed rate determined in paragraph (m)(2)(ii)(C) of this section for all hazardous waste feedstreams;

(E) Interlock the HAP thermal feed concentration for each constituent with the AWFCO to stop hazardous waste feed when the thermal feed concentration exceeds the applicable thermal emission standard.

(3) When you determine the feedrate of mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, or total chlorine and chloride for purposes of this provision, except as provided by paragraph (m)(4) of this section, you must assume that the analyte is present at the full detection limit when the feedstream analysis determines that the analyte is not detected in the feedstream.

(4) Owners and operators of hazardous waste burning cement kilns and lightweight aggregate kilns may assume that mercury is present in raw material at half the detection limit when the raw material feedstream analysis determines that mercury is not detected.

(5) You must state in the site-specific test plan that you submit for review and approval under paragraph (e) of this section that you intend to comply with the provisions of this paragraph. You must include in the test plan documentation that any surrogate that is proposed for gas flowrate adequately correlates with the gas flowrate.

[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 42299, July 10, 2000; 65 FR 67271, Nov. 9, 2000; 66 FR 35106, July 3, 2001; 66 FR 63318, Dec. 6, 2001; 67 FR 6814, Feb. 13, 2002; 67 FR 6990, Feb. 14, 2002; 67 FR 77691, Dec. 19, 2002; 70 FR 59546, Oct. 12, 2005; 73 FR 18980, Apr. 8, 2008; 73 FR 64096, Oct. 28, 2008]

§ 63.1208 What are the test methods?

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Test methods.* You must use the following test methods to determine compliance with the emissions standards of this subpart:

(1) *Dioxins and furans.* (i) To determine compliance with the emission standard for dioxins and furans, you must use:

(A) Method 0023A, Sampling Method for Polychlorinated Dibenzo- *p* -Dioxins and Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans emissions from Stationary Sources, EPA Publication SW-846 (incorporated by reference—see §63.14); or

(B) Method 23, provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, after approval by the Administrator.

(1) You may request approval to use Method 23 in the performance test plan required under §63.1207(e)(i) and (ii).

(2) In determining whether to grant approval to use Method 23, the Administrator may consider factors including whether dioxin/furan were detected at levels substantially below the emission standard in previous testing, and whether previous Method 0023 analyses detected low levels of dioxin/furan in the front half of the sampling train.

(3) Sources that emit carbonaceous particulate matter, such as coal-fired boilers, and sources equipped with activated carbon injection, will be deemed not suitable for use of Method 23 unless you document that there would not be a significant improvement in quality assurance with Method 0023A.

(ii) You must sample for a minimum of three hours, and you must collect a minimum sample volume of 2.5 dscm;

(iii) You may assume that nondetects are present at zero concentration.

(2) *Mercury.* You must use Method 29, provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, to demonstrate compliance with emission standard for mercury.

(3) *Cadmium and lead.* You must use Method 29, provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, to determine compliance with the emission standard for cadmium and lead (combined).

(4) *Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium.* You must use Method 29, provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, to determine compliance with the emission standard for arsenic, beryllium, and chromium (combined).

(5) *Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas* —(i) *Compliance with MACT standards* . To determine compliance with the emission standard for hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas (combined), you must use:

(A) Method 26/26A as provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter; or

(B) Methods 320 or 321 as provided in appendix A, part 63 of this chapter, or

(C) ASTM D 6735–01, Standard Test Method for Measurement of Gaseous Chlorides and Fluorides from Mineral Calcining Exhaust Sources—Impinger Method to measure emissions of hydrogen chloride, and Method 26/26A to measure emissions of chlorine gas, provided that you follow the provisions in paragraphs (b)(5)(C)(1) through (6) of this section. ASTM D 6735–01 is available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Drive, Post Office Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959; or ProQuest, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

(1) A test must include three or more runs in which a pair of samples is obtained simultaneously for each run according to section 11.2.6 of ASTM Method D6735–01.

(2) You must calculate the test run standard deviation of each set of paired samples to quantify data precision, according to Equation 1 of this section:

$$RSD_a = (100) \text{ Absolute Value } \left[\frac{C1_a - C2_a}{C1_a + C2_a} \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

Where:

RSD_a = The test run relative standard deviation of sample pair a, percent.

$C1_a$ and $C2_a$ = The HCl concentrations, milligram/dry standard cubic meter (mg/dscm), from the paired samples.

(3) You must calculate the test average relative standard deviation according to Equation 2 of this section:

$$RSD_{TA} = \frac{\sum_{a=1}^p RSD_a}{p} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

Where:

RSD_{TA} = The test average relative standard deviation, percent.

RSD_a = The test run relative standard deviation for sample pair a.

p = The number of test runs, ≥ 3 .

(4) If RSD_{TA} is greater than 20 percent, the data are invalid and the test must be repeated.

(5) The post-test analyte spike procedure of section 11.2.7 of ASTM Method D6735–01 is conducted, and the percent recovery is calculated according to section 12.6 of ASTM Method D6735–01.

(6) If the percent recovery is between 70 percent and 130 percent, inclusive, the test is valid. If the percent recovery is outside of this range, the data are considered invalid, and the test must be repeated.

(ii) *Compliance with risk-based limits under §63.1215.* To demonstrate compliance with emission limits established under §63.1215, you must use Method 26/26A as provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, Method 320 as provided in appendix A, part 63 of this chapter, Method 321 as provided in appendix A, part 63 of this chapter, or ASTM D 6735–01, Standard Test Method for Measurement of Gaseous Chlorides and Fluorides from Mineral Calcining Exhaust Sources—Impinger Method (following the provisions of paragraphs (b)(5)(C)(1) through (6) of this section), except:

(A) For cement kilns and sources equipped with a dry acid gas scrubber, you must use Methods 320 or 321 as provided in appendix A, part 63 of this chapter, or ASTM D 6735–01 to measure hydrogen chloride, and the back-half, caustic impingers of Method 26/26A as provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter to measure chlorine gas; and

(B) For incinerators, boilers, and lightweight aggregate kilns, you must use Methods 320 or 321 as provided in appendix A, part 63 of this chapter, or ASTM D 6735–01 to measure hydrogen chloride, and Method 26/26A as provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter to measure total chlorine, and calculate chlorine gas by difference if:

(1) The bromine/chlorine ratio in feedstreams is greater than 5 percent; or

(2) The sulfur/chlorine ratio in feedstreams is greater than 50 percent.

(6) *Particulate matter.* You must use Methods 5 or 5I, provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, to demonstrate compliance with the emission standard for particulate matter.

(7) *Other test methods.* You may use applicable test methods in EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in paragraph (a) of this section, as necessary to demonstrate compliance with requirements of this subpart, except as otherwise specified in paragraphs (b)(2)–(b)(6) of this section.

(8) *Feedstream analytical methods.* You may use any reliable analytical method to determine feedstream concentrations of metals, chlorine, and other constituents. It is your responsibility to ensure that the sampling and analysis procedures are unbiased, precise, and that the results are representative of the feedstream.

(9) *Opacity.* If you determine compliance with the opacity standard under the monitoring requirements of §§63.1209(a)(1)(iv) and (a)(1)(v), you must use Method 9, provided in appendix A, part 60 of this chapter.

[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004; 70 FR 34555, June 14, 2005; 70 FR 59547, Oct. 12, 2005]

§ 63.1209 What are the monitoring requirements?

(a) *Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) and continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS).* (1)(i) You must use either a carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon CEMS to demonstrate and monitor compliance with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon standard under this subpart. You must also use an oxygen CEMS to continuously correct the carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon level to 7 percent oxygen.

(ii) (A) *Cement kilns under §63.1204.* Except as provided by paragraphs (a)(1)(iv) and (a)(1)(v) of the section, you must use a COMS to demonstrate and monitor compliance with the opacity standard under §§63.1204(a)(7) and (b)(7) at each point where emissions are vented from these affected sources including the bypass stack of a preheater or preheater/precalciner kiln with dual stacks.

(B) *Cement kilns under §63.1220.* Except as provided by paragraphs (a)(1)(iv) and (a)(1)(v) of the section and unless your source is equipped with a bag leak detection system under §63.1206(c)(8) or a particulate matter detection system under §63.1206(c)(9), you must use a COMS to demonstrate and monitor compliance with the opacity standard under §§63.1220(a)(7) and (b)(7) at each point where emissions are vented from these affected sources including the bypass stack of a preheater or preheater/precalciner kiln with dual stacks.

(C) You must maintain and operate each COMS in accordance with the requirements of §63.8(c) except for the requirements under §63.8(c)(3). The requirements of §63.1211(c) shall be complied with instead of §63.8(c)(3); and

(D) Compliance is based on a six-minute block average.

(iii) You must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a particulate matter CEMS to demonstrate and monitor compliance with the particulate matter standards under this subpart. However, compliance with the requirements in this section to install, calibrate, maintain and operate the PM CEMS is not required until such time that the Agency promulgates all performance specifications and operational requirements applicable to PM CEMS.

(iv) If you operate a cement kiln subject to the provisions of this subpart and use a fabric filter with multiple stacks or an electrostatic precipitator with multiple stacks, you may, in lieu of installing the COMS required by paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section, comply with the opacity standard in accordance with the procedures of Method 9 to part 60 of this chapter:

(A) You must conduct the Method 9 test while the affected source is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur within the day;

(B) The duration of the Method 9 test shall be at least 30 minutes each day;

(C) You must use the Method 9 procedures to monitor and record the average opacity for each six-minute block period during the test; and

(D) To remain in compliance, all six-minute block averages must not exceed the opacity standard.

(v) If you operate a cement kiln subject to the provisions of this subpart and use a particulate matter control device that exhausts through a monovent, or if the use of a COMS in accordance with the installation specification of Performance Specification 1 (PS-1) of appendix B to part 60 of this chapter is not feasible, you may, in lieu of installing the COMS required by paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section, comply with the opacity standard in accordance with the procedures of Method 9 to part 60 of this chapter:

(A) You must conduct the Method 9 test while the affected source is operating at the highest load or capacity level reasonably expected to occur within the day;

(B) The duration of the Method 9 test shall be at least 30 minutes each day;

(C) You must use the Method 9 procedures to monitor and record the average opacity for each six-minute block period during the test; and

(D) To remain in compliance, all six-minute block averages must not exceed the opacity standard.

(2) *Performance specifications.* You must install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate the CEMS and COMS in compliance with the quality assurance procedures provided in the appendix to this subpart and Performance Specifications 1 (opacity), 4B (carbon monoxide and oxygen), and 8A (hydrocarbons) in appendix B, part 60 of this chapter.

(3) *Carbon monoxide readings exceeding the span.* (i) Except as provided by paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section, if a carbon monoxide CEMS detects a response that results in a one-minute average at or above the 3,000 ppmv span level required by Performance Specification 4B in appendix B, part 60 of this chapter, the one-minute average must be recorded as 10,000 ppmv. The one-minute 10,000 ppmv value must be used for calculating the hourly rolling average carbon monoxide level.

(ii) Carbon monoxide CEMS that use a span value of 10,000 ppmv when one-minute carbon monoxide levels are equal to or exceed 3,000 ppmv are not subject to paragraph (a)(3)(i) of this section. Carbon monoxide CEMS that use a span value of 10,000 are subject to the same CEMS performance and equipment specifications when operating in the range of 3,000 ppmv to 10,000 ppmv that are provided by Performance Specification 4B for other carbon monoxide CEMS, except:

(A) Calibration drift must be less than 300 ppmv; and

(B) Calibration error must be less than 500 ppmv.

(4) *Hydrocarbon readings exceeding the span.* (i) Except as provided by paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section, if a hydrocarbon CEMS detects a response that results in a one-minute average at or above the 100 ppmv span level required by Performance Specification 8A in appendix B, part 60 of this chapter, the one-minute average must be recorded as 500 ppmv. The one-minute 500 ppmv value must be used for calculating the hourly rolling average HC level.

(ii) Hydrocarbon CEMS that use a span value of 500 ppmv when one-minute hydrocarbon levels are equal to or exceed 100 ppmv are not subject to paragraph (a)(4)(i) of this section. Hydrocarbon CEMS that use a span value of 500 ppmv are subject to the same CEMS performance and equipment specifications when operating in the range of 100 ppmv to 500 ppmv that are provided by Performance Specification 8A for other hydrocarbon CEMS, except:

(A) The zero and high-level calibration gas must have a hydrocarbon level of between 0 and 100 ppmv, and between 250 and 450 ppmv, respectively;

(B) The strip chart recorder, computer, or digital recorder must be capable of recording all readings within the CEM measurement range and must have a resolution of 2.5 ppmv;

(C) The CEMS calibration must not differ by more than ± 15 ppmv after each 24-hour period of the seven day test at both zero and high levels;

(D) The calibration error must be no greater than 25 ppmv; and

(E) The zero level, mid-level, and high level calibration gas used to determine calibration error must have a hydrocarbon level of 0–200 ppmv, 150–200 ppmv, and 350–400 ppmv, respectively.

(5) *Petitions to use CEMS for other standards.* You may petition the Administrator to use CEMS for compliance monitoring for particulate matter, mercury, semivolatile metals, low volatile metals, and hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas under §63.8(f) in lieu of compliance with the corresponding operating parameter limits under this section.

(6) *Calculation of rolling averages* —(i) *Calculation of rolling averages initially.* The carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon CEMS must begin recording one-minute average values by 12:01 a.m. and hourly rolling average values by 1:01 a.m., when 60 one-minute values will be available for calculating the initial hourly rolling average for those sources that come into compliance on the regulatory compliance date. Sources that elect to come into compliance before the regulatory compliance date must begin recording one-minute and hourly rolling average values within 60 seconds and 60 minutes (when 60 one-minute values will be available for calculating the initial hourly rolling average), respectively, from the time at which compliance begins.

(ii) *Calculation of rolling averages upon intermittent operations.* You must ignore periods of time when one-minute values are not available for calculating the hourly rolling average. When one-minute values become available again, the first one-minute value is added to the previous 59 values to calculate the hourly rolling average.

(iii) *Calculation of rolling averages when the hazardous waste feed is cutoff.* (A) Except as provided by paragraph (a)(6)(iii)(B) of this section, you must continue monitoring carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons when the hazardous waste feed is cutoff if the source is operating. You must not resume feeding hazardous waste if the emission levels exceed the standard.

(B) You are not subject to the CEMS requirements of this subpart during periods of time you meet the requirements of §63.1206(b)(1)(ii) (compliance with emissions standards for nonhazardous waste burning sources when you are not burning hazardous waste).

(7) *Operating parameter limits for hydrocarbons.* If you elect to comply with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emission standard by continuously monitoring carbon monoxide with a CEMS, you must demonstrate that hydrocarbon emissions during the comprehensive performance test do not exceed the hydrocarbon emissions standard. In addition, the limits you establish on the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) operating parameters required under paragraph (j) of this section also ensure that you maintain compliance with the hydrocarbon emission standard. If you do not conduct the hydrocarbon demonstration and DRE tests concurrently, you must establish separate operating parameter limits under paragraph (j) of this section based on each test and the more restrictive of the operating parameter limits applies.

(b) *Other continuous monitoring systems (CMS).* (1) You must use CMS (e.g., thermocouples, pressure transducers, flow meters) to document compliance with the applicable operating parameter limits under this section.

(2) Except as specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section, you must install and operate continuous monitoring systems other than CEMS in conformance with §63.8(c)(3) that requires you, at a minimum, to comply with the manufacturer's written specifications or recommendations for installation, operation, and calibration of the system:

(i) *Calibration of thermocouples and pyrometers.* The calibration of thermocouples must be verified at a frequency and in a manner consistent with manufacturer specifications, but no less frequent than once per year. You must operate and maintain optical pyrometers in accordance with manufacturer specifications unless otherwise approved by the Administrator. You must calibrate optical pyrometers in accordance with the frequency and procedures

recommended by the manufacturer, but no less frequent than once per year, unless otherwise approved by the Administrator. And,

(ii) *Accuracy and calibration of weight measurement devices for activated carbon injection systems.* If you operate a carbon injection system, the accuracy of the weight measurement device must be ± 1 percent of the weight being measured. The calibration of the device must be verified at least once each calendar quarter at a frequency of approximately 120 days.

(3) CMS must sample the regulated parameter without interruption, and evaluate the detector response at least once each 15 seconds, and compute and record the average values at least every 60 seconds.

(4) The span of the non-CEMS CMS detector must not be exceeded. You must interlock the span limits into the automatic waste feed cutoff system required by §63.1206(c)(3).

(5) *Calculation of rolling averages* —(i) *Calculation of rolling averages initially.* Continuous monitoring systems must begin recording one-minute average values by 12:01 a.m., hourly rolling average values by 1:01 a.m. (e.g., when 60 one-minute values will be available for calculating the initial hourly rolling average), and twelve-hour rolling averages by 12:01 p.m. (e.g., when 720 one-minute averages are available to calculate a 12-hour rolling average), for those sources that come into compliance on the regulatory compliance date. Sources that elect to come into compliance before the regulatory compliance date must begin recording one-minute, hourly rolling average, and 12-hour rolling average values within 60 seconds, 60 minutes (when 60 one-minute values will be available for calculating the initial hourly rolling average), and 720 minutes (when 720 one-minute values will be available for calculating the initial 12-hour hourly rolling average) respectively, from the time at which compliance begins.

(ii) *Calculation of rolling averages upon intermittent operations.* You must ignore periods of time when one-minute values are not available for calculating rolling averages. When one-minute values become available again, the first one-minute value is added to the previous one-minute values to calculate rolling averages.

(iii) *Calculation of rolling averages when the hazardous waste feed is cutoff.* (A) Except as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(iii)(B) of this section, you must continue monitoring operating parameter limits with a CMS when the hazardous waste feed is cutoff if the source is operating. You must not resume feeding hazardous waste if an operating parameter exceeds its limit.

(B) You are not subject to the CMS requirements of this subpart during periods of time you meet the requirements of §63.1206(b)(1)(ii) (compliance with emissions standards for nonhazardous waste burning sources when you are not burning hazardous waste).

(c) *Analysis of feedstreams* —(1) *General.* Prior to feeding the material, you must obtain an analysis of each feedstream that is sufficient to document compliance with the applicable feedrate limits provided by this section.

(2) *Feedstream analysis plan.* You must develop and implement a feedstream analysis plan and record it in the operating record. The plan must specify at a minimum:

(i) The parameters for which you will analyze each feedstream to ensure compliance with the operating parameter limits of this section;

(ii) Whether you will obtain the analysis by performing sampling and analysis or by other methods, such as using analytical information obtained from others or using other published or documented data or information;

(iii) How you will use the analysis to document compliance with applicable feedrate limits (e.g., if you blend hazardous wastes and obtain analyses of the wastes prior to blending but not of the blended, as-fired, waste, the plan must describe how you will determine the pertinent parameters of the blended waste);

(iv) The test methods which you will use to obtain the analyses;

(v) The sampling method which you will use to obtain a representative sample of each feedstream to be analyzed using sampling methods described in appendix IX, part 266 of this chapter, or an equivalent method; and

(vi) The frequency with which you will review or repeat the initial analysis of the feedstream to ensure that the analysis is accurate and up to date.

(3) *Review and approval of analysis plan.* You must submit the feedstream analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval, if requested.

(4) *Compliance with feedrate limits.* To comply with the applicable feedrate limits of this section, you must monitor and record feedrates as follows:

(i) Determine and record the value of the parameter for each feedstream by sampling and analysis or other method;

(ii) Determine and record the mass or volume flowrate of each feedstream by a CMS. If you determine flowrate of a feedstream by volume, you must determine and record the density of the feedstream by sampling and analysis (unless you report the constituent concentration in units of weight per unit volume (e.g., mg/l)); and

(iii) Calculate and record the mass feedrate of the parameter per unit time.

(5) *Waiver of monitoring of constituents in certain feedstreams.* You are not required to monitor levels of metals or chlorine in the following feedstreams to document compliance with the feedrate limits under this section provided that you document in the comprehensive performance test plan the expected levels of the constituent in the feedstream and account for those assumed feedrate levels in documenting compliance with feedrate limits: natural gas, process air, and feedstreams from vapor recovery systems.

(d) *Performance evaluations.* (1) The requirements of §§63.8(d) (Quality control program) and (e) (Performance evaluation of continuous monitoring systems) apply, except that you must conduct performance evaluations of components of the CMS under the frequency and procedures (for example, submittal of performance evaluation test plan for review and approval) applicable to performance tests as provided by §63.1207.

(2) You must comply with the quality assurance procedures for CEMS prescribed in the appendix to this subpart.

(e) *Conduct of monitoring.* The provisions of §63.8(b) apply.

(f) *Operation and maintenance of continuous monitoring systems.* The provisions of §63.8(c) apply except:

(1) *Section 63.8(c)(3).* The requirements of §63.1211(c), that requires CMSs to be installed, calibrated, and operational on the compliance date, shall be complied with instead of section 63.8(c)(3);

(2) *Section 63.8(c)(4)(ii).* The performance specifications for carbon monoxide, hydrocarbon, and oxygen CEMSs in subpart B, part 60 of this chapter that requires detectors to measure the sample concentration at least once every 15 seconds for calculating an average emission rate once every 60 seconds shall be complied with instead of section 63.8(c)(4)(ii); and

(3) Sections 63.8(c)(4)(i), (c)(5), and (c)(7)(i)(C) pertaining to COMS apply only to owners and operators of hazardous waste burning cement kilns.

(g) *Alternative monitoring requirements other than continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) —(1) Requests to use alternatives to operating parameter monitoring requirements.* (i) You may submit an application to the Administrator under this paragraph for approval of alternative operating parameter monitoring requirements to document compliance with the emission standards of this subpart. For requests to use additional CEMS, however, you must use paragraph (a)(5) of this section and §63.8(f). Alternative requests to operating parameter monitoring requirements that include unproven monitoring methods may not be made under this paragraph and must be made under §63.8(f).

(ii) You may submit an application to waive an operating parameter limit specified in this section based on documentation that neither that operating parameter limit nor an alternative operating parameter limit is needed to ensure compliance with the emission standards of this subpart.

(iii) You must comply with the following procedures for applications submitted under paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section:

(A) *Timing of the application.* You must submit the application to the Administrator not later than with the comprehensive performance test plan.

(B) *Content of the application.* You must include in the application:

(1) Data or information justifying your request for an alternative monitoring requirement (or for a waiver of an operating parameter limit), such as the technical or economic infeasibility or the impracticality of using the required approach;

(2) A description of the proposed alternative monitoring requirement, including the operating parameter to be monitored, the monitoring approach/technique (e.g., type of detector, monitoring location), the averaging period for the limit, and how the limit is to be calculated; and

(3) Data or information documenting that the alternative monitoring requirement would provide equivalent or better assurance of compliance with the relevant emission standard, or that it is the monitoring requirement that best assures compliance with the standard and that is technically and economically practicable.

(C) *Approval of request to use an alternative monitoring requirement or waive an operating parameter limit.* The Administrator will notify you of approval or intention to deny approval of the request within 90 calendar days after receipt of the original request and within 60 calendar days after receipt of any supplementary information that you submit. The Administrator will not approve an alternative monitoring request unless the alternative monitoring requirement provides equivalent or better assurance of compliance with the relevant emission standard, or is the monitoring requirement that best assures compliance with the standard and that is technically and economically practicable. Before disapproving any request, the Administrator will notify you of the Administrator's intention to disapprove the request together with:

(1) Notice of the information and findings on which the intended disapproval is based; and

(2) Notice of opportunity for you to present additional information to the Administrator before final action on the request. At the time the Administrator notifies you of intention to disapprove the request, the Administrator will specify how much time you will have after being notified of the intended disapproval to submit the additional information.

(D) *Responsibility of owners and operators.* You are responsible for ensuring that you submit any supplementary and additional information supporting your application in a timely manner to enable the Administrator to consider your application during review of the comprehensive performance test plan. Neither your submittal of an application, nor the Administrator's failure to approve or disapprove the application, relieves you of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of this subpart.

(iv) *Dual standards that incorporate the interim standards for HAP metals —(A) Semivolatile and low volatile metals.* You may petition the Administrator to waive a feedrate operating parameter limit under paragraph (n)(2) of this section for either the emission standards expressed in a thermal emissions format or the interim standards based on documentation that the feedrate operating parameter limit is not needed to ensure compliance with the relevant standard on a continuous basis.

(B) *Mercury.* You may petition the Administrator to waive a feedrate operating parameter limit under paragraph (l)(1) of this section for either the feed concentration standard under §§63.1220(a)(2)(i) and (b)(2)(i) or the interim standards based on documentation that the feedrate operating parameter limit is not needed to ensure compliance with the relevant standard on a continuous basis.

(2) *Administrator's discretion to specify additional or alternative requirements.* The Administrator may determine on a case-by-case basis at any time (e.g., during review of the comprehensive performance test plan, during compliance certification review) that you may need to limit additional or alternative operating parameters (e.g., opacity in addition to or in lieu of operating parameter limits on the particulate matter control device) or that alternative approaches to establish limits on operating parameters may be necessary to document compliance with the emission standards of this subpart.

(h) *Reduction of monitoring data.* The provisions of §63.8(g) apply.

(i) *When an operating parameter is applicable to multiple standards.* Paragraphs (j) through (p) of this section require you to establish limits on operating parameters based on comprehensive performance testing to ensure you maintain compliance with the emission standards of this subpart. For several parameters, you must establish a limit for the parameter to ensure compliance with more than one emission standard. An example is a limit on minimum combustion chamber temperature to ensure compliance with both the DRE standard of paragraph (j) of this section and the dioxin/furan standard of paragraph (k) of this section. If the performance tests for such standards are not performed simultaneously, the most stringent limit for a parameter derived from independent performance tests applies.

(j) *DRE.* To remain in compliance with the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard, you must establish operating limits during the comprehensive performance test (or during a previous DRE test under provisions of §63.1206(b)(7)) for the following parameters, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications, and comply with those limits at all times that hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber (i.e., the hazardous waste residence time has not transpired since the hazardous waste feed cutoff system was activated):

(1) *Minimum combustion chamber temperature.* (i) You must measure the temperature of each combustion chamber at a location that best represents, as practicable, the bulk gas temperature in the combustion zone. You must document the temperature measurement location in the test plan you submit under §63.1207(e);

(ii) You must establish a minimum hourly rolling average limit as the average of the test run averages;

(2) *Maximum flue gas flowrate or production rate.* (i) As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, you must establish and comply with a limit on the maximum flue gas flowrate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that you document in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.

(ii) You must comply with this limit on a hourly rolling average basis;

(3) *Maximum hazardous waste feedrate.* (i) You must establish limits on the maximum pumpable and total (i.e., pumpable and nonpumpable) hazardous waste feedrate for each location where hazardous waste is fed.

(ii) You must establish the limits as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.

(iii) You must comply with the feedrate limit(s) on a hourly rolling average basis;

(4) *Operation of waste firing system.* You must specify operating parameters and limits to ensure that good operation of each hazardous waste firing system is maintained.

(k) *Dioxins and furans.* You must comply with the dioxin and furans emission standard by establishing and complying with the following operating parameter limits. You must base the limits on operations during the comprehensive performance test, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications.

(1) *Gas temperature at the inlet to a dry particulate matter control device.* (i) For sources other than a lightweight aggregate kiln, if the combustor is equipped with an electrostatic precipitator, baghouse (fabric filter), or other dry emissions control device where particulate matter is suspended in contact with combustion gas, you must establish a limit on the maximum temperature of the gas at the inlet to the device on an hourly rolling average. You must establish the hourly rolling average limit as the average of the test run averages.

(ii) For hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns, you must establish a limit on the maximum temperature of the gas at the exit of the (last) combustion chamber (or exit of any waste heat recovery system) on an hourly rolling average. The limit must be established as the average of the test run averages;

(2) *Minimum combustion chamber temperature.* (i) For sources other than cement kilns, you must measure the temperature of each combustion chamber at a location that best represents, as practicable, the bulk gas temperature

in the combustion zone. You must document the temperature measurement location in the test plan you submit under §§63.1207(e) and (f);

(ii) You must establish a minimum hourly rolling average limit as the average of the test run averages.

(3) *Maximum flue gas flowrate or production rate.* (i) As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, you must establish and comply with a limit on the maximum flue gas flowrate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that you document in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.

(ii) You must comply with this limit on a hourly rolling average basis;

(4) *Maximum hazardous waste feedrate.* (i) You must establish limits on the maximum pumpable and total (pumpable and nonpumpable) hazardous waste feedrate for each location where waste is fed.

(ii) You must establish the limits as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.

(iii) You must comply with the feedrate limit(s) on a hourly rolling average basis;

(5) *Particulate matter operating limit.* If your combustor is equipped with an activated carbon injection system, you must establish operating parameter limits on the particulate matter control device as specified by paragraph (m)(1) of this section;

(6) *Activated carbon injection parameter limits.* If your combustor is equipped with an activated carbon injection system:

(i) *Carbon feedrate.* You must establish a limit on minimum carbon injection rate on an hourly rolling average calculated as the average of the test run averages. If your carbon injection system injects carbon at more than one location, you must establish a carbon feedrate limit for each location.

(ii) *Carrier fluid.* You must establish a limit on minimum carrier fluid (gas or liquid) flowrate or pressure drop as an hourly rolling average based on the manufacturer's specifications. You must document the specifications in the test plan you submit under §§63.1207(e) and (f);

(iii) *Carbon specification.* (A) You must specify and use the brand (i.e., manufacturer) and type of carbon used during the comprehensive performance test until a subsequent comprehensive performance test is conducted, unless you document in the site-specific performance test plan required under §§63.1207(e) and (f) key parameters that affect adsorption and establish limits on those parameters based on the carbon used in the performance test.

(B) You may substitute at any time a different brand or type of carbon provided that the replacement has equivalent or improved properties compared to the carbon used in the performance test and conforms to the key sorbent parameters you identify under paragraph (k)(6)(iii)(A) of this section. You must include in the operating record documentation that the substitute carbon will provide the same level of control as the original carbon.

(7) *Carbon bed parameter limits.* If your combustor is equipped with a carbon bed system:

(i) *Monitoring bed life.* You must:

(A) Monitor performance of the carbon bed consistent with manufacturer's specifications and recommendations to ensure the carbon bed (or bed segment for sources with multiple segments) has not reached the end of its useful life to minimize dioxin/furan and mercury emissions at least to the levels required by the emission standards;

(B) Document the monitoring procedures in the operation and maintenance plan;

(C) Record results of the performance monitoring in the operating record; and

(D) Replace the bed or bed segment before it has reached the end of its useful life to minimize dioxin/furan and mercury emissions at least to the levels required by the emission standards.

(ii) *Carbon specification.* (A) You must specify and use the brand (i.e., manufacturer) and type of carbon used during the comprehensive performance test until a subsequent comprehensive performance test is conducted, unless you document in the site-specific performance test plan required under §§63.1207(e) and (f) key parameters that affect adsorption and establish limits on those parameters based on the carbon used in the performance test.

(B) You may substitute at any time a different brand or type of carbon provided that the replacement has equivalent or improved properties compared to the carbon used in the performance test. You must include in the operating record documentation that the substitute carbon will provide an equivalent or improved level of control as the original carbon.

(iii) *Maximum temperature.* You must measure the temperature of the carbon bed at either the bed inlet or exit and you must establish a maximum temperature limit on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages.

(8) *Catalytic oxidizer parameter limits.* If your combustor is equipped with a catalytic oxidizer, you must establish limits on the following parameters:

(i) *Minimum flue gas temperature at the entrance of the catalyst.* You must establish a limit on minimum flue gas temperature at the entrance of the catalyst on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages.

(ii) *Maximum time in-use.* You must replace a catalytic oxidizer with a new catalytic oxidizer when it has reached the maximum service time specified by the manufacturer.

(iii) *Catalyst replacement specifications.* When you replace a catalyst with a new one, the new catalyst must be equivalent to or better than the one used during the previous comprehensive test, as measured by:

(A) Catalytic metal loading for each metal;

(B) Space time, expressed in the units s^{-1} , the maximum rated volumetric flow of combustion gas through the catalyst divided by the volume of the catalyst; and

(C) Substrate construction, including materials of construction, washcoat type, and pore density.

(iv) *Maximum flue gas temperature.* You must establish a maximum flue gas temperature limit at the entrance of the catalyst as an hourly rolling average, based on manufacturer's specifications.

(9) *Inhibitor feedrate parameter limits.* If you feed a dioxin/furan inhibitor into the combustion system, you must establish limits for the following parameters:

(i) *Minimum inhibitor feedrate.* You must establish a limit on minimum inhibitor feedrate on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages.

(ii) *Inhibitor specifications.* (A) You must specify and use the brand (i.e., manufacturer) and type of inhibitor used during the comprehensive performance test until a subsequent comprehensive performance test is conducted, unless you document in the site-specific performance test plan required under §§63.1207(e) and (f) key parameters that affect the effectiveness of the inhibitor and establish limits on those parameters based on the inhibitor used in the performance test.

(B) You may substitute at any time a different brand or type of inhibitor provided that the replacement has equivalent or improved properties compared to the inhibitor used in the performance test and conforms to the key parameters you identify under paragraph (k)(9)(ii)(A) of this section. You must include in the operating record documentation that the substitute inhibitor will provide the same level of control as the original inhibitor.

(l) *Mercury*. You must comply with the mercury emission standard by establishing and complying with the following operating parameter limits. You must base the limits on operations during the comprehensive performance test, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications.

(1) *Feedrate of mercury*. (i) For incinerators and solid fuel boilers, when complying with the mercury emission standards under §§63.1203, 63.1216 and 63.1219, you must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the total feedrate of mercury in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.

(ii) For liquid fuel boilers, when complying with the mercury emission standards of §63.1217, you must establish a rolling average limit for the mercury feedrate as follows on an averaging period not to exceed an annual rolling average:

(A) You must calculate a mercury system removal efficiency for each test run and calculate the average system removal efficiency of the test run averages. If emissions exceed the mercury emission standard during the comprehensive performance test, it is not a violation because the averaging period for the mercury emission standard is (not-to-exceed) one year and compliance is based on compliance with the mercury feedrate limit with an averaging period not-to-exceed one year.

(B) If you burn hazardous waste with a heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, you must calculate the mercury feedrate limit as follows:

(1) The mercury feedrate limit is the emission standard divided by $[1 - \text{system removal efficiency}]$.

(2) The mercury feedrate limit is a hazardous waste thermal concentration limit expressed as pounds of mercury in hazardous waste feedstreams per million Btu of hazardous waste fired.

(3) You must comply with the hazardous waste mercury thermal concentration limit by determining the feedrate of mercury in all hazardous waste feedstreams (lb/hr) at least once a minute and the hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MM Btu/hr) at least once a minute to calculate a 60-minute average thermal emission concentration as $[\text{hazardous waste mercury feedrate (lb/hr)} / \text{hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MM Btu/hr)}]$.

(4) You must calculate a rolling average hazardous waste mercury thermal concentration that is updated each hour.

(5) If you select an averaging period for the feedrate limit that is greater than a 12-hour rolling average, you must calculate the initial rolling average as though you had selected a 12-hour rolling average, as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section. Thereafter, you must calculate rolling averages using either one-minute or one-hour updates. Hourly updates shall be calculated using the average of the one-minute average data for the preceding hour. For the period beginning with initial operation under this standard until the source has operated for the full averaging period that you select, the average feedrate shall be based only on actual operation under this standard.

(C) If you burn hazardous waste with a heating value of less than 10,000 Btu/lb, you must calculate the mercury feedrate limit as follows:

(1) You must calculate the mercury feedrate limit as the mercury emission standard divided by $[1 - \text{System Removal Efficiency}]$.

(2) The feedrate limit is expressed as a mass concentration per unit volume of stack gas ($\mu\text{gm/dscm}$) and is converted to a mass feedrate (lb/hr) by multiplying it by the average stack gas flowrate of the test run averages.

(3) You must comply with the feedrate limit by determining the mercury feedrate (lb/hr) at least once a minute to calculate a 60-minute average feedrate.

(4) You must update the rolling average feedrate each hour with this 60-minute feedrate measurement.

(5) If you select an averaging period for the feedrate limit that is greater than a 12-hour rolling average, you must calculate the initial rolling average as though you had selected a 12-hour rolling average, as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section. Thereafter, you must calculate rolling averages using either one-minute or one-hour updates.

Hourly updates shall be calculated using the average of the one-minute average data for the preceding hour. For the period beginning with initial operation under this standard until the source has operated for the full averaging period that you select, the average feedrate shall be based only on actual operation under this standard.

(D) If your boiler is equipped with a wet scrubber, you must comply with the following unless you document in the performance test plan that you do not feed chlorine at rates that may substantially affect the system removal efficiency of mercury for purposes of establishing a mercury feedrate limit based on the system removal efficiency during the test:

(1) Scrubber blowdown must be minimized during a pretest conditioning period and during the performance test:

(2) Scrubber water must be preconditioned so that mercury in the water is at equilibrium with stack gas at the mercury feedrate level of the performance test; and

(3) You must establish an operating limit on minimum pH of scrubber water as the average of the test run averages and comply with the limit on an hourly rolling average.

(iii) For cement kilns:

(A) When complying with the emission standards under §§63.1220(a)(2)(i) and (b)(2)(i), you must:

(1) Comply with the mercury hazardous waste feed concentration operating requirement on a twelve-hour rolling average;

(2) Monitor and record in the operating record the as-fired mercury concentration in the hazardous waste (or the weighted-average mercury concentration for multiple hazardous waste feedstreams);

(3) Initiate an automatic waste feed cutoff that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed when the as-fired mercury concentration operating requirement is exceeded;

(B) When complying with the emission standards under §§63.1204 and 63.1220(a)(2)(ii)(A) and (b)(2)(ii)(A), you must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the feedrate of mercury in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages;

(C) Except as provided by paragraph (I)(1)(iii)(D) of this section, when complying with the hazardous waste maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) under §63.1220(a)(2)(ii)(B) and (b)(2)(ii)(B), you must:

(1) Comply with the MTEC operating requirement on a twelve-hour rolling average;

(2) Monitor and record the feedrate of mercury for each hazardous waste feedstream according to §63.1209(c);

(3) Monitor with a CMS and record in the operating record the gas flowrate (either directly or by monitoring a surrogate parameter that you have correlated to gas flowrate);

(4) Continuously calculate and record in the operating record a MTEC assuming mercury from all hazardous waste feedstreams is emitted;

(5) Initiate an automatic waste feed cutoff that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed when the MTEC operating requirement is exceeded;

(D) In lieu of complying with paragraph (I)(1)(iii)(C) of this section, you may:

(1) Identify in the Notification of Compliance a minimum gas flowrate limit and a maximum feedrate limit of mercury from all hazardous waste feedstreams that ensures the MTEC calculated in paragraph (I)(1)(iii)(C)(4) of this section is below the operating requirement under paragraphs §§63.1220(a)(2)(ii)(B) and (b)(2)(ii)(B); and

(2) Initiate an automatic waste feed cutoff that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed when either the gas flowrate or mercury feedrate exceeds the limits identified in paragraph (l)(1)(iii)(D)(1) of this section.

(iv) For lightweight aggregate kilns:

(A) When complying with the emission standards under §§63.1205, 63.1221(a)(2)(i) and (b)(2)(i), you must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the total feedrate of mercury in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages;

(B) Except as provided by paragraph (l)(1)(iv)(C) of this section, when complying with the hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to a maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) under §§63.1221(a)(2)(ii) and (b)(2)(ii), you must:

(1) Comply with the MTEC operating requirement on a twelve-hour rolling average;

(2) Monitor and record the feedrate of mercury for each hazardous waste feedstream according to §63.1209(c);

(3) Monitor with a CMS and record in the operating record the gas flowrate (either directly or by monitoring a surrogate parameter that you have correlated to gas flowrate);

(4) Continuously calculate and record in the operating record a MTEC assuming mercury from all hazardous waste feedstreams is emitted;

(5) Initiate an automatic waste feed cutoff that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed when the MTEC operating requirement is exceeded;

(C) In lieu of complying with paragraph (l)(1)(iv)(B) of this section, you may:

(1) Identify in the Notification of Compliance a minimum gas flowrate limit and a maximum feedrate limit of mercury from all hazardous waste feedstreams that ensures the MTEC calculated in paragraph (l)(1)(iv)(B)(4) of this section is below the operating requirement under paragraphs §§63.1221(a)(2)(ii) and (b)(2)(ii); and

(2) Initiate an automatic waste feed cutoff that immediately and automatically cuts off the hazardous waste feed when either the gas flowrate or mercury feedrate exceeds the limits identified in paragraph (l)(1)(iv)(C)(1) of this section.

(v) *Extrapolation of feedrate levels.* In lieu of establishing mercury feedrate limits as specified in paragraphs (l)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section, you may request as part of the performance test plan under §§63.7(b) and (c) and §§63.1207 (e) and (f) to use the mercury feedrates and associated emission rates during the comprehensive performance test to extrapolate to higher allowable feedrate limits and emission rates. The extrapolation methodology will be reviewed and approved, as warranted, by the Administrator. The review will consider in particular whether:

(A) Performance test metal feedrates are appropriate (i.e., whether feedrates are at least at normal levels; depending on the heterogeneity of the waste, whether some level of spiking would be appropriate; and whether the physical form and species of spiked material is appropriate); and

(B) Whether the extrapolated feedrates you request are warranted considering historical metal feedrate data.

(2) *Wet scrubber.* If your combustor is equipped with a wet scrubber, you must establish operating parameter limits prescribed by paragraph (o)(3) of this section, except for paragraph (o)(3)(iv).

(3) *Activated carbon injection.* If your combustor is equipped with an activated carbon injection system, you must establish operating parameter limits prescribed by paragraphs (k)(5) and (k)(6) of this section.

(4) *Activated carbon bed.* If your combustor is equipped with an activated carbon bed system, you must comply with the requirements of (k)(7) of this section to assure compliance with the mercury emission standard.

(m) *Particulate matter.* You must comply with the particulate matter emission standard by establishing and complying with the following operating parameter limits. You must base the limits on operations during the comprehensive performance test, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications.

(1) *Control device operating parameter limits (OPLs)* —(i) *Wet scrubbers.* For sources equipped with wet scrubbers, including ionizing wet scrubbers, high energy wet scrubbers such as venturi, hydrosonic, collision, or free jet wet scrubbers, and low energy wet scrubbers such as spray towers, packed beds, or tray towers, you must establish limits on the following parameters:

(A) For high energy scrubbers only, minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber on an hourly rolling average, established as the average of the test run averages;

(B) For all wet scrubbers:

(1) To ensure that the solids content of the scrubber liquid does not exceed levels during the performance test, you must either:

(i) Establish a limit on solids content of the scrubber liquid using a CMS or by manual sampling and analysis. If you elect to monitor solids content manually, you must sample and analyze the scrubber liquid hourly unless you support an alternative monitoring frequency in the performance test plan that you submit for review and approval; or

(ii) Establish a minimum blowdown rate using a CMS and either a minimum scrubber tank volume or liquid level using a CMS.

(2) For maximum solids content monitored with a CMS, you must establish a limit on a twelve-hour rolling average as the average of the test run averages.

(3) For maximum solids content measured manually, you must establish an hourly limit, as measured at least once per hour, unless you support an alternative monitoring frequency in the performance test plan that you submit for review and approval. You must establish the maximum hourly limit as the average of the manual measurement averages for each run.

(4) For minimum blowdown rate and either a minimum scrubber tank volume or liquid level using a CMS, you must establish a limit on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages.

(C) For high energy wet scrubbers only, you must establish limits on either the minimum liquid to gas ratio or the minimum scrubber water flowrate and maximum flue gas flowrate on an hourly rolling average. If you establish limits on maximum flue gas flowrate under this paragraph, you need not establish a limit on maximum flue gas flowrate under paragraph (m)(2) of this section. You must establish these hourly rolling average limits as the average of the test run averages; and

(ii)–(iii) [Reserved]

(iv) *Other particulate matter control devices.* For each particulate matter control device that is not a fabric filter or high energy wet scrubber, or is not an electrostatic precipitator or ionizing wet scrubber for which you elect to monitor particulate matter loadings under §63.1206(c)(9) of this chapter for process control, you must ensure that the control device is properly operated and maintained as required by §63.1206(c)(7) and by monitoring the operation of the control device as follows:

(A) During each comprehensive performance test conducted to demonstrate compliance with the particulate matter emissions standard, you must establish a range of operating values for the control device that is a representative and reliable indicator that the control device is operating within the same range of conditions as during the performance test. You must establish this range of operating values as follows:

(1) You must select a set of operating parameters appropriate for the control device design that you determine to be a representative and reliable indicator of the control device performance.

(2) You must measure and record values for each of the selected operating parameters during each test run of the performance test. A value for each selected parameter must be recorded using a continuous monitor.

(3) For each selected operating parameter measured in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (m)(1)(iv)(A)(1) of this section, you must establish a minimum operating parameter limit or a maximum operating parameter limit, as appropriate for the parameter, to define the operating limits within which the control device can operate and still continuously achieve the same operating conditions as during the performance test.

(4) You must prepare written documentation to support the operating parameter limits established for the control device and you must include this documentation in the performance test plan that you submit for review and approval. This documentation must include a description for each selected parameter and the operating range and monitoring frequency required to ensure the control device is being properly operated and maintained.

(B) You must install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a monitoring device equipped with a recorder to measure the values for each operating parameter selected in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (m)(1)(iv)(A)(1) of this section. You must install, calibrate, and maintain the monitoring equipment in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications. The recorder must record the detector responses at least every 60 seconds, as required in the definition of continuous monitor.

(C) You must regularly inspect the data recorded by the operating parameter monitoring system at a sufficient frequency to ensure the control device is operating properly. An excursion is determined to have occurred any time that the actual value of a selected operating parameter is less than the minimum operating limit (or, if applicable, greater than the maximum operating limit) established for the parameter in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (m)(1)(iv)(A)(3) of this section.

(D) Operating parameters selected in accordance with paragraph (m)(1)(iv) of this section may be based on manufacturer specifications provided you support the use of manufacturer specifications in the performance test plan that you submit for review and approval.

(2) *Maximum flue gas flowrate or production rate.* (i) As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, you must establish a limit on the maximum flue gas flowrate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that you document in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.

(ii) You must comply with this limit on a hourly rolling average basis;

(3) *Maximum ash feedrate.* Owners and operators of hazardous waste incinerators, solid fuel boilers, and liquid fuel boilers must establish a maximum ash feedrate limit as a 12-hour rolling average based on the average of the test run averages. This requirement is waived, however, if you comply with the particulate matter detection system requirements under §63.1206(c)(9).

(n) *Semivolatile metals and low volatility metals.* You must comply with the semivolatile metal (cadmium and lead) and low volatile metal (arsenic, beryllium, and chromium) emission standards by establishing and complying with the following operating parameter limits. You must base the limits on operations during the comprehensive performance test, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications.

(1) *Maximum inlet temperature to dry particulate matter air pollution control device.* You must establish a limit on the maximum inlet temperature to the primary dry metals emissions control device (e.g., electrostatic precipitator, baghouse) on an hourly rolling average basis as the average of the test run averages.

(2) *Maximum feedrate of semivolatile and low volatile metals —(i) General.* You must establish feedrate limits for semivolatile metals (cadmium and lead) and low volatile metals (arsenic, beryllium, and chromium) as follows, except as provided by paragraph (n)(2)(vii) of this section.

(ii) For incinerators, cement kilns, and lightweight aggregate kilns, when complying with the emission standards under §§63.1203, 63.1204, 63.1205, and 63.1219, and for solid fuel boilers when complying with the emission standards under §63.1216, you must establish 12-hour rolling average limits for the total feedrate of semivolatile and low volatile metals in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.

(iii) *Cement kilns under §63.1220.* (A) When complying with the emission standards under §63.1220(a)(3)(i), (a)(4)(i), (b)(3)(i), and (b)(4)(i), you must establish 12-hour rolling average feedrate limits for semivolatile and low volatile metals as the thermal concentration of semivolatile metals or low volatile metals in all hazardous waste feedstreams. You must calculate hazardous waste thermal concentrations for semivolatile metals and low volatile metals for each run as the total mass feedrate of semivolatile metals or low volatile metals for all hazardous waste feedstreams divided by the total heat input rate for all hazardous waste feedstreams. The 12-hour rolling average feedrate limits for semivolatile metals and low volatile metals are the average of the test run averages, calculated on a thermal concentration basis, for all hazardous waste feeds.

(B) When complying with the emission standards under §§63.1220(a)(3)(ii), (a)(4)(ii), (b)(3)(ii), and (b)(4)(ii), you must establish 12-hour rolling average limits for the total feedrate of semivolatile and low volatile metals in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.

(iv) *Lightweight aggregate kilns under §63.1221.* (A) When complying with the emission standards under §§63.1221(a)(3)(i), (a)(4)(i), (b)(3)(i), and (b)(4)(i), you must establish 12-hour rolling average feedrate limits for semivolatile and low volatile metals as the thermal concentration of semivolatile metals or low volatile metals in all hazardous waste feedstreams as specified in paragraphs (n)(2)(iii)(A) of this section.

(B) When complying with the emission standards under §§63.1221(a)(3)(ii), (a)(4)(ii), (b)(3)(ii), and (b)(4)(ii), you must establish 12-hour rolling average limits for the total feedrate of semivolatile and low volatile metals in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.

(v) *Liquid fuel boilers under §63.1217 —(A) Semivolatile metals.* You must establish a rolling average limit for the semivolatile metal feedrate as follows on an averaging period not to exceed an annual rolling average.

(1) *System removal efficiency.* You must calculate a semivolatile metal system removal efficiency for each test run and calculate the average system removal efficiency of the test run averages. If emissions exceed the semivolatile metal emission standard during the comprehensive performance test, it is not a violation because the averaging period for the semivolatile metal emission standard is one year and compliance is based on compliance with the semivolatile metal feedrate limit that has an averaging period not to exceed an annual rolling average.

(2) *Boilers that feed hazardous waste with a heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater.* You must calculate the semivolatile metal feedrate limit as the semivolatile metal emission standard divided by [1 – System Removal Efficiency].

(i) The feedrate limit is a hazardous waste thermal concentration limit expressed as pounds of semivolatile metals in all hazardous waste feedstreams per million Btu of hazardous waste fed to the boiler.

(ii) You must comply with the hazardous waste semivolatile metal thermal concentration limit by determining the feedrate of semivolatile metal in all hazardous waste feedstreams (lb/hr) and the hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MM Btu/hr) at least once a minute to calculate a 60-minute average thermal emission concentration as [hazardous waste semivolatile metal feedrate (lb/hr) / hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MM Btu/hr)].

(iii) You must calculate a rolling average hazardous waste semivolatile metal thermal concentration that is updated each hour.

(iv) If you select an averaging period for the feedrate limit that is greater than a 12-hour rolling average, you must calculate the initial rolling average as though you had selected a 12-hour rolling average, as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section. Thereafter, you must calculate rolling averages using either one-minute or one-hour updates. Hourly updates shall be calculated using the average of the one-minute average data for the preceding hour. For the period beginning with initial operation under this standard until the source has operated for the full averaging period that you select, the average feedrate shall be based only on actual operation under this standard.

(3) *Boilers that feed hazardous waste with a heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb.* (i) You must calculate the semivolatile metal feedrate limit as the semivolatile metal emission standard divided by [1 – System Removal Efficiency].

(ii) The feedrate limit is expressed as a mass concentration per unit volume of stack gas ($\mu\text{gm/dscm}$) and is converted to a mass feedrate (lb/hr) by multiplying it by the average stack gas flowrate (dscm/hr) of the test run averages.

(iii) You must comply with the feedrate limit by determining the semivolatile metal feedrate (lb/hr) at least once a minute to calculate a 60-minute average feedrate.

(iv) You must update the rolling average feedrate each hour with this 60-minute feedrate measurement.

(v) If you select an averaging period for the feedrate limit that is greater than a 12-hour rolling average, you must calculate the initial rolling average as though you had selected a 12-hour rolling average, as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section. Thereafter, you must calculate rolling averages using either one-minute or one-hour updates. Hourly updates shall be calculated using the average of the one-minute average data for the preceding hour. For the period beginning with initial operation under this standard until the source has operated for the full averaging period that you select, the average feedrate shall be based only on actual operation under this standard.

(B) *Chromium* — (1) *Boilers that feed hazardous waste with a heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater.* (i) The 12-hour rolling average feedrate limit is a hazardous waste thermal concentration limit expressed as pounds of chromium in all hazardous waste feedstreams per million Btu of hazardous waste fed to the boiler. You must establish the 12-hour rolling average feedrate limit as the average of the test run averages.

(ii) You must comply with the hazardous waste chromium thermal concentration limit by determining the feedrate of chromium in all hazardous waste feedstreams (lb/hr) and the hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MMBtu/hr) at least once each minute as [hazardous waste chromium feedrate (lb/hr)/hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MMBtu/hr)].

(2) *Boilers that feed hazardous waste with a heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb.* You must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the total feedrate (lb/hr) of chromium in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.

(vi) *LVM limits for pumpable wastes.* You must establish separate feedrate limits for low volatile metals in pumpable feedstreams using the procedures prescribed above for total low volatile metals. Dual feedrate limits for both pumpable and total feedstreams are not required, however, if you base the total feedrate limit solely on the feedrate of pumpable feedstreams.

(vii) *Extrapolation of feedrate levels.* In lieu of establishing feedrate limits as specified in paragraphs (n)(2)(ii) through (vi) of this section, you may request as part of the performance test plan under §§63.7(b) and (c) and §§63.1207(e) and (f) to use the semivolatile metal and low volatile metal feedrates and associated emission rates during the comprehensive performance test to extrapolate to higher allowable feedrate limits and emission rates. The extrapolation methodology will be reviewed and approved, as warranted, by the Administrator. The review will consider in particular whether:

(A) Performance test metal feedrates are appropriate (i.e., whether feedrates are at least at normal levels; depending on the heterogeneity of the waste, whether some level of spiking would be appropriate; and whether the physical form and species of spiked material is appropriate); and

(B) Whether the extrapolated feedrates you request are warranted considering historical metal feedrate data.

(3) *Control device operating parameter limits (OPLs).* You must establish operating parameter limits on the particulate matter control device as specified by paragraph (m)(1) of this section;

(4) *Maximum total chlorine and chloride feedrate.* You must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the feedrate of total chlorine and chloride in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.

(5) *Maximum flue gas flowrate or production rate.* (i) As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, you must establish a limit on the maximum flue gas flowrate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that you document in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.

(ii) You must comply with this limit on a hourly rolling average basis.

(o) *Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas.* You must comply with the hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emission standard by establishing and complying with the following operating parameter limits. You must base the limits on operations during the comprehensive performance test, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications.

(1) *Feedrate of total chlorine and chloride* —(i) *Incinerators, cement kilns, lightweight aggregate kilns, solid fuel boilers, and hydrochloric acid production furnaces.* You must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the total feedrate of chlorine (organic and inorganic) in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages.

(ii) *Liquid fuel boilers* —(A) *Boilers that feed hazardous waste with a heating value not less than 10,000 Btu/lb.* (1) The feedrate limit is a hazardous waste thermal concentration limit expressed as pounds of chlorine (organic and inorganic) in all hazardous waste feedstreams per million Btu of hazardous waste fed to the boiler.

(2) You must establish a 12-hour rolling average feedrate limit as the average of the test run averages.

(3) You must comply with the feedrate limit by determining the mass feedrate of hazardous waste feedstreams (lb/hr) at least once a minute and by knowing the chlorine content (organic and inorganic, lb of chlorine/lb of hazardous waste) and heating value (Btu/lb) of hazardous waste feedstreams at all times to calculate a 1-minute average feedrate measurement as [hazardous waste chlorine content (lb of chlorine/lb of hazardous waste feed)/hazardous waste heating value (Btu/lb of hazardous waste)]. You must update the rolling average feedrate each hour with this 60-minute average feedrate measurement.

(B) *Boilers that feed hazardous waste with a heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb.* You must establish a 12-hour rolling average limit for the total feedrate of chlorine (organic and inorganic) in all feedstreams as the average of the test run averages. You must update the rolling average feedrate each hour with a 60-minute average feedrate measurement.

(2) *Maximum flue gas flowrate or production rate.* (i) As an indicator of gas residence time in the control device, you must establish a limit on the maximum flue gas flowrate, the maximum production rate, or another parameter that you document in the site-specific test plan as an appropriate surrogate for gas residence time, as the average of the maximum hourly rolling averages for each run.

(ii) You must comply with this limit on a hourly rolling average basis;

(3) *Wet scrubber.* If your combustor is equipped with a wet scrubber:

(i) If your source is equipped with a high energy wet scrubber such as a venturi, hydrosonic, collision, or free jet wet scrubber, you must establish a limit on minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages;

(ii) If your source is equipped with a low energy wet scrubber such as a spray tower, packed bed, or tray tower, you must establish a minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber based on manufacturer's specifications. You must comply with the limit on an hourly rolling average;

(iii) If your source is equipped with a low energy wet scrubber, you must establish a limit on minimum liquid feed pressure to the wet scrubber based on manufacturer's specifications. You must comply with the limit on an hourly rolling average;

(iv) You must establish a limit on minimum pH on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages;

(v) You must establish limits on either the minimum liquid to gas ratio or the minimum scrubber water flowrate and maximum flue gas flowrate on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages. If you establish limits on maximum flue gas flowrate under this paragraph, you need not establish a limit on maximum flue gas flowrate under paragraph (o)(2) of this section; and

(4) *Dry scrubber.* If your combustor is equipped with a dry scrubber, you must establish the following operating parameter limits:

(i) *Minimum sorbent feedrate.* You must establish a limit on minimum sorbent feedrate on an hourly rolling average as the average of the test run averages.

(ii) *Minimum carrier fluid flowrate or nozzle pressure drop.* You must establish a limit on minimum carrier fluid (gas or liquid) flowrate or nozzle pressure drop based on manufacturer's specifications.

(iii) *Sorbent specifications.* (A) You must specify and use the brand (i.e., manufacturer) and type of sorbent used during the comprehensive performance test until a subsequent comprehensive performance test is conducted, unless you document in the site-specific performance test plan required under §§63.1207(e) and (f) key parameters that affect adsorption and establish limits on those parameters based on the sorbent used in the performance test.

(B) You may substitute at any time a different brand or type of sorbent provided that the replacement has equivalent or improved properties compared to the sorbent used in the performance test and conforms to the key sorbent parameters you identify under paragraph (o)(4)(iii)(A) of this section. You must record in the operating record documentation that the substitute sorbent will provide the same level of control as the original sorbent.

(p) *Maximum combustion chamber pressure.* If you comply with the requirements for combustion system leaks under §63.1206(c)(5) by maintaining the maximum combustion chamber zone pressure lower than ambient pressure to prevent combustion systems leaks from hazardous waste combustion, you must perform instantaneous monitoring of pressure and the automatic waste feed cutoff system must be engaged when negative pressure is not adequately maintained.

(q) *Operating under different modes of operation.* If you operate under different modes of operation, you must establish operating parameter limits for each mode. You must document in the operating record when you change a mode of operation and begin complying with the operating limits for an alternative mode of operation.

(1) *Operating under otherwise applicable standards after the hazardous waste residence time has transpired.* As provided by §63.1206(b)(1)(ii), you may operate under otherwise applicable requirements promulgated under sections 112 and 129 of the Clean Air Act in lieu of the substantive requirements of this subpart.

(i) The otherwise applicable requirements promulgated under sections 112 and 129 of the Clean Air Act are applicable requirements under this subpart.

(ii) You must specify (e.g., by reference) the otherwise applicable requirements as a mode of operation in your Documentation of Compliance under §63.1211(c), your Notification of Compliance under §63.1207(j), and your title V permit application. These requirements include the otherwise applicable requirements governing emission standards, monitoring and compliance, and notification, reporting, and recordkeeping.

(2) *Calculating rolling averages under different modes of operation.* When you transition to a different mode of operation, you must calculate rolling averages as follows:

(i) *Retrieval approach.* Calculate rolling averages anew using the continuous monitoring system values previously recorded for that mode of operation (i.e., you ignore continuous monitoring system values subsequently recorded under other modes of operation when you transition back to a mode of operation); or

(ii) *Start anew.* Calculate rolling averages anew without considering previous recordings.

(A) Rolling averages must be calculated as the average of the available one-minute values for the parameter until enough one-minute values are available to calculate hourly or 12-hour rolling averages, whichever is applicable to the parameter.

(B) You may not transition to a new mode of operation using this approach if the most recent operation in that mode resulted in an exceedance of an applicable emission standard measured with a CEMS or operating parameter limit prior to the hazardous waste residence time expiring; or

(iii) *Seamless transition.* Continue calculating rolling averages using data from the previous operating mode provided that both the operating limit and the averaging period for the parameter are the same for both modes of operation.

(r) *Averaging periods.* The averaging periods specified in this section for operating parameters are not-to-exceed averaging periods. You may elect to use shorter averaging periods. For example, you may elect to use a 1-hour rolling average rather than the 12-hour rolling average specified in paragraph (l)(1)(i) of this section for mercury.

[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 42300, July 10, 2000; 65 FR 67271, Nov. 9, 2000; 66 FR 24272, May 14, 2001; 66 FR 35106, July 3, 2001; 67 FR 6815, Feb. 13, 2002; 67 FR 6991, Feb. 14, 2002; 67 FR 77691, Dec. 19, 2002; 70 FR 59548, Oct. 12, 2005; 73 FR 18981, Apr. 8, 2008]

Notification, Reporting and Recordkeeping

§ 63.1210 What are the notification requirements?

(a) *Summary of requirements.* (1) You must submit the following notifications to the Administrator:

Reference	Notification
63.9(b)	Initial notifications that you are subject to ☐ ubpart ☐ ☐ ☐ of this Part.
63.9(d)	☐ otification that you are subject to special compliance requirements.
63.9(j)	☐ otification and documentation of any change in information already provided under §63.9.
63.1 ☐ 0 (b) (5)(i)	☐ otification of changes in design, operation, or maintenance.
63.1 ☐ 0 (c) (☐) (iv)	☐ otification of excessive bag leak detection system exceedances.
63.1 ☐ 0 (c) (9)(v)	☐ otification of excessive particulate matter detection system exceedances.
63.1 ☐ 0 (e) , 63.9(e) 63.9(g)(1) and (3)	☐ otification of performance test and continuous monitoring system evaluation, including the performance test plan and C ☐ ☐ performance evaluation plan. ¹
63.1 ☐ 1 (b)	☐ otification of intent to comply.
63.1 ☐ 1 (d) , 63.1 ☐ 0 (j) , 63.1 ☐ 0 (k) , 63.1 ☐ 0 (l) , 63.9(h), 63.10(d)(☐) , 63.10(e)(☐)	☐ otification of compliance, including results of performance tests and continuous monitoring system performance evaluations.

¹You may also be required on a case-by-case basis to submit a feedstream analysis plan under §63.1209(c)(3).

(2) You must submit the following notifications to the Administrator if you request or elect to comply with alternative requirements:

Reference	Notification, request, petition, or application
63.9(i)	You may request an adjustment to time periods or postmark deadlines for submittal and review of required information.
63.10(e)(3)(ii)	You may request to reduce the frequency of excess emissions and CEMS performance reports.
63.10(f)	You may request to waive recordkeeping or reporting requirements.
63.104(d)(iii), 63.104(d)(iii)	Notification that you elect to comply with the emission averaging requirements for cement kilns with in-line raw mills.
63.104(e)(iii), 63.104(e)(iii)	Notification that you elect to comply with the emission averaging requirements for preheater or preheater-precalciner kilns with dual stacks.
63.106(b)(4), 63.113, 63.6(i), 63.9(c)	You may request an extension of the compliance date for up to one year.
63.106(b)(5)(i)(C)	You may request to burn hazardous waste for more than 100 hours and for purposes other than testing or pretesting after making a change in the design or operation that could affect compliance with emission standards and prior to submitting a revised Notification of Compliance.
63.106(b)(iii)(i)	If you elect to conduct particulate matter CEMS correlation testing and wish to have federal particulate matter and opacity standards and associated operating limits waived during the testing, you must notify the Administrator by submitting the correlation test plan for review and approval.
63.106(b)(v)	You may request approval to have the particulate matter and opacity standards and associated operating limits and conditions waived for more than 96 hours for a correlation test.
63.106(b)(9)	Owners and operators of lightweight aggregate kilns may request approval of alternative emission standards for mercury, semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas under certain conditions.
63.106(b)(10)	Owners and operators of cement kilns may request approval of alternative emission standards for mercury, semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas under certain conditions.
63.106(b)(14)	Owners and operators of incinerators may elect to comply with an alternative to the particulate matter standard.

63.100 (b) (15)	Owners and operators of cement and lightweight aggregate kilns may request to comply with the alternative to the interim standards for mercury.
63.100 (c) ((i))(C)	You may request to make changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
63.100 (c) (5)(i)(C)	You may request an alternative means of control to provide control of combustion system leaks.
63.100 (c) (5)(i)((i))	You may request other techniques to prevent fugitive emissions without use of instantaneous pressure limits.
63.100 (c) ((i))	You may request to base initial compliance on data in lieu of a comprehensive performance test.
63.100 (d) (3)	You may request more than 60 days to complete a performance test if additional time is needed for reasons beyond your control.
63.100 (e) (3), 63.100 (h)	You may request a time extension if the Administrator fails to approve or deny your test plan.
63.100 (h) ((i))	You may request to waive current operating parameter limits during pretesting for more than 100 hours.
63.100 (f) (1)(ii)((i))	You may request a reduced hazardous waste feedstream analysis for organic hazardous air pollutants if the reduced analysis continues to be representative of organic hazardous air pollutants in your hazardous waste feedstreams.
63.100 (g) ((i))(v)	You may request to operate under a wider operating range for a parameter during confirmatory performance testing.
63.100 (i)	You may request up to a one-year time extension for conducting a performance test (other than the initial comprehensive performance test) to consolidate testing with other state or federally-required testing.
63.100 (j) (4)	You may request more than 90 days to submit a Notification of Compliance after completing a performance test if additional time is needed for reasons beyond your control.
63.100 (l) (3)	After failure of a performance test, you may request to burn hazardous waste for more than 100 hours and for purposes other than testing or pretesting.
63.100 (a) (5), 63.100 (f)	You may request (1) Approval of alternative monitoring methods for compliance with standards that are monitored with a CEMS and (i) approval to use a CEMS in lieu of operating parameter limits.
63.100 (g) (1)	You may request approval of (1) Alternatives to operating parameter monitoring requirements, except for standards that you must monitor with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) and except for

	requests to use a C□□ □ in lieu of operating parameter limits□ or (□) a waiver of an operating parameter limit.
63.1 □ 09(1)(1)	□ou may request to extrapolate mercury feedrate limits.
63.1 □ 09(n)(□)	□ou may request to extrapolate semivolatile and low volatile metal feedrate limits.
63.1 □ 1 (d)	□ou may request to use data compression techniques to record data on a less frequent basis than required by §63.1 □ 09.

(b) *Notification of intent to comply (NIC)*. These procedures apply to sources that have not previously complied with the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and to sources that previously complied with the NIC requirements of §§63.1210 and 63.1212(a), which were in effect prior to October 11, 2000, that must make a technology change requiring a Class 1 permit modification to meet the standards of §§63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221.

(1) You must prepare a Notification of Intent to Comply that includes all of the following information:

(i) General information:

(A) The name and address of the owner/operator and the source;

(B) Whether the source is a major or an area source;

(C) Waste minimization and emission control technique(s) being considered;

(D) Emission monitoring technique(s) you are considering;

(E) Waste minimization and emission control technique(s) effectiveness;

(F) A description of the evaluation criteria used or to be used to select waste minimization and/or emission control technique(s); and

(G) A general description of how you intend to comply with the emission standards of this subpart.

(ii) As applicable to each source, information on key activities and estimated dates for these activities that will bring the source into compliance with emission control requirements of this subpart. You must include all of the following key activities and dates in your NIC:

(A) The dates by which you anticipate you will develop engineering designs for emission control systems or process changes for emissions;

(B) The date by which you anticipate you will commit internal or external resources for installing emission control systems or making process changes for emission control, or the date by which you will issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process changes.

(C) The date by which you anticipate you will submit construction applications;

(D) The date by which you anticipate you will initiate on-site construction, installation of emission control equipment, or process change;

(E) The date by which you anticipate you will complete on-site construction, installation of emission control equipment, or process change; and

(F) The date by which you anticipate you will achieve final compliance. The individual dates and milestones listed in paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(A) through (F) of this section as part of the NIC are not requirements and therefore are not enforceable deadlines; the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(A) through (F) of this section must be included as part of the NIC only to inform the public of how you intend to comply with the emission standards of this subpart.

(iii) A summary of the public meeting required under paragraph (c) of this section;

(iv) If you intend to cease burning hazardous waste prior to or on the compliance date, the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1)(ii) and (b)(1)(iii) of this section do not apply. You must include in your NIC a schedule of key dates for the steps to be taken to stop hazardous waste activity at your combustion unit. Key dates include the date for submittal of RCRA closure documents required under subpart G, part 264 or subpart G, part 265 of this chapter.

(2) You must make a draft of the NIC available for public review no later than 30 days prior to the public meeting required under paragraph (c)(1) of this section or no later than 9 months after the effective date of the rule if you intend to cease burning hazardous waste prior to or on the compliance date.

(3) You must submit the final NIC to the Administrator:

(i) *Existing units*. No later than one year following the effective date of the emission standards of this subpart; or

(ii) *New units*. No later than 60 days following the informal public meeting.

(c) *NIC public meeting and notice*. (1) Prior to the submission of the NIC to the permitting agency and:

(i) *Existing units*. No later than 10 months after the effective date of the emission standards of this subpart, you must hold at least one informal meeting with the public to discuss the anticipated activities described in the draft NIC for achieving compliance with the emission standards of this subpart. You must post a sign-in sheet or otherwise provide a voluntary opportunity for attendees to provide their names and addresses.

(ii) *New units*. No earlier than thirty (30) days following notice of the informal public meeting, you must hold at least one informal meeting with the public to discuss the anticipated activities described in the draft NIC for achieving compliance with the emission standards of this subpart. You must post a sign-in sheet or otherwise provide a voluntary opportunity for attendees to provide their names and addresses.

(2) You must submit a summary of the meeting, along with the list of attendees and their addresses developed under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and copies of any written comments or materials submitted at the meeting, to the Administrator as part of the final NIC, in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section;

(3) You must provide public notice of the NIC meeting at least 30 days prior to the meeting and you must maintain, and provide to the Administrator upon request, documentation of the notice. You must provide public notice in all of the following forms:

(i) *Newspaper advertisement*. You must publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or equivalent jurisdiction of your facility. In addition, you must publish the notice in newspapers of general circulation in adjacent counties or equivalent jurisdiction where such publication would be necessary to inform the affected public. You must publish the notice as a display advertisement.

(ii) *Visible and accessible sign*. You must post a notice on a clearly marked sign at or near the source. If you place the sign on the site of the hazardous waste combustor, the sign must be large enough to be readable from the nearest spot where the public would pass by the site.

(iii) *Broadcast media announcement*. You must broadcast a notice at least once on at least one local radio station or television station.

(iv) *Notice to the facility mailing list*. You must provide a copy of the notice to the facility mailing list in accordance with §124.10(c)(1)(ix) of this chapter.

(4) You must include all of the following in the notices required under paragraph (c)(3) of this section:

(i) The date, time, and location of the meeting;

(ii) A brief description of the purpose of the meeting;

(iii) A brief description of the source and proposed operations, including the address or a map (e.g., a sketched or copied street map) of the source location;

(iv) A statement encouraging people to contact the source at least 72 hours before the meeting if they need special access to participate in the meeting;

(v) A statement describing how the draft NIC (and final NIC, if requested) can be obtained; and

(vi) The name, address, and telephone number of a contact person for the NIC.

(5) The requirements of this paragraph do not apply to sources that intend to cease burning hazardous waste prior to or on the compliance date.

(d) *Notification of compliance.* (1) The Notification of Compliance status requirements of §63.9(h) apply, except that:

(i) The notification is a Notification of Compliance, rather than compliance status;

(ii) The notification is required for the initial comprehensive performance test and each subsequent comprehensive and confirmatory performance test; and

(iii) You must postmark the notification before the close of business on the 90th day following completion of relevant compliance demonstration activity specified in this subpart rather than the 60th day as required by §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(2) Upon postmark of the Notification of Compliance, the operating parameter limits identified in the Notification of Compliance, as applicable, shall be complied with, the limits identified in the Documentation of Compliance or a previous Notification of Compliance are no longer applicable.

(3) The Notification of Compliance requirements of §63.1207(j) also apply.

[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 63211, Nov. 19, 1999; 65 FR 42301, July 10, 2000; 66 FR 24272, May 14, 2001; 67 FR 6992, Feb. 14, 2002; 70 FR 59552, Oct. 12, 2005; 73 FR 18982, Apr. 8, 2008; 73 FR 64097, Oct. 28, 2008]

§ 63.1211 What are the recordkeeping and reporting requirements?

(a) *Summary of reporting requirements.* You must submit the following reports to the Administrator:

Reference	Report
63.10(d)(4)	Compliance progress reports, if required as a condition of an extension of the compliance date granted under §63.6(i).
63.10(d)(5)(i)	Periodic startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports.
63.10(d)(5)(ii)	Immediate startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports.
63.10(e)(3)	Excessive emissions and continuous monitoring system performance report and summary report.

63.100(c)(ii)(i)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
63.100(c)(3)(vi)	Excessive exceedances reports.
63.100(c)(4)(iv)	Emergency safety vent opening reports.

(b) *Summary of recordkeeping requirements.* You must retain the following in the operating record:

Reference	Document, Data, or Information
63.100, 63.10(b) and (c)	General. Information required to document and maintain compliance with the regulations of Subpart 100, including data recorded by continuous monitoring systems (CMS), and copies of all notifications, reports, plans, and other documents submitted to the Administrator.
63.104(d)(1)(ii), 63.104(d)(1)(ii)	Documentation of mode of operation changes for cement kilns with in-line raw mills.
63.104(d)(ii), 63.104(d)(ii)	Documentation of compliance with the emission averaging requirements for cement kilns with in-line raw mills.
63.104(e)(ii), 63.104(e)(ii)	Documentation of compliance with the emission averaging requirements for preheater or preheater-precalciner kilns with dual stacks.
63.100(b)(1)(ii)	If you elect to comply with all applicable requirements and standards promulgated under authority of the Clean Air Act, including Sections 111 and 119, in lieu of the requirements of Subpart 100 when not burning hazardous waste, you must document in the operating record that you are in compliance with those requirements.
63.100(b)(5)(ii)	Documentation that a change will not adversely affect compliance with the emission standards or operating requirements.
63.100(b)(11)	Calculation of hazardous waste residence time.
63.100(c)(i)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
63.100(c)(v)(A)	Documentation of your investigation and evaluation of excessive exceedances during malfunctions.
63.100(c)(3)(v)	Corrective measures for any automatic waste feed cutoff that results in an exceedance of an emission standard or operating parameter limit.
63.100(c)(3)(vii)	Documentation and results of the automatic waste feed cutoff operability testing.
63.100(c)(4)(ii)	Emergency safety vent operating plan.

63.1 ~~00~~ (c)(4)(iii)	Corrective measures for any emergency safety vent opening.
63.1 ~~00~~ (c)(5)(ii)	☐ Method used for control of combustion system leaks.
63.1 ~~00~~ (c)(6)	☐ Operator training and certification program.
63.1 ~~00~~ (c)(☐) (i)(☐)	☐ Operation and maintenance plan.
63.1 ~~00~~ q(c)(☐)	Feedstream analysis plan.
63.1 ~~00~~ k(6)(iii), 63.1 ~~00~~ k(☐) (ii), 63.1 ~~00~~ k(9)(ii), 63.1 ~~00~~ o(4)(iii)	☐ Documentation that a substitute activated carbon, dioxin/furan formation reaction inhibitor, or dry scrubber sorbent will provide the same level of control as the original material.
63.1 ~~00~~ k(☐) (i)(C)	Results of carbon bed performance monitoring.
63.1 ~~00~~ q	☐ Documentation of changes in modes of operation.
63.1 ~~00~~ l(c)	☐ Documentation of compliance.

(c) *Documentation of compliance.* (1) By the compliance date, you must develop and include in the operating record a Documentation of Compliance. You are not subject to this requirement, however, if you submit a Notification of Compliance under §63.1207(j) prior to the compliance date. Upon inclusion of the Documentation of Compliance in the operating record, hazardous waste burning incinerators, cement kilns, and lightweight aggregate kilns regulated under the interim standards of §§63.1203, 63.1204, and 63.1205 are no longer subject to compliance with the previously applicable Notification of Compliance.

(2) The Documentation of Compliance must identify the applicable emission standards under this subpart and the limits on the operating parameters under §63.1209 that will ensure compliance with those emission standards.

(3) You must include a signed and dated certification in the Documentation of Compliance that:

(i) Required CEMs and CMS are installed, calibrated, and continuously operating in compliance with the requirements of this subpart; and

(ii) Based on an engineering evaluation prepared under your direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information and supporting documentation, and considering at a minimum the design, operation, and maintenance characteristics of the combustor and emissions control equipment, the types, quantities, and characteristics of feedstreams, and available emissions data:

(A) You are in compliance with the emission standards of this subpart; and

(B) The limits on the operating parameters under §63.1209 ensure compliance with the emission standards of this subpart.

(4) You must comply with the emission standards and operating parameter limits specified in the Documentation of Compliance.

(d) *Data compression.* You may submit a written request to the Administrator for approval to use data compression techniques to record data from CMS, including CEMS, on a frequency less than that required by §63.1209. You must submit the request for review and approval as part of the comprehensive performance test plan.

(1) You must record a data value at least once each ten minutes.

(2) For each CEMS or operating parameter for which you request to use data compression techniques, you must recommend:

(i) A fluctuation limit that defines the maximum permissible deviation of a new data value from a previously generated value without requiring you to revert to recording each one-minute value.

(A) If you exceed a fluctuation limit, you must record each one-minute value for a period of time not less than ten minutes.

(B) If neither the fluctuation limit nor the data compression limit are exceeded during that period of time, you may reinitiate recording data values on a frequency of at least once each ten minutes; and

(ii) A data compression limit defined as the closest level to an operating parameter limit or emission standard at which reduced data recording is allowed.

(A) Within this level and the operating parameter limit or emission standard, you must record each one-minute average.

(B) The data compression limit should reflect a level at which you are unlikely to exceed the specific operating parameter limit or emission standard, considering its averaging period, with the addition of a new one-minute average.

[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 63212, Nov. 19, 1999; 65 FR 42301, July 10, 2000; 66 FR 24272, May 14, 2001; 66 FR 35106, July 3, 2001; 67 FR 6993, Feb. 14, 2002; 70 FR 59554, Oct. 12, 2005]

Other

§ 63.1212 What are the other requirements pertaining to the NIC?

(a) *Certification of intent to comply.* The Notice of Intent to Comply (NIC) must contain the following certification signed and dated by a responsible official as defined under §63.2 of this chapter: I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

(b) *New units.* Any source that files a RCRA permit application or permit modification request for construction of a hazardous waste combustion unit after October 12, 2005 must:

(1) Prepare a draft NIC pursuant to §63.1210(b) and make it available to the public upon issuance of the notice of public meeting pursuant to §63.1210(c)(3);

(2) Prepare a draft comprehensive performance test plan pursuant to the requirements of §63.1207 and make it available for public review upon issuance of the notice of NIC public meeting;

(3) Provide notice to the public of a pre-application meeting pursuant to §124.31 of this chapter or notice to the public of a permit modification request pursuant to §270.42 of this chapter;

(4) Hold an informal public meeting [pursuant to §63.1210(c)(1) and (c)(2)] no earlier than 30 days following notice of the NIC public meeting and notice of the pre-application meeting or notice of the permit modification request to discuss anticipated activities described in the draft NIC and pre-application or permit modification request for achieving compliance with the emission standards of this subpart; and

(5) Submit a final NIC pursuant to §63.1210(b)(3).

(c) *Information Repository specific to new combustion units.* (1) Any source that files a RCRA permit application or modification request for construction of a new hazardous waste combustion unit after October 12, 2005 may be required to establish an information repository if deemed appropriate.

(2) The Administrator may assess the need, on a case-by-case basis for an information repository. When assessing the need for a repository, the Administrator shall consider the level of public interest, the presence of an existing repository, and any information available via the New Source Review and Title V permit processes. If the Administrator determines a need for a repository, then the Administrator shall notify the facility that it must establish and maintain an information repository.

(3) The information repository shall contain all documents, reports, data, and information deemed necessary by the Administrator. The Administrator shall have the discretion to limit the contents of the repository.

(4) The information repository shall be located and maintained at a site chosen by the source. If the Administrator finds the site unsuitable for the purposes and persons for which it was established, due to problems with location, hours of availability, access, or other relevant considerations, then the Administrator shall specify a more appropriate site.

(5) The Administrator shall require the source to provide a written notice about the information repository to all individuals on the source mailing list.

(6) The source shall be responsible for maintaining and updating the repository with appropriate information throughout a period specified by the Administrator. The Administrator may close the repository at his or her discretion based on the considerations in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

[70 FR 59555, Oct. 12, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 18982, Apr. 8, 2008]

§ 63.1213 How can the compliance date be extended to install pollution prevention or waste minimization controls?

(a) *Applicability.* You may request from the Administrator or State with an approved Title V program an extension of the compliance date of up to one year. An extension may be granted if you can reasonably document that the installation of pollution prevention or waste minimization measures will significantly reduce the amount and/or toxicity of hazardous wastes entering the feedstream(s) of the hazardous waste combustor(s), and that you could not install the necessary control measures and comply with the emission standards and operating requirements of this subpart by the compliance date.

(b) *Requirements for requesting an extension.* (1) You must make your requests for an (up to) one-year extension in writing in accordance with §63.6(i)(4)(B) and (C). The request must contain the following information:

(i) A description of pollution prevention or waste minimization controls that, when installed, will significantly reduce the amount and/or toxicity of hazardous wastes entering the feedstream(s) of the hazardous waste combustor(s). Pollution prevention or waste minimization measures may include: equipment or technology modifications, reformulation or redesign of products, substitution of raw materials, improvements in work practices, maintenance, training, inventory control, or recycling practices conducted as defined in §261.1(c) of this chapter;

(ii) A description of other pollution controls to be installed that are necessary to comply with the emission standards and operating requirements;

(iii) A reduction goal or estimate of the annual reductions in quantity and/or toxicity of hazardous waste(s) entering combustion feedstream(s) that you will achieve by installing the proposed pollution prevention or waste minimization measures;

(iv) A comparison of reductions in the amounts and/or toxicity of hazardous wastes combusted after installation of pollution prevention or waste minimization measures to the amounts and/or toxicity of hazardous wastes combusted prior to the installation of these measures. If the difference is less than a fifteen percent reduction, include a comparison to pollution prevention and waste minimization reductions recorded during the previous five years;

(v) Reasonable documentation that installation of the pollution prevention or waste minimization changes will not result in a net increase (except for documented increases in production) of hazardous constituents released to the environment through other emissions, wastes or effluents;

(vi) Reasonable documentation that the design and installation of waste minimization and other measures that are necessary for compliance with the emission standards and operating requirements of this subpart cannot otherwise be installed within the three year compliance period, and

(vii) The information required in §63.6(i)(6)(i)(B) through (D).

(2) You may enclose documentation prepared under an existing State-required pollution prevention program that contains the information prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section with a request for extension in lieu of complying with the time extension requirements of that paragraph.

(c) *Approval of request for extension of compliance date.* Based on the information provided in any request made under paragraph (a) of this section, the Administrator or State with an approved title V program may grant an extension of the compliance date of this subpart. The extension will be in writing in accordance with §§63.6(i)(10)(i) through 63.6(i)(10)(v)(A).

[57 FR 61992, Dec. 29, 1992, as amended at 67 FR 6994, Feb. 14, 2002; 67 FR 77691, Dec. 19, 2002]

§ 63.1214 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 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 §§63.1200, 63.1203, 63.1204, 63.1205, 63.1206(a), 63.1215, 63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1218, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §§63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), 63.1208(b), and 63.1209(a)(1), as defined under §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §§63.8(f) and 63.1209(a)(5), as defined under §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §§63.10(f) and 63.1211(a) through (c), as defined under §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

[68 FR 37356, June 23, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 59555, Oct. 12, 2005]

§ 63.1215 What are the health-based compliance alternatives for total chlorine?

(a) *General —(1) Overview.* You may establish and comply with health-based compliance alternatives for total chlorine under the procedures prescribed in this section for your hazardous waste combustors other than hydrochloric acid production furnaces. You may comply with these health-based compliance alternatives in lieu of the emission standards for total chlorine provided under §§63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221. To identify and comply with the limits, you must:

(i) Identify a total chlorine emission concentration (ppmv) expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent for each on site hazardous waste combustor. You may select total chlorine emission concentrations as you choose to demonstrate eligibility for the risk-based limits under this section, except as provided by paragraph (b)(7) of this section;

(ii) Apportion the total chlorine emission concentration between HCl and Cl₂ according to paragraph (b)(6)(i) of this section, and calculate HCl and Cl₂ emission rates (lb/hr) using the gas flowrate and other parameters from the most recent regulatory compliance test.

(iii) Calculate the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate as prescribed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(iv) Perform an eligibility demonstration to determine if your HCl-equivalent emission rate meets the national exposure standard and thus is below the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, as prescribed by paragraph (c) of this section;

(v) Submit your eligibility demonstration for review and approval, as prescribed by paragraph (e) of this section, which must include information to ensure that the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit is not exceeded, as prescribed by paragraph (d) of this section;

(vi) Demonstrate compliance with the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit during the comprehensive performance test, as prescribed by the testing and monitoring requirements under paragraph (e) of this section;

(vii) Comply with compliance monitoring requirements, including establishing feedrate limits on total chlorine and chloride, and operating parameter limits on emission control equipment, as prescribed by paragraph (f) of this section; and

(viii) Comply with the requirements for changes, as prescribed by paragraph (h) of this section.

(2) *Definitions.* In addition to the definitions under §63.1201, the following definitions apply to this section:

1-Hour Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate means the HCl-equivalent emission rate (lb/hr) determined by equating the toxicity of chlorine to HCl using aRELs as the health risk metric for acute exposure.

1-Hour Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit means the HCl-equivalent emission rate (lb/hr) determined by equating the toxicity of chlorine to HCl using aRELs as the health risk metric for acute exposure and which ensures that maximum 1-hour average ambient concentrations of HCl-equivalents do not exceed a Hazard Index of 1.0, rounded to the nearest tenths decimal place (0.1), at an off-site receptor location.

Acute Reference Exposure Level (aREL) means health thresholds below which there would be no adverse health effects for greater than once in a lifetime exposures of one hour. ARELs are developed by the California Office of Health Hazard Assessment and are available at http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/acute_rels/acuterel.html.

Annual Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate means the HCl-equivalent emission rate (lb/hr) determined by equating the toxicity of chlorine to HCl using RfCs as the health risk metric for long-term exposure.

Annual Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit means the HCl-equivalent emission rate (lb/hr) determined by equating the toxicity of chlorine to HCl using RfCs as the health risk metric for long-term exposure and which ensures that maximum annual average ambient concentrations of HCl equivalents do not exceed a Hazard Index of 1.0, rounded to the nearest tenths decimal place (0.1), at an off-site receptor location.

Hazard Index (HI) means the sum of more than one Hazard Quotient for multiple substances and/or multiple exposure pathways. In this section, the Hazard Index is the sum of the Hazard Quotients for HCl and chlorine.

Hazard Quotient (HQ) means the ratio of the predicted media concentration of a pollutant to the media concentration at which no adverse effects are expected. For chronic inhalation exposures, the HQ is calculated under this section as the air concentration divided by the RfC. For acute inhalation exposures, the HQ is calculated under this section as the air concentration divided by the aREL.

Look-up table analysis means a risk screening analysis based on comparing the HCl-equivalent emission rate from the affected source to the appropriate HCl-equivalent emission rate limit specified in Tables 1 through 4 of this section.

Reference Concentration (RfC) means an estimate (with uncertainty spanning perhaps an order of magnitude) of a continuous inhalation exposure to the human population (including sensitive subgroups) that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime. It can be derived from various types of human or animal data, with uncertainty factors generally applied to reflect limitations of the data used.

(b) *HCl-equivalent emission rates* . (1) You must express total chlorine emission rates for each hazardous waste combustor as HCl-equivalent emission rates.

(2) *Annual average rates* . You must calculate annual average toxicity-weighted HCl-equivalent emission rates for each combustor as follows:

$$ER_{LTW} = ER_{HCl} + ER_{Cl_2} \times (RfC_{HCl}/RfC_{Cl_2})$$

Where:

ER_{LTW} is the annual average HCl toxicity-weighted emission rate (HCl-equivalent emission rate) considering long-term exposures, lb/hr

ER_{HCl} is the emission rate of HCl in lbs/hr

ER_{Cl_2} is the emission rate of chlorine in lbs/hr

RfC_{HCl} is the reference concentration of HCl

RfC_{Cl_2} is the reference concentration of chlorine

(3) *1-hour average rates* . You must calculate 1-hour average toxicity-weighted HCl-equivalent emission rates for each combustor as follows:

$$ER_{STW} = ER_{HCl} + ER_{Cl_2} \times (aREL_{HCl}/aREL_{Cl_2})$$

Where:

ER_{STW} is the 1-hour average HCl-toxicity-weighted emission rate (HCl-equivalent emission rate) considering 1-hour (short-term) exposures, lb/hr

ER_{HCl} is the emission rate of HCl in lbs/hr

ER_{Cl_2} is the emission rate of chlorine in lbs/hr

$aREL_{HCl}$ is the aREL for HCl

$aREL_{Cl_2}$ is the aREL for chlorine

(4) You must use the RfC values for hydrogen chloride and chlorine found at <http://epa.gov/ttn/atw/toxsource/summary.html> .

(5) You must use the aREL values for hydrogen chloride and chlorine found at http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/acute_rels/acuterel.html .

(6) *Cl₂/HCl ratios* —(i) *Ratio for calculating annual average HCl-equivalent emission rates* . (A) To calculate the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate (lb/hr) for each combustor, you must apportion the total chlorine emission concentration (ppmv chloride (Cl⁻)) equivalent) between HCl and chlorine according to the historical average Cl₂/HCl volumetric ratio for all regulatory compliance tests.

(B) You must calculate HCl and Cl₂ emission rates (lb/hr) using the apportioned emission concentrations and the gas flowrate and other parameters from the most recent regulatory compliance test.

(C) You must calculate the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate using these HCl and Cl₂ emission rates and the equation in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(ii) *Ratio for calculating 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rates* . (A) To calculate the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate for each combustor as a criterion for you to determine under paragraph (d) of this section if an hourly rolling average feedrate limit on total chlorine and chloride may be waived, you must apportion the total chlorine emission concentration (ppmv chloride (Cl⁻)) equivalent) between HCl and chlorine according to the historical highest Cl₂/HCl volumetric ratio for all regulatory compliance tests.

(B) You must calculate HCl and Cl₂ emission rates (lb/hr) using the apportioned emission concentrations and the gas flowrate and other parameters from the most recent regulatory compliance test.

(C) You must calculate the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate using these HCl and Cl₂ emission rates and the equation in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(iii) *Ratios for new sources* . (A) You must use engineering information to estimate the Cl₂/HCl volumetric ratio for a new source for the initial eligibility demonstration.

(B) You must use the Cl₂/HCl volumetric ratio demonstrated during the initial comprehensive performance test to demonstrate in the Notification of Compliance that your HCl-equivalent emission rate does not exceed your HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.

(C) When approving the test plan for the initial comprehensive performance test, the permitting authority will establish a periodic testing requirement, such as every 3 months for 1 year, to establish a record of representative Cl₂/HCl volumetric ratios.

(1) You must revise your HCl-equivalent emission rates and HCl-equivalent emission rate limits after each such test using the procedures prescribed in paragraphs (b)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(2) If you no longer are eligible for the health-based compliance alternative, you must notify the permitting authority immediately and either:

(i) Submit a revised eligibility demonstration requesting lower HCl-equivalent emission rate limits, establishing lower HCl-equivalent emission rates, and establishing by downward extrapolation lower feedrate limits for total chlorine and chloride; or

(ii) Request a compliance schedule of up to three years to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards under §§63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221.

(iv) *Unrepresentative or inadequate historical Cl₂/HCl volumetric ratios* . (A) If you believe that the Cl₂/HCl volumetric ratio for one or more historical regulatory compliance tests is not representative of the current ratio, you may request that the permitting authority allow you to screen those ratios from the analysis of historical ratios.

(B) If the permitting authority believes that too few historical ratios are available to calculate a representative average ratio or establish a maximum ratio, the permitting authority may require you to conduct periodic testing to establish representative ratios.

(v) *Updating Cl₂/HCl ratios* . You must include the Cl₂/HCl volumetric ratio demonstrated during each performance test in your data base of historical Cl₂/HCl ratios to update the ratios you establish under paragraphs (b)(6)(i) and (ii) of this section for subsequent calculations of the annual average and 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rates.

(7) *Emission rates are capped* . The hydrogen chloride and chlorine emission rates you use to calculate the HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for incinerators, cement kilns, and lightweight aggregate kilns must not result in total chlorine emission concentrations exceeding:

(i) For incinerators that were existing sources on April 19, 1996: 77 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(ii) For incinerators that are new or reconstructed sources after April 19, 1996: 21 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(iii) For cement kilns that were existing sources on April 19, 1996: 130 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(iv) For cement kilns that are new or reconstructed sources after April 19, 1996: 86 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(v) For lightweight aggregate kilns that were existing sources on April 19, 1996: 600 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(vi) For lightweight aggregate kilns that are new or reconstructed sources after April 19, 1996: 600 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(c) *Eligibility demonstration* —(1) *General*. (i) You must perform an eligibility demonstration to determine whether the total chlorine emission rates you select for each on-site hazardous waste combustor meet the national exposure standards using either a look-up table analysis prescribed by paragraph (c)(3) of this section, or a site-specific compliance demonstration prescribed by paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

(ii) You must also determine in your eligibility demonstration whether each combustor may exceed the 1-hour HCl-equivalent emission rate limit absent an hourly rolling average limit on the feedrate of total chlorine and chloride, as provided by paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) *Definition of eligibility*. (i) Eligibility for the risk-based total chlorine standard is determined by comparing the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate for the total chlorine emission rate you select for each combustor to the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.

(ii) The annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit ensures that the Hazard Index for chronic exposure from HCl and chlorine emissions from all on-site hazardous waste combustors is less than or equal to 1.0, rounded to the nearest tenths decimal place (0.1), for the actual individual most exposed to the facility's emissions, considering off-site locations where people reside and where people congregate for work, school, or recreation.

(iii) Your facility is eligible for the health-based compliance alternative for total chlorine if either:

(A) The annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate for each on-site hazardous waste combustor is below the appropriate value in the look-up table determined under paragraph (c)(3) of this section; or

(B) The annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate for each on-site hazardous waste combustor is below the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit you calculate based on a site-specific compliance demonstration under paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

(3) *Look-up table analysis*. Look-up tables for the eligibility demonstration are provided as Tables 1 and 2 to this section.

(i) Table 1 presents annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limits for sources located in flat terrain. For purposes of this analysis, flat terrain is terrain that rises to a level not exceeding one half the stack height within a distance of 50 stack heights.

(ii) Table 2 presents annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limits for sources located in simple elevated terrain. For purposes of this analysis, simple elevated terrain is terrain that rises to a level exceeding one half the stack height, but that does not exceed the stack height, within a distance of 50 stack heights.

(iii) To determine the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for a source from the look-up table, you must use the stack height and stack diameter for your hazardous waste combustors and the distance between the stack and the property boundary.

(iv) If any of these values for stack height, stack diameter, and distance to nearest property boundary do not match the exact values in the look-up table, you must use the next lowest table value.

(v) *Adjusted HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for multiple on-site combustors.* (A) If you have more than one hazardous waste combustor on site, the sum across all hazardous waste combustors of the ratio of the adjusted HCl-equivalent emission rate limit to the HCl-equivalent emission rate limit provided by Tables 1 or 2 cannot exceed 1.0, according to the following equation:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\text{HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit Adjusted}_i}{\text{HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit Table}_i} \leq 1.0$$

Where:

i = number of on-site hazardous waste combustors;

HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit Adjusted _{i} means the apportioned, allowable HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for combustor i , and

HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit Table _{i} means the HCl-equivalent emission rate limit from Table 1 or 2 to §63.1215 for combustor i .

(B) The adjusted HCl-equivalent emission rate limit becomes the HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.

(4) *Site-specific compliance demonstration.* (i) You may use any scientifically-accepted peer-reviewed risk assessment methodology for your site-specific compliance demonstration to calculate an annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for each on-site hazardous waste combustor. An example of one approach for performing the demonstration for air toxics can be found in the EPA's "Air Toxics Risk Assessment Reference Library, Volume 2, Site-Specific Risk Assessment Technical Resource Document," which may be obtained through the EPA's Air Toxics Web site at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/fera/risk_atra_main.html.

(ii) The annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit is the HCl-equivalent emission rate that ensures that the Hazard Index associated with maximum annual average exposures is not greater than 1.0 rounded to the nearest tenths decimal place (0.1).

(iii) To determine the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, your site-specific compliance demonstration must, at a minimum:

(A) Estimate long-term inhalation exposures through the estimation of annual or multi-year average ambient concentrations;

(B) Estimate the inhalation exposure for the actual individual most exposed to the facility's emissions from hazardous waste combustors, considering off-site locations where people reside and where people congregate for work, school, or recreation;

(C) Use site-specific, quality-assured data wherever possible;

(D) Use health-protective default assumptions wherever site-specific data are not available, and:

(E) Contain adequate documentation of the data and methods used for the assessment so that it is transparent and can be reproduced by an experienced risk assessor and emissions measurement expert.

(iv) Your site-specific compliance demonstration need not:

(A) Assume any attenuation of exposure concentrations due to the penetration of outdoor pollutants into indoor exposure areas;

(B) Assume any reaction or deposition of the emitted pollutants during transport from the emission point to the point of exposure.

(d) *Assurance that the 1-hour HCl-equivalent emission rate limit will not be exceeded.* To ensure that the 1-hour HCl-equivalent emission rate limit will not be exceeded when complying with the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, you must establish a 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate for each combustor, establish a 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for each combustor, and consider site-specific factors including prescribed criteria to determine if the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit may be exceeded absent an hourly rolling average limit on the feedrate of total chlorine and chloride. If the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit may be exceeded, you must establish an hourly rolling average feedrate limit on total chlorine as provided by paragraph (f)(3) of this section.

(1) *1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate.* You must calculate the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate from the total chlorine emission concentration you select for each source as prescribed in paragraph (b)(6)(ii)(C) of this section.

(2) *1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* You must establish the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for each affected source using either a look-up table analysis or site-specific analysis:

(i) *Look-up table analysis.* Look-up tables are provided for 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limits as Table 3 and Table 4 to this section. Table 3 provides limits for facilities located in flat terrain. Table 4 provides limits for facilities located in simple elevated terrain. You must use the Tables to establish 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limits as prescribed in paragraphs (c)(3)(iii) through (c)(3)(v) of this section for annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limits.

(ii) *Site-specific analysis.* The 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit is the HCl-equivalent emission rate that ensures that the Hazard Index associated with maximum 1-hour average exposures is not greater than 1.0 rounded to the nearest tenths decimal place (0.1). You must follow the risk assessment procedures under paragraph (c)(4) of this section to estimate short-term inhalation exposures through the estimation of maximum 1-hour average ambient concentrations.

(3) *Criteria for determining whether the 1-hour HCl-equivalent emission rate may be exceeded absent an hourly rolling average limit on the feedrate of total chlorine and chloride.* An hourly rolling average feedrate limit on total chlorine and chloride is waived if you determine considering the criteria listed below that the long-term feedrate limit (and averaging period) established under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section will also ensure that the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate will not exceed the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit you calculate for each combustor.

(i) The ratio of the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate based on the total chlorine emission rate you select for each hazardous waste combustor to the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for the combustor; and

(ii) The potential for the source to vary total chlorine and chloride feedrates substantially over the averaging period for the feedrate limit established under paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section.

(e) *Review and approval of eligibility demonstrations* —(1) *Content of the eligibility demonstration* —(i) *General*. The eligibility demonstration must include the following information, at a minimum:

(A) Identification of each hazardous waste combustor combustion gas emission point (e.g., generally, the flue gas stack);

(B) The maximum and average capacity at which each combustor will operate, and the maximum rated capacity for each combustor, using the metric of stack gas volume (under both actual and standard conditions) emitted per unit of time, as well as any other metric that is appropriate for the combustor (e.g., million Btu/hr heat input for boilers; tons of dry raw material feed/hour for cement kilns);

(C) Stack parameters for each combustor, including, but not limited to stack height, stack diameter, stack gas temperature, and stack gas exit velocity;

(D) Plot plan showing all stack emission points, nearby residences and property boundary line;

(E) Identification of any stack gas control devices used to reduce emissions from each combustor;

(F) Identification of the RfC values used to calculate annual average HCl-equivalent emission rates and the aREL values used to calculate 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rates;

(G) Calculations used to determine the annual average and 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rates and rate limits, including calculation of the Cl_2/HCl ratios as prescribed by paragraph (b)(6) of this section;

(ii) *Additional content to implement the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit*. You must include the following in your eligibility demonstration to implement the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit:

(A) For incinerators, cement kilns, and lightweight aggregate kilns, calculations to confirm that the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate that you calculate from the total chlorine emission rate you select for each combustor does not exceed the limits provided by paragraph (b)(7) of this section;

(B) Comparison of the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for each combustor to the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate for the total chlorine emission rate you select for each combustor;

(C) The annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for each hazardous waste combustor, and the limits on operating parameters required under paragraph (g)(1) of this section;

(D) Determination of the long-term chlorine feedrate limit, including the total chlorine system removal efficiency for sources that establish an (up to) annual rolling average feedrate limit under paragraph (g)(2)(ii) of this section;

(iii) *Additional content to implement the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit*. You must include the following in your eligibility demonstration to implement the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit:

(A) Determination of whether the combustor may exceed the 1-hour HCl-equivalent emission rate limit absent an hourly rolling average chlorine feedrate limit, including:

(1) Determination of the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate from the total chlorine emission rate you select for the combustor;

(2) Determination of the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit using either look-up Tables 3 and 4 to this section or site-specific risk analysis;

(3) Determination of the ratio of the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate to the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for the combustor; and

(4) The potential for the source to vary total chlorine and chloride feedrates substantially over the averaging period for the long-term feedrate limit established under paragraphs (g)(2)(i) and (g)(2)(ii) of this section; and

(B) Determination of the hourly rolling average chlorine feedrate limit, including the total chlorine system removal efficiency.

(iv) *Additional content of a look-up table demonstration.* If you use the look-up table analysis to establish HCl-equivalent emission rate limits, your eligibility demonstration must also contain, at a minimum, the following:

(A) Documentation that the facility is located in either flat or simple elevated terrain; and

(B) For facilities with more than one on-site hazardous waste combustor, documentation that the sum of the ratios for all such combustors of the HCl-equivalent emission rate to the HCl-equivalent emission rate limit does not exceed 1.0.

(v) *Additional content of a site-specific compliance demonstration.* If you use a site-specific compliance demonstration, your eligibility demonstration must also contain, at a minimum, the following information to support your determination of the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for each combustor:

(A) Identification of the risk assessment methodology used;

(B) Documentation of the fate and transport model used;

(C) Documentation of the fate and transport model inputs, including the stack parameters listed in paragraph (d)(1)(i)(C) of this section converted to the dimensions required for the model;

(D) As applicable:

(1) Meteorological data;

(2) Building, land use, and terrain data;

(3) Receptor locations and population data, including areas where people congregate for work, school, or recreation; and

(4) Other facility-specific parameters input into the model;

(E) Documentation of the fate and transport model outputs; and

(F) Documentation of any exposure assessment and risk characterization calculations.

(2) *Review and approval* —(i) *Existing sources.* (A) If you operate an existing source, you must submit the eligibility demonstration to your permitting authority for review and approval not later than 12 months prior to the compliance date. You must also submit a separate copy of the eligibility demonstration to: U.S. EPA, Risk and Exposure Assessment Group, Emission Standards Division (C404–01), Attn: Group Leader, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, electronic mail address REAG@epa.gov.

(B) Your permitting authority should notify you of approval or intent to disapprove your eligibility demonstration within 6 months after receipt of the original demonstration, and within 3 months after receipt of any supplemental information that you submit. A notice of intent to disapprove your eligibility demonstration, whether before or after the compliance date, will identify incomplete or inaccurate information or noncompliance with prescribed procedures and specify how much time you will have to submit additional information or to achieve the MACT standards for total chlorine under §§63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221. If your eligibility demonstration is disapproved, the permitting authority may extend the compliance date of the total chlorine standards up to one year to allow you to make changes to the design or operation of the combustor or related systems as quickly as practicable to enable you to achieve compliance with the MACT total chlorine standards.

(C) If your permitting authority has not approved your eligibility demonstration by the compliance date, and has not issued a notice of intent to disapprove your demonstration, you may begin complying, on the compliance date, with the HCl-equivalent emission rate limits you present in your eligibility demonstration provided that you have made a good faith effort to provide complete and accurate information and to respond to any requests for additional information in a timely manner. If the permitting authority believes that you have not made a good faith effort to provide complete and accurate information or to respond to any requests for additional information, however, the authority may notify you in writing by the compliance date that you have not met the conditions for complying with the health-based compliance alternative without prior approval. Such notice will explain the basis for concluding that you have not made a good faith effort to comply with the health-based compliance alternative by the compliance date.

(D) If your permitting authority issues a notice of intent to disapprove your eligibility demonstration after the compliance date, the authority will identify the basis for that notice and specify how much time you will have to submit additional information or to comply with the MACT standards for total chlorine under §§63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221. The permitting authority may extend the compliance date of the total chlorine standards up to one-year to allow you to make changes to the design or operation of the combustor or related systems as quickly as practicable to enable you to achieve compliance with the MACT standards for total chlorine.

(ii) *New or reconstructed sources* —(A) *General*. The procedures for review and approval of eligibility demonstrations applicable to existing sources under paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section also apply to new or reconstructed sources, except that the date you must submit the eligibility demonstration is as prescribed in this paragraph (e)(2)(ii).

(B) If you operate a new or reconstructed source that starts up before April 12, 2007, or a solid fuel boiler or liquid fuel boiler that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP before April 12, 2007, you must either:

(1) Comply with the final total chlorine emission standards under §§63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221, by October 12, 2005, or upon startup, whichever is later, except for a standard that is more stringent than the standard proposed on April 20, 2004 for your source. If a final standard is more stringent than the proposed standard, you may comply with the proposed standard until October 14, 2008, after which you must comply with the final standard; or

(2) Submit an eligibility demonstration for review and approval under this section by April 12, 2006, and comply with the HCl-equivalent emission rate limits and operating requirements you establish in the eligibility demonstration.

(C) If you operate a new or reconstructed source that starts up on or after April 12, 2007, or a solid fuel boiler or liquid fuel boiler that is an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP on or after April 12, 2007, you must either:

(1) Comply with the final total chlorine emission standards under §§63.1216, 63.1217, 63.1219, 63.1220, and 63.1221 upon startup. If the final standard is more stringent than the standard proposed for your source on April 20, 2004, however, and if you start operations before October 14, 2008, you may comply with the proposed standard until October 14, 2008, after which you must comply with the final standard; or

(2) Submit an eligibility demonstration for review and approval under this section 12 months prior to startup.

(3) The operating requirements in the eligibility demonstration are applicable requirements for purposes of parts 70 and 71 of this chapter and will be incorporated in the title V permit.

(f) *Testing requirements* —(1) *General*. You must comply with the requirements for comprehensive performance testing under §63.1207.

(2) *System removal efficiency*. (i) You must calculate the total chlorine removal efficiency of the combustor during each run of the comprehensive performance test.

(ii) You must calculate the average system removal efficiency as the average of the test run averages.

(iii) If your source does not control emissions of total chlorine, you must assume zero system removal efficiency.

(3) *Annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* If emissions during the comprehensive performance test exceed the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, eligibility for emission limits under this section is not affected. This emission rate limit is an annual average limit even though compliance is based on a 12-hour or (up to) an annual rolling average feedrate limit on total chlorine and chloride because the feedrate limit is also used for compliance assurance for the semivolatile metal emission standard

(4) *1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* Total chlorine emissions during each run of the comprehensive performance test cannot exceed the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.

(5) *Test methods.* (i) If you operate a cement kiln or a combustor equipped with a dry acid gas scrubber, you must use EPA Method 320/321 or ASTM D 6735–01, or an equivalent method, to measure hydrogen chloride, and the back-half (caustic impingers) of Method 26/26A, or an equivalent method, to measure chlorine gas.

(ii) *Bromine and sulfur considerations.* If you operate an incinerator, boiler, or lightweight aggregate kiln and your feedstreams contain bromine or sulfur during the comprehensive performance test at levels specified under paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(B) of this section, you must use EPA Method 320/321 or ASTM D 6735–01, or an equivalent method, to measure hydrogen chloride, and Method 26/26A, or an equivalent method, to measure chlorine and hydrogen chloride, and determine your chlorine emissions as follows:

(A) You must determine your chlorine emissions to be the higher of the value measured by Method 26/26A as provided in appendix A–8, part 60 of this chapter, or an equivalent method, or the value calculated by the difference between the combined hydrogen chloride and chlorine levels measured by Method 26/26A as provided in appendix A–8, part 60 of this chapter, or an equivalent method, and the hydrogen chloride measurement from EPA Method 320/321 as provided in appendix A, part 63 of this chapter, or ASTM D 6735–01 as described under §63.1208(b)(5)(i)(C), or an equivalent method.

(B) The procedures under paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section for determining hydrogen chloride and chlorine emissions apply if you feed bromine or sulfur during the performance test at the levels specified in this paragraph (f)(5)(ii)(B):

(1) If the bromine/chlorine ratio in feedstreams is greater than 5 percent by mass; or

(2) If the sulfur/chlorine ratio in feedstreams is greater than 50 percent by mass.

(g) *Monitoring requirements* —(1) *General.* You must establish and comply with limits on the same operating parameters that apply to sources complying with the MACT standard for total chlorine under §63.1209(o), except that feedrate limits on total chlorine and chloride must be established according to paragraphs (g)(2) and (g)(3) of this section:

(2) *Feedrate limit to ensure compliance with the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* (i) For sources subject to the feedrate limit for total chlorine and chloride under §63.1209(n)(4) to ensure compliance with the semivolatile metals standard:

(A) The feedrate limit (and averaging period) for total chlorine and chloride to ensure compliance with the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit is the same as required by §63.1209(n)(4), except as provided by paragraph (g)(2)(i)(B) of this section.

(B) The numerical value of the total chlorine and chloride feedrate limit (i.e., not considering the averaging period) you establish under §63.1209(n)(4) must not exceed the value you calculate as the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit (lb/hr) divided by $[1 - \text{system removal efficiency}]$, where the system removal efficiency is calculated as prescribed by paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(ii) For sources exempt from the feedrate limit for total chlorine and chloride under §63.1209(n)(4) because they comply with §63.1207(m)(2), the feedrate limit for total chlorine and chloride to ensure compliance with the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate must be established as follows:

(A) You must establish an average period for the feedrate limit that does not exceed an annual rolling average;

(B) The numerical value of the total chlorine and chloride feedrate limit (i.e., not considering the averaging period) must not exceed the value you calculate as the annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit (lb/hr) divided by $[1 - \text{system removal efficiency}]$, where the system removal efficiency is calculated as prescribed by paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(C) You must calculate the initial rolling average as though you had selected a 12-hour rolling average, as provided by paragraph (b)(5)(i) of this section. You must calculate rolling averages thereafter as the average of the available one-minute values until enough one-minute values are available to calculate the rolling average period you select. At that time and thereafter, you update the rolling average feedrate each hour with a 60-minute average feedrate.

(3) *Feedrate limit to ensure compliance with the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* (i) You must establish an hourly rolling average feedrate limit on total chlorine and chloride to ensure compliance with the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit unless you determine that the hourly rolling average feedrate limit is waived under paragraph (d) of this section.

(ii) You must calculate the hourly rolling average feedrate limit for total chlorine and chloride as the 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit (lb/hr) divided by $[1 - \text{system removal efficiency}]$, where the system removal efficiency is calculated as prescribed by paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section.

(h) *Changes —(1) Changes over which you have control —(i) Changes that would affect the HCl-equivalent emission rate limit.* (A) If you plan to change the design, operation, or maintenance of the facility in a manner than would decrease the annual average or 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, you must submit to the permitting authority prior to the change a revised eligibility demonstration documenting the lower emission rate limits and calculations of reduced total chlorine and chloride feedrate limits.

(B) If you plan to change the design, operation, or maintenance of the facility in a manner than would increase the annual average or 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, and you elect to increase your total chlorine and chloride feedrate limits. You must also submit to the permitting authority prior to the change a revised eligibility demonstration documenting the increased emission rate limits and calculations of the increased feedrate limits prior to the change.

(ii) *Changes that could affect system removal efficiency.* (A) If you plan to change the design, operation, or maintenance of the combustor in a manner than could decrease the system removal efficiency, you are subject to the requirements of §63.1206(b)(5) for conducting a performance test to reestablish the combustor's system removal efficiency and you must submit a revised eligibility demonstration documenting the lower system removal efficiency and the reduced feedrate limits on total chlorine and chloride.

(B) If you plan to change the design, operation, or maintenance of the combustor in a manner than could increase the system removal efficiency, and you elect to document the increased system removal efficiency to establish higher feedrate limits on total chlorine and chloride, you are subject to the requirements of §63.1206(b)(5) for conducting a performance test to reestablish the combustor's system removal efficiency. You must also submit to the permitting authority a revised eligibility demonstration documenting the higher system removal efficiency and the increased feedrate limits on total chlorine and chloride.

(2) *Changes over which you do not have control that may decrease the HCl-equivalent emission rate limits.* These requirements apply if you use a site-specific risk assessment under paragraph (c)(4) of this section to demonstrate eligibility for the health-based limits.

(i) *Proactive review.* You must submit for review and approval with each comprehensive performance test plan either a certification that the information used in your eligibility demonstration has not changed in a manner that would decrease the annual average or 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, or a revised eligibility demonstration.

(ii) *Reactive review.* If in the interim between your comprehensive performance tests you have reason to know of changes that would decrease the annual average or 1-hour average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit, you must submit a revised eligibility demonstration as soon as practicable but not more frequently than annually.

(iii) *Compliance schedule.* If you determine that you cannot demonstrate compliance with a lower annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit during the comprehensive performance test because you need additional time to complete changes to the design or operation of the source, you may request that the permitting authority grant you additional time to make those changes as quickly as practicable.

Table 1 of §63.1215: Annual Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limits (lb/hr)-Flat Terrain															
Distance to property boundary (m)															
Stack Diameter = 0.3 m															
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000	7000	10000	50000
5	3.7E+01	4.0E+01	7.3E+01	9.1E+01	1.6E+02	2.3E+02	4.1E+02	5.7E+02	8.1E+02	1.0E+03	1.2E+03	1.6E+03	2.0E+03	2.5E+03	3.0E+03
10	1.0E+00	1.0E+00	1.1E+00	1.2E+00	2.1E+00	3.0E+00	4.8E+00	6.7E+00	9.5E+00	1.2E+01	1.5E+01	1.8E+01	2.2E+01	2.8E+01	3.2E+01
20	2.3E+00	2.3E+00	2.3E+00	2.3E+00	2.7E+00	3.7E+00	5.6E+00	7.4E+00	1.0E+01	1.3E+01	1.6E+01	2.0E+01	2.5E+01	3.0E+01	3.5E+01
30	4.3E+00	4.1E+00	4.1E+00	4.2E+00	4.7E+00	6.0E+00	9.0E+00	1.2E+01	1.6E+01	2.0E+01	2.5E+01	3.0E+01	3.5E+01	4.0E+01	4.5E+01
40	1.2E+01	1.2E+01	1.2E+01	1.2E+01	1.3E+01	1.5E+01	2.0E+01	2.8E+01	3.5E+01	4.5E+01	5.5E+01	6.5E+01	7.5E+01	8.5E+01	9.5E+01
Stack Diameter = 0.5 m															
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000	7000	10000	50000
5	6.0E+01	9.3E+01	1.4E+02	1.8E+02	3.0E+02	4.4E+02	7.2E+02	9.2E+02	1.3E+03	1.9E+03	2.5E+03	3.4E+03	4.4E+03	5.4E+03	6.4E+03
10	1.4E+00	1.4E+00	1.6E+00	2.1E+00	3.8E+00	5.4E+00	8.3E+00	1.0E+01	1.3E+01	1.7E+01	2.2E+01	2.8E+01	3.4E+01	4.0E+01	4.6E+01
20	3.7E+00	3.7E+00	3.7E+00	3.9E+00	4.9E+00	6.5E+00	9.5E+00	1.2E+01	1.6E+01	2.0E+01	2.5E+01	3.0E+01	3.5E+01	4.0E+01	4.5E+01
30	6.2E+00	5.5E+00	5.5E+00	5.5E+00	5.0E+00	5.0E+00	5.0E+00	5.0E+00	5.0E+00	5.0E+00	5.0E+00	5.0E+00	5.0E+00	5.0E+00	5.0E+00
40	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.4E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01
Stack Diameter = 1.0 m															
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000	7000	10000	50000
5	3.2E+00	3.5E+00	4.0E+00	5.4E+00	9.5E+00	1.3E+01	1.8E+01	2.3E+01	2.8E+01	4.5E+01	5.3E+01	6.5E+01	7.5E+01	8.5E+01	9.5E+01
10	5.9E+00	5.9E+00	6.1E+00	6.1E+00	6.2E+00	6.2E+00	6.2E+00	6.2E+00	6.2E+00	6.2E+00	6.2E+00	6.2E+00	6.2E+00	6.2E+00	6.2E+00
20	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01
30	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01	1.5E+01
40	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01
Stack Diameter = 1.5 m															
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000	7000	10000	50000
5	4.1E+00	5.3E+00	6.4E+00	7.9E+00	1.3E+01	1.8E+01	2.7E+01	3.6E+01	4.5E+01	7.0E+01	8.1E+01	1.0E+02	1.1E+02	1.2E+02	1.3E+02
10	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00	7.0E+00
20	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01	1.3E+01
30	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01	2.0E+01
40	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01	2.5E+01
Stack Diameter = 2.0 m															
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000	7000	10000	50000
5	5.0E+00	6.3E+00	7.7E+00	9.8E+00	1.7E+01	2.3E+01	3.3E+01	4.4E+01	5.5E+01	8.0E+01	9.1E+01	1.1E+02	1.2E+02	1.3E+02	1.4E+02
10	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00	9.3E+00
20	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01
30	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01
40	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01
50	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01
Stack Diameter = 3.0 m															
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000	7000	10000	50000
5	6.0E+00	8.0E+00	1.0E+01	1.2E+01	2.0E+01	2.8E+01	4.0E+01	5.0E+01	6.0E+01	9.0E+01	1.0E+02	1.2E+02	1.4E+02	1.6E+02	1.8E+02
10	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01
20	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01
30	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01
40	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01
50	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01
Stack Diameter = 4.0 m															
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000	7000	10000	50000
5	6.0E+00	8.0E+00	1.0E+01	1.2E+01	2.0E+01	2.8E+01	4.0E+01	5.0E+01	6.0E+01	9.0E+01	1.0E+02	1.2E+02	1.4E+02	1.6E+02	1.8E+02
10	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01	1.0E+01
20	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01	1.6E+01
30	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01	2.4E+01
40	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01	2.9E+01
50	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01	3.4E+01

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Table 2 of §63.1215: Annual Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limits (lbs/hr)—Simple Elevated Terrain

		Distance to property boundary (m)										
Stack Diameter = 0.3 m		30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	5000
Stack height (m)												
5		1.3E+01	1.8E+01	2.5E+01	3.7E+01	6.4E+01	8.9E+01	1.4E+02	2.0E+02	3.1E+02	7.7E+02	1.3E+03
10		3.8E+01	3.8E+01	4.4E+01	6.1E+01	1.2E+02	1.6E+02	2.3E+02	3.4E+02	5.2E+02	1.3E+03	2.6E+03
20		1.1E+02	1.1E+02	1.2E+02	1.5E+02	2.3E+02	3.4E+02	5.2E+02	7.7E+02	1.3E+03	2.6E+03	5.2E+03
30		2.4E+02	2.4E+02	2.7E+02	3.7E+02	5.2E+02	7.7E+02	1.3E+03	2.0E+03	3.1E+03	5.2E+03	1.0E+04
50		7.7E+02	7.7E+02	8.9E+02	1.2E+03	1.6E+03	2.3E+03	3.4E+03	5.2E+03	7.7E+03	1.3E+04	2.6E+04
Stack Diameter = 0.5 m												
Stack height (m)												
5		1.8E+01	2.6E+01	3.5E+01	5.6E+01	1.4E+02	1.6E+02	2.3E+02	3.4E+02	5.2E+02	9.6E+02	1.5E+03
10		5.3E+01	5.3E+01	6.1E+01	8.9E+01	1.6E+02	1.6E+02	2.3E+02	3.4E+02	5.2E+02	9.6E+02	1.5E+03
20		1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.6E+02	2.3E+02	3.4E+02	5.2E+02	9.6E+02	1.5E+03
30		2.9E+02	2.9E+02	2.9E+02	2.9E+02	2.9E+02	3.4E+02	5.2E+02	7.7E+02	1.3E+03	2.6E+03	5.2E+03
50		8.0E+02	8.0E+02	8.0E+02	8.0E+02	8.0E+02	8.9E+02	1.2E+03	1.6E+03	2.3E+03	3.4E+03	5.2E+03
Stack Diameter = 1.0 m												
Stack height (m)												
10		9.7E+01	9.7E+01	1.1E+02	1.7E+02	3.7E+02	3.7E+02	4.2E+02	5.2E+02	7.7E+02	1.3E+03	2.6E+03
20		2.7E+02	2.7E+02	3.0E+02	3.0E+02	3.7E+02	3.7E+02	4.2E+02	5.2E+02	7.7E+02	1.3E+03	2.6E+03
30		4.3E+02	4.3E+02	4.3E+02	4.3E+02	4.3E+02	4.3E+02	4.3E+02	4.3E+02	4.3E+02	4.3E+02	4.3E+02
50		9.5E+02	9.5E+02	9.5E+02	9.5E+02	9.5E+02	9.5E+02	9.5E+02	9.5E+02	9.5E+02	9.5E+02	9.5E+02
70		4.0E+03	4.0E+03	4.0E+03	4.0E+03	4.0E+03	4.0E+03	4.0E+03	4.0E+03	4.0E+03	4.0E+03	4.0E+03
Stack Diameter = 1.5 m												
Stack height (m)												
10		2.0E+02	2.0E+02	2.3E+02	3.4E+02	5.1E+02	5.1E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02
20		3.2E+02	3.2E+02	3.2E+02	3.2E+02	3.2E+02	3.2E+02	3.2E+02	3.2E+02	3.2E+02	3.2E+02	3.2E+02
30		6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02
50		1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03
70		5.1E+03	5.1E+03	5.1E+03	5.1E+03	5.1E+03	5.1E+03	5.1E+03	5.1E+03	5.1E+03	5.1E+03	5.1E+03
Stack Diameter = 2.0 m												
Stack height (m)												
10		2.0E+02	2.0E+02	2.3E+02	3.4E+02	5.1E+02	5.1E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02	6.0E+02
20		4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02
30		8.4E+02	8.4E+02	8.4E+02	8.4E+02	8.4E+02	8.4E+02	8.4E+02	8.4E+02	8.4E+02	8.4E+02	8.4E+02
50		1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03	1.4E+03
70		5.9E+03	5.9E+03	5.9E+03	5.9E+03	5.9E+03	5.9E+03	5.9E+03	5.9E+03	5.9E+03	5.9E+03	5.9E+03
100		8.2E+03	8.2E+03	8.2E+03	8.2E+03	8.2E+03	8.2E+03	8.2E+03	8.2E+03	8.2E+03	8.2E+03	8.2E+03
Stack Diameter = 3.0 m												
Stack height (m)												
10		3.3E+02	3.4E+02	3.9E+02	5.5E+02	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03
20		6.5E+02	6.5E+02	6.5E+02	6.5E+02	6.5E+02	6.5E+02	6.5E+02	6.5E+02	6.5E+02	6.5E+02	6.5E+02
30		1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03	1.1E+03
50		1.7E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03
70		8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03
100		1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04
Stack Diameter = 4.0 m												
Stack height (m)												
10		1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03
20		2.1E+03	2.1E+03	2.1E+03	2.1E+03	2.1E+03	2.1E+03	2.1E+03	2.1E+03	2.1E+03	2.1E+03	2.1E+03
30		3.4E+03	3.4E+03	3.4E+03	3.4E+03	3.4E+03	3.4E+03	3.4E+03	3.4E+03	3.4E+03	3.4E+03	3.4E+03
50		5.2E+03	5.2E+03	5.2E+03	5.2E+03	5.2E+03	5.2E+03	5.2E+03	5.2E+03	5.2E+03	5.2E+03	5.2E+03
70		8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03	8.0E+03
100		1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04	1.3E+04

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Table 3 of §63.1215: 1-Hour Average HCl-Equivalent Emission Rates (lb/hr)—Flat Terrain

Distance to property boundary (m)												
Stack Diameter = 0.3 m												
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
5	3.9E+00	5.1E+00	7.0E+00	9.0E+00	1.5E+01	2.4E+01	4.3E+01	8.3E+01	1.1E+02	1.1E+02	1.7E+02	3.1E+02
10	3.7E+00	4.9E+00	6.7E+00	8.7E+00	1.4E+01	2.3E+01	4.2E+01	8.2E+01	1.1E+02	1.1E+02	1.7E+02	3.1E+02
20	2.2E+01	2.2E+01	2.2E+01	2.2E+01	2.5E+01	3.5E+01	7.0E+01	1.0E+02	1.5E+02	1.8E+02	2.8E+02	4.9E+02
30	3.9E+01	3.9E+01	3.9E+01	4.0E+01	4.4E+01	5.7E+01	9.0E+01	1.2E+02	1.5E+02	1.8E+02	2.8E+02	4.9E+02
50	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.4E+02	1.9E+02	2.6E+02	3.0E+02	3.7E+02	5.7E+02	1.5E+03
Stack Diameter = 0.5 m												
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
5	6.9E+00	9.0E+00	1.2E+01	1.6E+01	3.2E+01	4.0E+01	7.5E+01	9.7E+01	1.2E+02	1.0E+02	2.1E+02	3.6E+02
10	1.3E+01	1.4E+01	1.5E+01	1.6E+01	3.7E+01	4.5E+01	7.9E+01	9.7E+01	1.2E+02	1.0E+02	2.2E+02	3.6E+02
20	3.0E+01	3.5E+01	3.9E+01	4.4E+01	6.6E+01	8.2E+01	1.0E+02	1.2E+02	1.5E+02	1.8E+02	2.8E+02	4.8E+02
30	5.2E+01	5.2E+01	5.2E+01	5.2E+01	6.6E+01	8.4E+01	1.0E+02	1.2E+02	1.5E+02	1.8E+02	2.8E+02	4.8E+02
50	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.3E+02	1.4E+02	1.9E+02	2.7E+02	3.1E+02	3.7E+02	5.7E+02	1.5E+03
Stack Diameter = 1.0 m												
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
10	3.0E+01	3.4E+01	3.8E+01	5.1E+01	9.0E+01	1.2E+02	1.7E+02	2.2E+02	2.7E+02	4.3E+02	5.0E+02	8.1E+02
20	5.0E+01	5.5E+01	6.0E+01	8.0E+01	1.2E+02	1.7E+02	2.2E+02	2.7E+02	4.3E+02	5.0E+02	8.1E+02	1.1E+03
30	9.0E+01	9.0E+01	9.0E+01	9.0E+01	1.1E+02	1.2E+02	1.7E+02	2.2E+02	2.7E+02	4.3E+02	5.0E+02	8.1E+02
50	1.7E+02	1.7E+02	1.7E+02	1.7E+02	1.7E+02	1.7E+02	2.2E+02	2.9E+02	4.0E+02	7.3E+02	1.0E+03	1.6E+03
70	7.0E+02	7.0E+02	7.0E+02	7.0E+02	7.0E+02	7.0E+02	9.5E+02	9.5E+02	1.3E+03	2.0E+03	2.8E+03	3.8E+03
Stack Diameter = 1.5 m												
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
10	3.0E+01	5.0E+01	6.1E+01	7.5E+01	1.2E+02	2.0E+02	3.4E+02	7.0E+02	4.6E+02	7.2E+02	8.0E+02	1.0E+03
20	7.1E+01	7.1E+01	7.1E+01	7.1E+01	1.2E+02	2.0E+02	3.4E+02	7.0E+02	4.6E+02	7.2E+02	8.0E+02	1.1E+03
30	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	2.0E+02	3.4E+02	7.0E+02	4.6E+02	7.2E+02	8.0E+02	1.1E+03
50	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	2.2E+02	3.4E+02	4.6E+02	7.2E+02	8.0E+02	1.1E+03
70	9.0E+02	9.0E+02	9.0E+02	9.0E+02	9.0E+02	9.0E+02	1.0E+03	1.3E+03	1.7E+03	2.9E+03	3.0E+03	5.0E+03
Stack Diameter = 2.0 m												
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
10	4.7E+01	6.0E+01	7.3E+01	9.2E+01	1.7E+02	2.8E+02	3.2E+02	4.2E+02	5.0E+02	9.7E+02	1.3E+03	1.5E+03
20	8.0E+01	8.0E+01	8.0E+01	8.0E+01	1.7E+02	2.8E+02	3.2E+02	4.2E+02	5.0E+02	9.7E+02	1.3E+03	1.7E+03
30	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.8E+02	2.8E+02	3.2E+02	4.2E+02	5.0E+02	9.7E+02	1.3E+03	1.7E+03
50	2.7E+02	2.7E+02	2.7E+02	2.7E+02	2.7E+02	2.7E+02	3.2E+02	4.2E+02	5.0E+02	9.7E+02	1.3E+03	1.7E+03
70	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.3E+03	1.4E+03	1.7E+03	2.2E+03	3.2E+03	4.1E+03	5.9E+03
100	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	2.8E+03	3.3E+03	5.0E+03	6.0E+03	7.7E+03
Stack Diameter = 3.0 m												
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
10	6.2E+01	6.5E+01	7.3E+01	9.2E+01	2.1E+02	3.3E+02	3.3E+02	4.2E+02	5.0E+02	9.3E+02	1.2E+03	1.5E+03
20	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	1.5E+02	2.4E+02	3.3E+02	3.3E+02	4.2E+02	5.0E+02	9.3E+02	1.2E+03	1.5E+03
30	1.9E+02	1.9E+02	1.9E+02	1.9E+02	2.4E+02	3.3E+02	3.3E+02	4.2E+02	5.0E+02	9.3E+02	1.2E+03	1.5E+03
50	4.0E+02	4.0E+02	4.0E+02	4.0E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02	4.2E+02
70	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03	2.2E+03
100	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03	3.3E+03
Stack Diameter = 4.0 m												
Stack Height (m)	30	50	70	100	200	300	500	700	1000	2000	3000	5000
10	2.3E+02	2.3E+02	2.3E+02	2.3E+02	3.2E+02	5.3E+02	5.3E+02	7.7E+02	1.0E+03	1.3E+03	2.1E+03	2.8E+03
20	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	4.8E+02	5.3E+02	5.3E+02	7.7E+02	1.0E+03	1.3E+03	2.1E+03	2.8E+03
30	2.4E+03	2.4E+03	2.4E+03	2.4E+03	2.5E+03	2.5E+03	2.5E+03	2.5E+03	2.5E+03	2.5E+03	2.5E+03	2.5E+03
50	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03	5.4E+03
70	8.1E+03	8.1E+03	8.1E+03	8.1E+03	8.1E+03	8.1E+03	8.1E+03	8.1E+03	8.1E+03	8.1E+03	8.1E+03	8.1E+03
100	1.0E+04	1.0E+04	1.0E+04	1.0E+04	1.0E+04	1.0E+04	1.0E+04	1.0E+04	1.0E+04	1.0E+04	1.0E+04	1.0E+04

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(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, emissions in excess of 380 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:

(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) For hydrogen chloride and chlorine combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, emissions in excess of 440 parts per million by volume, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) For particulate matter, except for an area source as defined under §63.2 or as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, emissions in excess of 68 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans, either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon emissions in excess of the limits provided by paragraph (b)(5) of this section;

(2) Mercury in excess of 11 µgm/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(3) For cadmium and lead combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, emissions in excess of 180 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, emissions in excess of 190 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:

(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) For hydrogen chloride and chlorine combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, emissions in excess of 73 parts per million by volume, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) For particulate matter, except for an area source as defined under §63.2 or as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, emissions in excess of 34 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) 99.99% DRE. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a DRE of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:

$$\text{DRE} = [1 - (W_{\text{out}} \div W_{\text{in}})] \times 100\%$$

Where:

W_{in} = mass feedrate of one POHC in a waste feedstream; and

W_{out} = mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(2) 99.9999% DRE. If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a DRE of 99.9999% for each POHC that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs)*. (i) You must treat the POHCs in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.

(d) *Significant figures*. The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.

(e) *Alternative to the particulate matter standard* —(1) *General*. In lieu of complying with the particulate matter standards of this section, you may elect to comply with the following alternative metal emission control requirement:

(2) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for existing solid fuel boilers*. (i) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 180 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and,

(ii) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 380 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(3) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for new solid fuel boilers*. (i) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 180 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and,

(ii) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 190 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(4) *Operating limits*. Semivolatile and low volatile metal operating parameter limits must be established to ensure compliance with the alternative emission limitations described in paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(3) of this section pursuant to §63.1209(n), except that semivolatile metal feedrate limits apply to lead, cadmium, and selenium, combined, and

low volatile metal feedrate limits apply to arsenic, beryllium, chromium, antimony, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined.

(f) *Elective standards for area sources.* Area sources as defined under §63.2 are subject to the standards for cadmium and lead, the standards for arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, the standards for hydrogen chloride and chlorine, and the standards for particulate matter under this section if they elect under §266.100(b)(3) of this chapter to comply with those standards in lieu of the standards under 40 CFR 266.105, 266.106, and 266.107 to control those pollutants.

[70 FR 59565, Oct. 12, 2005]

§ 63.1217 What are the standards for liquid fuel boilers that burn hazardous waste?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1)(i) Dioxins and furans in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, for liquid fuel boilers equipped with a dry air pollution control system; or

(ii) Either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon emissions in excess of the limits provided by paragraph (a)(5) of this section for sources not equipped with a dry air pollution control system;

(iii) A source equipped with a wet air pollution control system followed by a dry air pollution control system is not considered to be a dry air pollution control system, and a source equipped with a dry air pollution control system followed by a wet air pollution control system is considered to be a dry air pollution control system for purposes of this emission limit;

(2) For mercury, except as provided for in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section:

(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 19 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;

(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 4.2×10^{-5} lbs mercury attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;

(iii) The boiler operated by Diversified Scientific Services, Inc. with EPA identification number TND982109142, and which burns radioactive waste mixed with hazardous waste, must comply with the mercury emission standard under §63.1219(a)(2);

(3) For cadmium and lead combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2,

(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 150 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;

(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 8.2×10^{-5} lbs combined cadmium and lead emissions attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;

(4) For chromium, except for an area source as defined under §63.2:

(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 370 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 1.3×10^{-4} lbs chromium emissions attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;

(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:

(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) For hydrogen chloride and chlorine, except for an area source as defined under §63.2:

(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 31 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 5.1×10^{-2} lbs combined emissions of hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;

(7) For particulate matter, except for an area source as defined under §63.2 or as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, emissions in excess of 80 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1)(i) Dioxins and furans in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, for liquid fuel boilers equipped with a dry air pollution control system; or

(ii) Either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon emissions in excess of the limits provided by paragraph (b)(5) of this section for sources not equipped with a dry air pollution control system;

(iii) A source equipped with a wet air pollution control system followed by a dry air pollution control system is not considered to be a dry air pollution control system, and a source equipped with a dry air pollution control system followed by a wet air pollution control system is considered to be a dry air pollution control system for purposes of this emission limit;

(2) For mercury:

(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 6.8 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;

(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 1.2×10^{-6} lbs mercury emissions attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;

(3) For cadmium and lead combined, except for an area source as defined under §63.2:

(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 78 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;

(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value greater than or equal to 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 6.2×10^{-6} lbs combined cadmium and lead emissions attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste on an (not-to-exceed) annual averaging period;

(4) For chromium, except for an area source as defined under §63.2:

(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 12 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 1.4×10^{-5} lbs chromium emissions attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;

(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:

(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) For hydrogen chloride and chlorine, except for an area source as defined under §63.2:

(i) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb, emissions in excess of 31 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with an as-fired heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, emissions in excess of 5.1×10^{-2} lbs combined emissions of hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;

(7) For particulate matter, except for an area source as defined under §63.2 or as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, emissions in excess of 20 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) 99.99% DRE. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a DRE of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:

$$DRE = [1 - (W_{out} \div W_{in})] \times 100\%$$

Where:

W_{in} = mass feedrate of one POHC in a waste feedstream; and

W_{out} = mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(2) 99.9999% DRE. If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a DRE of 99.9999% for each POHC that you designate under paragraph

(c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs)*. (i) You must treat the POHCs in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.

(d) *Significant figures*. The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.

(e) *Alternative to the particulate matter standard —(1) General*. In lieu of complying with the particulate matter standards of this section, you may elect to comply with the following alternative metal emission control requirement:

(2) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for existing liquid fuel boilers*. (i) When you burn hazardous waste with a heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb:

(A) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium, combined, in excess of 150 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(B) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined, in excess of 370 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with a heating value of 10,000 Btu/lb or greater:

(A) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain in excess of 8.2×10^{-5} lbs combined emissions of cadmium, lead, and selenium attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and

(B) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain either in excess of 1.3×10^{-4} lbs combined emissions of antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;

(3) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for new liquid fuel boilers*. (i) When you burn hazardous waste with a heating value less than 10,000 Btu/lb:

(A) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium, combined, in excess of 78 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(B) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined, in excess of 12 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(ii) When you burn hazardous waste with a heating value greater than or equal to 10,000 Btu/lb:

(A) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain in excess of 6.2×10^{-6} lbs combined emissions of cadmium, lead, and selenium attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and

(B) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain either in excess of 1.4×10^{-5} lbs combined emissions of antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;

(4) *Operating limits.* Semivolatile and low volatile metal operating parameter limits must be established to ensure compliance with the alternative emission limitations described in paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(3) of this section pursuant to §63.1209(n), except that semivolatile metal feedrate limits apply to lead, cadmium, and selenium, combined, and low volatile metal feedrate limits apply to arsenic, beryllium, chromium, antimony, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined.

(f) *Elective standards for area sources.* Area sources as defined under §63.2 are subject to the standards for cadmium and lead, the standards for chromium, the standards for hydrogen chloride and chlorine, and the standards for particulate matter under this section if they elect under §266.100(b)(3) of this chapter to comply with those standards in lieu of the standards under 40 CFR 266.105, 266.106, and 266.107 to control those pollutants.

[70 FR 59567, Oct. 12, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 18983, Apr. 8, 2008]

§ 63.1218 What are the standards for hydrochloric acid production furnaces that burn hazardous waste?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans, either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon emissions in excess of the limits provided by paragraph (a)(5) of this section;

(2) For mercury, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (a)(6) of this section;

(3) For lead and cadmium, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (a)(6) of this section;

(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (a)(6) of this section;

(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:

(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) For hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas, either:

(i) Emission in excess of 150 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl-) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Emissions greater than the levels that would be emitted if the source is achieving a system removal efficiency (SRE) of less than 99.923 percent for total chlorine and chloride fed to the combustor. You must calculate SRE from the following equation:

$$\text{SRE} = [1 - (\text{Cl}_{\text{out}} / \text{Cl}_{\text{in}})] \times 100\%$$

Where:

Cl in = mass feedrate of total chlorine or chloride in all feedstreams, reported as chloride; and

Cl out = mass emission rate of hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas, reported as chloride, in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(7) For particulate matter, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (a)(6) of this section.

(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans, either carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon emissions in excess of the limits provided by paragraph (b)(5) of this section;

(2) For mercury, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (b)(6) of this section;

(3) For lead and cadmium, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (b)(6) of this section;

(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (b)(6) of this section;

(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:

(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) For hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas, either:

(i) Emission in excess of 25 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Emissions greater than the levels that would be emitted if the source is achieving a system removal efficiency (SRE) of less than 99.987 percent for total chlorine and chloride fed to the combustor. You must calculate SRE from the following equation:

$$\text{SRE} = [1 - (\text{Cl}_{\text{out}} / \text{Cl}_{\text{in}})] \times 100\%$$

Where:

Cl in = mass feedrate of total chlorine or chloride in all feedstreams, reported as chloride; and

Cl out = mass emission rate of hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas, reported as chloride, in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(7) For particulate matter, except for an area source as defined under §63.2, hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas emissions in excess of the levels provided by paragraph (b)(6) of this section.

(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) 99.99% DRE. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a DRE of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:

$$\text{DRE} = [1 - (W_{\text{out}} / W_{\text{in}})] \times 100\%$$

Where:

Win = mass feedrate of one POHC in a waste feedstream; and

Wout = mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(2) 99.9999% DRE. If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a DRE of 99.9999% for each POHC that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs)*. (i) You must treat the POHCs in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.

(d) *Significant figures*. The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.

(e) *Elective standards for area sources*. Area sources as defined under §63.2 are subject to the standards for cadmium and lead, the standards for arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, the standards for hydrogen chloride and chlorine, and the standards for particulate matter under this section if they elect under §266.100(b)(3) of this chapter to comply with those standards in lieu of the standards under 40 CFR 266.105, 266.106, and 266.107 to control those pollutants.

[70 FR 59569, Oct. 12, 2005]

Replacement Emissions Standards and Operating Limits for Incinerators, Cement Kilns, and Lightweight Aggregate Kilns

§ 63.1219 What are the replacement standards for hazardous waste incinerators?

(a) *Emission limits for existing sources*. You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans:

(i) For incinerators equipped with either a waste heat boiler or dry air pollution control system, either:

(A) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(B) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. (For purposes of compliance, operation of a wet particulate matter control device is presumed to meet the 400 °F or lower requirement);

(ii) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, for incinerators not equipped with either a waste heat boiler or dry air pollution control system;

(iii) A source equipped with a wet air pollution control system followed by a dry air pollution control system is not considered to be a dry air pollution control system, and a source equipped with a dry air pollution control system followed by a wet air pollution control system is considered to be a dry air pollution control system for purposes of this standard;

(2) Mercury in excess of 130 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(3) Cadmium and lead in excess of 230 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 92 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:

(i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas (total chlorine) in excess of 32 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) Except as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, particulate matter in excess of 0.013 gr/dscf corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(b) *Emission limits for new sources.* You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain:

(1)(i) Dioxins and furans in excess of 0.11 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen for incinerators equipped with either a waste heat boiler or dry air pollution control system; or

(ii) Dioxins and furans in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen for sources not equipped with either a waste heat boiler or dry air pollution control system;

(iii) A source equipped with a wet air pollution control system followed by a dry air pollution control system is not considered to be a dry air pollution control system, and a source equipped with a dry air pollution control system followed by a wet air pollution control system is considered to be a dry air pollution control system for purposes of this standard;

- (2) Mercury in excess of 8.1 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
- (3) Cadmium and lead in excess of 10 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
- (4) Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 23 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
- (5) For carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, either:
 - (i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or
 - (ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
- (6) Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas in excess of 21 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl⁻) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
- (7) Except as provided by paragraph (e) of this section, particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.0016 gr/dscf corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) 99.99% DRE. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:

$$DRE = [1 - (W_{out}/W_{in})] \times 100\%$$

Where:

W_{in} = mass feedrate of one POHC in a waste feedstream; and

W_{out} = mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(2) 99.9999% DRE . If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a DRE of 99.9999% for each POHC that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC)* . (i) You must treat each POHC in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.

(d) *Significant figures* . The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.

(e) *Alternative to the particulate matter standard —(1) General* . In lieu of complying with the particulate matter standards of this section, you may elect to comply with the following alternative metal emission control requirement:

(2) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for existing incinerators* . (i) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 230 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and,

(ii) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 92 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(3) *Alternative metal emission control requirements for new incinerators* . (i) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 10 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and,

(ii) You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 23 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(4) *Operating limits* . Semivolatile and low volatile metal operating parameter limits must be established to ensure compliance with the alternative emission limitations described in paragraphs (e)(2) and (e)(3) of this section pursuant to §63.1209(n), except that semivolatile metal feedrate limits apply to lead, cadmium, and selenium, combined, and low volatile metal feedrate limits apply to arsenic, beryllium, chromium, antimony, cobalt, manganese, and nickel, combined.

[70 FR 59570, Oct. 12, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 64097, Oct. 28, 2008]

§ 63.1220 What are the replacement standards for hazardous waste burning cement kilns?

(a) *Emission and hazardous waste feed limits for existing sources*. You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere or feed hazardous waste that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans, either:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial dry particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures;

(2) For mercury, both:

(i) An average as-fired concentration of mercury in all hazardous waste feedstreams in excess of 3.0 parts per million by weight; and

(ii) Either:

(A) Emissions in excess of 120 µg/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, or

(B) A hazardous waste feed maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) in excess of 120 µg/dscm;

(3) For cadmium and lead, both:

(i) Emissions in excess of 7.6×10^{-4} lbs combined emissions of cadmium and lead attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and

(ii) Emissions in excess of 330 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, both:

(i) Emissions in excess of 2.1×10^{-5} lbs combined emissions of arsenic, beryllium, and chromium attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and

(ii) Emissions in excess of 56 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons* . (i) For kilns equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, either:

(A) Carbon monoxide in the by-pass duct or mid-kiln gas sampling system in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(i)(B) of this section, you must also document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct or mid-kiln gas sampling system do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(B) Hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(ii) For kilns not equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, either:

(A) Hydrocarbons in the main stack in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(B) Carbon monoxide in the main stack in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii)(A) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons in the main stack do not exceed 20 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.

(6) Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas in excess of 120 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) For particulate matter, both:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.028 gr/dscf corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(ii) Opacity greater than 20 percent, unless your source is equipped with a bag leak detection system under §63.1206(c)(8) or a particulate matter detection system under §63.1206(c)(9).

(b) *Emission and hazardous waste feed limits for new sources* . You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere or feed hazardous waste that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans, either:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Emissions in excess of 0.40 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen provided that the combustion gas temperature at the inlet to the initial dry particulate matter control device is 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures;

(2) For mercury, both:

(i) An average as-fired concentration of mercury in all hazardous waste feedstreams in excess of 1.9 parts per million by weight; and

(ii) Either:

(A) Emissions in excess of 120 µg/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, or

(B) A hazardous waste feed maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) in excess of 120 µg/dscm;

(3) For cadmium and lead, both:

(i) Emissions in excess of 6.2×10^{-5} lbs combined emissions of cadmium and lead attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and

(ii) Emissions in excess of 180 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, both:

(i) Emissions in excess of 1.5×10^{-5} lbs combined emissions of arsenic, beryllium, and chromium attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and

(ii) Emissions in excess of 54 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.* (i) For kilns equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons emissions are limited in both the bypass duct or midkiln gas sampling system and the main stack as follows:

(A) Emissions in the by-pass or midkiln gas sampling system are limited to either:

(1) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(i)(A)(2) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 10 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(2) Hydrocarbons in the by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; and

(B) Hydrocarbons in the main stack are limited, if construction of the kiln commenced after April 19, 1996 at a plant site where a cement kiln (whether burning hazardous waste or not) did not previously exist, to 50 parts per million by volume, over a 30-day block average (monitored continuously with a continuous monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.

(ii) For kilns not equipped with a by-pass duct or midkiln gas sampling system, hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide are limited in the main stack to either:

(A) Hydrocarbons not exceeding 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(B)(1) Carbon monoxide not exceeding 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(2) Hydrocarbons not exceeding 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane at any time during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7); and

(3) If construction of the kiln commenced after April 19, 1996 at a plant site where a cement kiln (whether burning hazardous waste or not) did not previously exist, hydrocarbons are limited to 50 parts per million by volume, over a 30-day block average (monitored continuously with a continuous monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane.

(6) Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas in excess of 86 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) For particulate matter, both:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.0069 gr/dscf corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(ii) Opacity greater than 20 percent, unless your source is equipped with a bag leak detection system under §63.1206(c)(8) or a particulate matter detection system under §63.1206(c)(9).

(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) 99.99% DRE. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principle organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:

$$DRE = [1 - (W_{out}/W_{in})] \times 100\%$$

Where:

W_{in} = mass feedrate of one POHC in a waste feedstream; and

W_{out} = mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(2) 99.9999% DRE. If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a DRE of 99.9999% for each POHC that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo- *p* -dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC)*. (i) You must treat each POHC in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.

(d) *Cement kilns with in-line kiln raw mills* —(1) *General*. (i) You must conduct performance testing when the raw mill is on-line and when the mill is off-line to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards, and you must establish separate operating parameter limits under §63.1209 for each mode of operation, except as provided by paragraphs (d)(1)(iv) and (d)(1)(v) of this section.

(ii) You must document in the operating record each time you change from one mode of operation to the alternate mode and begin complying with the operating parameter limits for that alternate mode of operation.

(iii) You must calculate rolling averages for operating parameter limits as provided by §63.1209(q)(2).

(iv) If your in-line kiln raw mill has dual stacks, you may assume that the dioxin/furan emission levels in the by-pass stack and the operating parameter limits determined during performance testing of the by-pass stack when the raw mill is off-line are the same as when the mill is on-line.

(v) In lieu of conducting a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the dioxin/furan emission standards for the mode of operation when the raw mill is on-line, you may specify in the performance test workplan and Notification of Compliance the same operating parameter limits required under §63.1209(k) for the mode of operation when the raw mill is on-line as you establish during performance testing for the mode of operation when the raw mill is off-line.

(2) *Emissions averaging*. You may comply with the mercury, semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emission standards on a time-weighted average basis under the following procedures:

(i) *Averaging methodology*. You must calculate the time-weighted average emission concentration with the following equation:

$$C_{\text{total}} = \{C_{\text{mill-off}} \times (T_{\text{mill-off}} / (T_{\text{mill-off}} + T_{\text{mill-on}}))\} + \{C_{\text{mill-on}} \times (T_{\text{mill-on}} / (T_{\text{mill-off}} + T_{\text{mill-on}}))\}$$

Where:

C_{total} = time-weighted average concentration of a regulated constituent considering both raw mill on time and off time;

$C_{\text{mill-off}}$ = average performance test concentration of regulated constituent with the raw mill off-line;

$C_{\text{mill-on}}$ = average performance test concentration of regulated constituent with the raw mill on-line;

$T_{\text{mill-off}}$ = time when kiln gases are not routed through the raw mill; and

$T_{\text{mill-on}}$ = time when kiln gases are routed through the raw mill.

(ii) *Compliance*. (A) If you use this emission averaging provision, you must document in the operating record compliance with the emission standards on an annual basis by using the equation provided by paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(B) Compliance is based on one-year block averages beginning on the day you submit the initial notification of compliance.

(iii) *Notification*. (A) If you elect to document compliance with one or more emission standards using this emission averaging provision, you must notify the Administrator in the initial comprehensive performance test plan submitted under §63.1207(e).

(B) You must include historical raw mill operation data in the performance test plan to estimate future raw mill down-time and document in the performance test plan that estimated emissions and estimated raw mill down-time will not result in an exceedance of an emission standard on an annual basis.

(C) You must document in the notification of compliance submitted under §63.1207(j) that an emission standard will not be exceeded based on the documented emissions from the performance test and predicted raw mill down-time.

(e) *Preheater or preheater/precalciner kilns with dual stacks* —(1) *General*. You must conduct performance testing on each stack to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards, and you must establish operating parameter limits under §63.1209 for each stack, except as provided by paragraph (d)(1)(iv) of this section for dioxin/furan emissions testing and operating parameter limits for the by-pass stack of in-line raw mills.

(2) *Emissions averaging*. You may comply with the mercury, semivolatile metal, low volatile metal, and hydrogen chloride/chlorine gas emission standards specified in this section on a gas flowrate-weighted average basis under the following procedures:

(i) *Averaging methodology*. You must calculate the gas flowrate-weighted average emission concentration using the following equation:

$$C_{\text{tot}} = \{C_{\text{main}} \times (Q_{\text{main}} / (Q_{\text{main}} + Q_{\text{bypass}}))\} + \{C_{\text{bypass}} \times (Q_{\text{bypass}} / (Q_{\text{main}} + Q_{\text{bypass}}))\}$$

Where:

C_{tot} = gas flowrate-weighted average concentration of the regulated constituent;

C_{main} = average performance test concentration demonstrated in the main stack;

C_{bypass} = average performance test concentration demonstrated in the bypass stack;

Q_{main} = volumetric flowrate of main stack effluent gas; and

Q_{bypass} = volumetric flowrate of bypass effluent gas.

(ii) *Compliance*. (A) You must demonstrate compliance with the emission standard(s) using the emission concentrations determined from the performance tests and the equation provided by paragraph (e)(1) of this section; and

(B) You must develop operating parameter limits for bypass stack and main stack flowrates that ensure the emission concentrations calculated with the equation in paragraph (e)(1) of this section do not exceed the emission standards on a 12-hour rolling average basis. You must include these flowrate limits in the Notification of Compliance.

(iii) *Notification*. If you elect to document compliance under this emissions averaging provision, you must:

(A) Notify the Administrator in the initial comprehensive performance test plan submitted under §63.1207(e). The performance test plan must include, at a minimum, information describing the flowrate limits established under paragraph (e)(2)(ii)(B) of this section; and

(B) Document in the Notification of Compliance submitted under §63.1207(j) the demonstrated gas flowrate-weighted average emissions that you calculate with the equation provided by paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(f) *Significant figures*. The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.

(g) [Reserved]

(h) When you comply with the particulate matter requirements of paragraphs (a)(7) or (b)(7) of this section, you are exempt from the New Source Performance Standard for particulate matter and opacity under §60.60 of this chapter.

[70 FR 59571, Oct. 12, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 62394, Oct. 25, 2006; 73 FR 18983, Apr. 8, 2008; 73 FR 64097, Oct. 28, 2008]

§ 63.1221 What are the replacement standards for hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns?

(a) *Emission and hazardous waste feed limits for existing sources* . You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere or feed hazardous waste that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans, either:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Rapid quench of the combustion gas temperature at the exit of the (last) combustion chamber (or exit of any waste heat recovery system that immediately follows the last combustion chamber) to 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. You must also notify in writing the RCRA authority that you are complying with this option;

(2) For mercury, either:

(i) Emissions in excess of 120 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) A hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to a maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) in excess of 120 µgm/dscm;

(3) For cadmium and lead, both:

(i) Emissions in excess of 3.0×10^{-4} lbs combined emissions of cadmium and lead attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and

(ii) Emissions in excess of 250 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, both:

(i) In excess of 9.5×10^{-5} lbs combined emissions of arsenic, beryllium, and chromium attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;

(ii) Emissions in excess of 110 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons* . (i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 20 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas in excess of 600 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) Particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.025 gr/dscf, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(b) *Emission and hazardous waste feed limits for new sources* . You must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere or feed hazardous waste that contain:

(1) For dioxins and furans, either:

(i) Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) Rapid quench of the combustion gas temperature at the exit of the (last) combustion chamber (or exit of any waste heat recovery system that immediately follows the last combustion chamber) to 400 °F or lower based on the average of the test run average temperatures. You must also notify in writing the RCRA authority that you are complying with this option;

(2) For mercury, either:

(i) Emissions in excess of 120 µgm/dscm, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or

(ii) A hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to a maximum theoretical emission concentration (MTEC) in excess of 120 µgm/dscm;

(3) For cadmium and lead, both:

(i) Emissions in excess of 3.7×10^{-5} lbs combined emissions of cadmium and lead attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste; and

(ii) Emissions in excess of 43 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(4) For arsenic, beryllium, and chromium, both:

(i) In excess of 3.3×10^{-5} lbs combined emissions of arsenic, beryllium, and chromium attributable to the hazardous waste per million Btu heat input from the hazardous waste;

(ii) Emissions in excess of 110 µgm/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;

(5) *Carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons* . (i) Carbon monoxide in excess of 100 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen. If you elect to comply with this carbon monoxide standard rather than the hydrocarbon standard under paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section, you also must document that, during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by §63.1206(b)(7), hydrocarbons do not exceed 20 parts per million by volume during those runs, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane; or

(ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 20 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;

(6) Hydrogen chloride and chlorine gas in excess of 600 parts per million by volume, combined emissions, expressed as a chloride (Cl(-)) equivalent, dry basis and corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and

(7) Particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.0098 gr/dscf corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

(c) *Destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) standard* —(1) 99.99% DRE . Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99% for each principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) designated under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation:

$$DRE = [1 - (W_{out} / W_{in})] \times 100\%$$

Where:

W_{in} = mass feedrate of one POHC in a waste feedstream; and

W_{out} = mass emission rate of the same POHC present in exhaust emissions prior to release to the atmosphere.

(2) *99.9999% DRE* . If you burn the dioxin-listed hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 (see §261.31 of this chapter), you must achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.9999% for each POHC that you designate under paragraph (c)(3) of this section. You must demonstrate this DRE performance on POHCs that are more difficult to incinerate than tetra-, penta-, and hexachlorodibenzo-dioxins and dibenzofurans. You must use the equation in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to calculate DRE for each POHC. In addition, you must notify the Administrator of your intent to burn hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.

(3) *Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs)* . (i) You must treat each POHC in the waste feed that you specify under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) You must specify one or more POHCs that are representative of the most difficult to destroy organic compounds in your hazardous waste feedstream. You must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the hazardous waste and on their concentration or mass in the hazardous waste feed, considering the results of hazardous waste analyses or other data and information.

(d) *Significant figures* . The emission limits provided by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section are presented with two significant figures. Although you must perform intermediate calculations using at least three significant figures, you may round the resultant emission levels to two significant figures to document compliance.

[70 FR 59574, Oct. 12, 2005]

Table 1 to Subpart EEE of Part 63—General Provisions Applicable to Subpart EEE

Reference	Applies to subpart EEE	Explanation
63.1	☐es.	
63.☐	☐es.	
63.3	☐es.	
63.4	☐es.	
63.5	☐es.	
63.6(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e)	☐es.	
63.6(f)	☐es	☐xcept that the performance test requirements of ☐ec. 63.1☐0☐apply instead of §63.6(f)(☐)(iii)(☐).
63.6(g) and (h)	☐es.	
63.6(i)	☐es	☐ection 63.1☐13 specifies that the compliance date may also be

		extended for inability to install necessary emission control equipment by the compliance date because of implementation of pollution prevention or waste minimization controls.
63.6(j)	es.	
63.(a)	es	Except §63.10(e)(3) allows you to petition the Administrator under §63.(h) to provide an extension of time to conduct a performance test.
63.(b)	es	Except §63.10(e) requires you to submit the site-specific test plan for approval at least one year before the comprehensive performance test is scheduled to begin.
63.(c)	es	Except §63.10(e) requires you to submit the site-specific test plan (including the quality assurance provisions under §63.(c)) for approval at least one year before the comprehensive performance test is scheduled to begin.
63.(d)	es.	
63.(e)	es	Except §63.10 prescribes operations during performance testing and §63.109 specifies operating limits that will be established during performance testing (such that testing is likely to be representative of the extreme range of normal performance).
63.(f)	es.	
63.(g)	es	Except §63.10(j) requiring that you submit the results of the performance test (and the notification of compliance) within 90 days of completing the test, unless the Administrator grants a time extension, applies instead of §63.(g)(1).
63.(h)	es	Except §63.10(c)(1) allows data in lieu of the initial comprehensive performance test, and §63.10(m) provides a waiver of certain performance tests. You must submit requests for these waivers with the site-specific test plan.
63.(a) and (b)	es.	
63.(c)	es	Except(1) §63.11(c) that requires you to install, calibrate, and operate C ₁ by the compliance date applies instead of §63.(c)(3) and (1) the performance specifications for C ₁ , C ₂ , and C ₃ in subpart 1, of this chapter requiring that the detectors measure the sample concentration at least once every 15 seconds for calculating an average emission level once every 60 seconds apply instead of §63.(c)(4)(ii).
63.(d)	es.	
63.(e)	es	Except §63.10(e) requiring you to submit the site-specific comprehensive performance test plan and the C ₁ performance

		evaluation test plan for approval at least one year prior to the planned test date applies instead of §§63.(e)(1) and (3)(iii).
63.(f) and (g)	Yes.	
63.9(a)	Yes.	
63.9(b)	Yes	<i>Note:</i> Section 63.9(b)(1)(ii) pertains to notification requirements for area sources that become a major source, and §63.9(b)(1)(v) requires a major source determination. Although area sources are subject to all provisions of this subpart (Subpart EEE), these sections nonetheless apply because the major source determination may affect the applicability of part 63 standards or title V permit requirements to other sources (i.e., other than a hazardous waste combustor) of hazardous air pollutants at the facility.
63.9(c) and (d)	Yes.	
63.9(e)	Yes	Except §63.100(e) which requires you to submit the comprehensive performance test plan for approval one year prior to the planned performance test date applies instead of §63.9(e).
63.9(f)	Yes	Section 63.9(f) applies if you are allowed under §63.109(a)(1)(v) to use visible determination of opacity for compliance in lieu of a CEMS.
63.9(g)	Yes	Except §63.9(g)(1) pertaining to CEMS does not apply.
63.9(h)	Yes	Except §63.100(j) requiring you to submit the notification of compliance within 90 days of completing a performance test unless the Administrator grants a time extension applies instead of §63.9(h)(1)(iii). Note: Even though area sources are subject to this subpart, the major source determination required by §63.9(h)(1)(i) is applicable to hazardous waste combustors for the reasons discussed above.
63.9(i) and (j)	Yes.	
63.10	Yes	Except reports of performance test results required under §63.10(d)(1) may be submitted up to 90 days after completion of the test.
63.11	No.	
63.12-63.15	Yes.	

[67 FR 6994, Feb. 14, 2002]

Appendix to Subpart EEE of Part 63—Quality Assurance Procedures for Continuous Emissions Monitors Used for Hazardous Waste Combustors

1. Applicability and Principle

1.1 *Applicability*. These quality assurance requirements are used to evaluate the effectiveness of quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) procedures and the quality of data produced by continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) that are used for determining compliance with the emission standards on a continuous basis as specified in the applicable regulation. The QA procedures specified by these requirements represent the minimum requirements necessary for the control and assessment of the quality of CEMS data used to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards provided under this subpart EEE of part 63. Owners and operators must meet these minimum requirements and are encouraged to develop and implement a more extensive QA program. These requirements supersede those found in part 60, Appendix F, of this chapter. Appendix F does not apply to hazardous waste-burning devices.

1.2 *Principle*. The QA procedures consist of two distinct and equally important functions. One function is the assessment of the quality of the CEMS data by estimating accuracy. The other function is the control and improvement of the quality of the CEMS data by implementing QC policies and corrective actions. These two functions form a control loop. When the assessment function indicates that the data quality is inadequate, the source must immediately stop burning hazardous waste. The CEM data control effort must be increased until the data quality is acceptable before hazardous waste burning can resume.

a. In order to provide uniformity in the assessment and reporting of data quality, this procedure explicitly specifies the assessment methods for response drift and accuracy. The methods are based on procedures included in the applicable performance specifications provided in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter. These procedures also require the analysis of the EPA audit samples concurrent with certain reference method (RM) analyses as specified in the applicable RM's.

b. Because the control and corrective action function encompasses a variety of policies, specifications, standards, and corrective measures, this procedure treats QC requirements in general terms to allow each source owner or operator to develop a QC system that is most effective and efficient for the circumstances.

2. Definitions

2.1 *Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS)*. The total equipment required for the determination of a pollutant concentration. The system consists of the following major subsystems:

2.1.1 *Sample Interface*. That portion of the CEMS used for one or more of the following: sample acquisition, sample transport, and sample conditioning, or protection of the monitor from the effects of the stack effluent.

2.1.2 *Pollutant Analyzer*. That portion of the CEMS that senses the pollutant concentration and generates a proportional output.

2.1.3 *Diluent Analyzer*. That portion of the CEMS that senses the diluent gas (O₂) and generates an output proportional to the gas concentration.

2.1.4 *Data Recorder*. That portion of the CEMS that provides a permanent record of the analyzer output. The data recorder may provide automatic data reduction and CEMS control capabilities.

2.2 *Relative Accuracy (RA)*. The absolute mean difference between the pollutant concentration determined by the CEMS and the value determined by the reference method (RM) plus the 2.5 percent error confidence coefficient of a series of test divided by the mean of the RM tests or the applicable emission limit.

2.3 *Calibration Drift (CD)*. The difference in the CEMS output readings from the established reference value after a stated period of operation during which no unscheduled maintenance, repair, or adjustment took place.

2.4 *Zero Drift (ZD)*. The difference in CEMS output readings at the zero pollutant level after a stated period of operation during which no unscheduled maintenance, repair, or adjustment took place.

2.5 *Calibration Standard*. Calibration standards produce a known and unchanging response when presented to the pollutant analyzer portion of the CEMS, and are used to calibrate the drift or response of the analyzer.

2.6 *Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA)*. Comparison of CEMS measurements to reference method measurements in order to evaluate relative accuracy following procedures and specification given in the appropriate performance specification.

2.7 *Absolute Calibration Audit (ACA)*. Equivalent to calibration error (CE) test defined in the appropriate performance specification using NIST traceable calibration standards to challenge the CEMS and assess accuracy.

2.8 *Rolling Average*. The average emissions, based on some (specified) time period, calculated every minute from a one-minute average of four measurements taken at 15-second intervals.

3. *QA/QC Requirements*

3.1 QC Requirements. a. Each owner or operator must develop and implement a QC program. At a minimum, each QC program must include written procedures describing in detail complete, step-by-step procedures and operations for the following activities.

1. Checks for component failures, leaks, and other abnormal conditions.
 2. Calibration of CEMS.
 3. CD determination and adjustment of CEMS.
 4. Integration of CEMS with the automatic waste feed cutoff (AWFCO) system.
 5. Preventive Maintenance of CEMS (including spare parts inventory).
 6. Data recording, calculations, and reporting.
 7. Checks of record keeping.
 8. Accuracy audit procedures, including sampling and analysis methods.
 9. Program of corrective action for malfunctioning CEMS.
 10. Operator training and certification.
 11. Maintaining and ensuring current certification or naming of cylinder gasses, metal solutions, and particulate samples used for audit and accuracy tests, daily checks, and calibrations.
- b. Whenever excessive inaccuracies occur for two consecutive quarters, the current written procedures must be revised or the CEMS modified or replaced to correct the deficiency causing the excessive inaccuracies. These written procedures must be kept on record and available for inspection by the enforcement agency.

3.2 QA Requirements. Each source owner or operator must develop and implement a QA plan that includes, at a minimum, the following.

1. QA responsibilities (including maintaining records, preparing reports, reviewing reports).
2. Schedules for the daily checks, periodic audits, and preventive maintenance.
3. Check lists and data sheets.

4. Preventive maintenance procedures.

5. Description of the media, format, and location of all records and reports.

6. Provisions for a review of the CEMS data at least once a year. Based on the results of the review, the owner or operator must revise or update the QA plan, if necessary.

4. CD and ZD Assessment and Daily System Audit

4.1 CD and ZD Requirement. Owners and operators must check, record, and quantify the ZD and the CD at least once daily (approximately 24 hours) in accordance with the method prescribed by the manufacturer. The CEMS calibration must, at a minimum, be adjusted whenever the daily ZD or CD exceeds the limits in the Performance Specifications. If, on any given ZD and/or CD check the ZD and/or CD exceed(s) two times the limits in the Performance Specifications, or if the cumulative adjustment to the ZD and/or CD (see Section 4.2) exceed(s) three times the limits in the Performance Specifications, hazardous waste burning must immediately cease and the CEMS must be serviced and recalibrated. Hazardous waste burning cannot resume until the owner or operator documents that the CEMS is in compliance with the Performance Specifications by carrying out an ACA.

4.2 Recording Requirements for Automatic ZD and CD Adjusting Monitors. Monitors that automatically adjust the data to the corrected calibration values must record the unadjusted concentration measurement prior to resetting the calibration, if performed, or record the amount of the adjustment.

4.3 Daily System Audit. The audit must include a review of the calibration check data, an inspection of the recording system, an inspection of the control panel warning lights, and an inspection of the sample transport and interface system (e.g., flowmeters, filters, etc.) as appropriate.

4.4 Data Recording and Reporting. All measurements from the CEMS must be retained in the operating record for at least 5 years.

5. Performance Evaluation for CO, O₂, and HC CEMS

Carbon Monoxide (CO), Oxygen (O₂), and Hydrocarbon (HC) CEMS. An Absolute Calibration Audit (ACA) must be conducted quarterly, and a Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA) (if applicable, see sections 5.1 and 5.2) must be conducted yearly. An Interference Response Tests must be performed whenever an ACA or a RATA is conducted. When a performance test is also required under §63.1207 to document compliance with emission standards, the RATA must coincide with the performance test. The audits must be conducted as follows.

5.1 Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA). This requirement applies to O₂ and CO CEMS. The RATA must be conducted at least yearly. Conduct the RATA as described in the RA test procedure (or alternate procedures section) described in the applicable Performance Specifications. In addition, analyze the appropriate performance audit samples received from the EPA as described in the applicable sampling methods.

5.2 Absolute Calibration Audit (ACA). The ACA must be conducted at least quarterly except in a quarter when a RATA (if applicable, see section 5.1) is conducted instead. Conduct an ACA as described in the calibration error (CE) test procedure described in the applicable Performance Specifications.

5.3 Interference Response Test. The interference response test must be conducted whenever an ACA or RATA is conducted. Conduct an interference response test as described in the applicable Performance Specifications.

5.4 Excessive Audit Inaccuracy. If the RA from the RATA or the CE from the ACA exceeds the criteria in the applicable Performance Specifications, hazardous waste burning must cease immediately. Hazardous waste burning cannot resume until the owner or operator takes corrective measures and audit the CEMS with a RATA to document that the CEMS is operating within the specifications.

6. Other Requirements

6.1 *Performance Specifications*. CEMS used by owners and operators of HWCs must comply with the following performance specifications in appendix B to part 60 of this chapter:

Table I: Performance Specifications for CEMS

CEMS	Performance specification
Carbon monoxide	4B
Oxygen	4B
Total hydrocarbons	8A

6.2 *Downtime due to Calibration*. Facilities may continue to burn hazardous waste for a maximum of 20 minutes while calibrating the CEMS. If all CEMS are calibrated at once, the facility must have twenty minutes to calibrate all the CEMS. If CEMS are calibrated individually, the facility must have twenty minutes to calibrate each CEMS. If the CEMS are calibrated individually, other CEMS must be operational while the individual CEMS is being calibrated.

6.3 Span of the CEMS.

6.3.1 *CO CEMS*. The CO CEM must have two ranges, a low range with a span of 200 ppmv and a high range with a span of 3000 ppmv at an oxygen correction factor of 1. A one-range CEM may be used, but it must meet the performance specifications for the low range in the specified span of the low range.

6.3.2 *O₂ CEMS*. The O₂CEM must have a span of 25 percent. The span may be higher than 25 percent if the O₂concentration at the sampling point is greater than 25 percent.

6.3.3 *HC CEMS*. The HC CEM must have a span of 100 ppmv, expressed as propane, at an oxygen correction factor of 1.

6.3.4 *CEMS Span Values*. When the Oxygen Correction Factor is Greater than 2. When an owner or operator installs a CEMS at a location of high ambient air dilution, i.e., where the maximum oxygen correction factor as determined by the permitting agency is greater than 2, the owner or operator must install a CEM with a lower span(s), proportionate to the larger oxygen correction factor, than those specified above.

6.3.5 *Use of Alternative Spans*. Owner or operators may request approval to use alternative spans and ranges to those specified. Alternate spans must be approved in writing in advance by the Administrator. In considering approval of alternative spans and ranges, the Administrator will consider that measurements beyond the span will be recorded as values at the maximum span for purposes of calculating rolling averages.

6.3.6 *Documentation of Span Values*. The span value must be documented by the CEMS manufacturer with laboratory data.

6.4.1 *Moisture Correction*. Method 4 of appendix A, part 60 of this chapter, must be used to determine moisture content of the stack gasses.

6.4.2 *Oxygen Correction Factor*. Measured pollutant levels must be corrected for the amount of oxygen in the stack according to the following formula:

$$P_c = P_m \times 14 / (E - Y)$$

Where:

P_c= concentration of the pollutant or standard corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis;

P_m = measured concentration of the pollutant, dry basis;

E = volume fraction of oxygen in the combustion air fed into the device, on a dry basis (normally 21 percent or 0.21 if only air is fed);

Y = measured fraction of oxygen on a dry basis at the sampling point.

The oxygen correction factor is:

$$OCF = 14/(E - Y)$$

6.4.3 *Temperature Correction*. Correction values for temperature are obtainable from standard reference materials.

6.5 *Rolling Average*. A rolling average is the arithmetic average of all one-minute averages over the averaging period.

6.5.1 *One-Minute Average for CO and HHC CEMS*. One-minute averages are the arithmetic average of the four most recent 15-second observations and must be calculated using the following equation:

$$\bar{c} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{c_i}{4}$$

Where:

$\bar{c}$ = the one minute average

c_i = a fifteen-second observation from the CEM

Fifteen second observations must not be rounded or smoothed. Fifteen-second observations may be disregarded only as a result of a failure in the CEMS and allowed in the source's quality assurance plan at the time of the CEMS failure. One-minute averages must not be rounded, smoothed, or disregarded.

6.5.2 *Ten Minute Rolling Average Equation*. The ten minute rolling average must be calculated using the following equation:

$$C_{RA} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{\bar{c}_i}{10}$$

Where:

C_{RA} = The concentration of the standard, expressed as a rolling average

$\bar{c}_i$ = a one minute average

6.5.3 *Hourly Rolling Average Equation for CO and THC CEMS and Operating Parameter Limits*. The rolling average, based on a specific number integer of hours, must be calculated using the following equation:

$$C_{RA} = \sum_{i=1}^{60} \frac{\bar{c}_i}{60}$$

Where:

C_{RA} = The concentration of the standard, expressed as a rolling average

c_i = a one minute average

6.5.4 Averaging Periods for CEMS other than CO and THC. The averaging period for CEMS other than CO and THC CEMS must be calculated as a rolling average of all one-hour values over the averaging period. An hourly average is comprised of 4 measurements taken at equally spaced time intervals, or at most every 15 minutes. Fewer than 4 measurements might be available within an hour for reasons such as facility downtime or CEMS calibration. If at least two measurements (30 minutes of data) are available, an hourly average must be calculated. The n -hour rolling average is calculated by averaging the n most recent hourly averages.

6.6 Units of the Standards for the Purposes of Recording and Reporting Emissions. Emissions must be recorded and reported expressed after correcting for oxygen, temperature, and moisture. Emissions must be reported in metric, but may also be reported in the English system of units, at 7 percent oxygen, 20 °C, and on a dry basis.

6.7 Rounding and Significant Figures. Emissions must be rounded to two significant figures using ASTM procedure E-29-90 or its successor. Rounding must be avoided prior to rounding for the reported value.

7. Bibliography

1. 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, "Quality Assurance Procedures: Procedure 1. Quality Assurance Requirements for Gas continuous Emission Monitoring Systems Used For Compliance Determination".

[64 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 42301, July 10, 2000]

APPENDIX L

Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems Conditions



CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEMS CONDITIONS

Division of Environmental Quality

Office of Air Quality

12/3/2020

PREAMBLE

These conditions are intended to outline the requirements for facilities required to operate Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems/Continuous Opacity Monitoring Systems (CEMS/COMS). Generally, there are three types of sources required to operate CEMS/COMS:

1. CEMS/COMS required by 40 C.F.R. § 60 or 63.
2. CEMS required by 40 C.F.R § 75.
3. CEMS/COMS required by permit for reasons other than § 60, 63 or 75.

These CEMS/COMS conditions are not intended to supersede 40 C.F.R. § 60, 63 or 75 requirements.

- Only CEMS/COMS in the third category (those required by the Arkansas Department of Energy and Environment's (Department) Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) permit for reasons other than 40 C.F.R. § 60, 63 or 75) shall comply with SECTION II, MONITORING REQUIREMENTS and SECTION IV, QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL.
- All CEMS/COMS shall comply with Section III, NOTIFICATION AND RECORDKEEPING.

SECTION I

DEFINITIONS

Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) – The total equipment required for the determination of a gas concentration and/or emission rate so as to include sampling, analysis and recording of emission data.

Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS) – The total equipment required for the determination of opacity as to include sampling, analysis and recording of emission data.

Calibration Drift (CD) – The difference in the CEMS output reading from the established reference value after a stated period of operation during which no unscheduled maintenance, repair, or adjustments took place.

Back-up CEMS (Secondary CEMS) – A CEMS with the ability to sample, analyze and record stack pollutant to determine gas concentration and/or emission rate. This CEMS is to serve as a back-up to the primary CEMS to minimize monitor downtime.

Excess Emissions – Any period in which the emissions exceed the permit limits.

Monitor Downtime – Any period during which the CEMS/COMS is unable to sample, analyze and record a minimum of four evenly spaced data points over an hour, except during one daily zero-span check during which two data points per hour are sufficient.

Out-of-Control Period – Begins with the time corresponding to the completion of the fifth, consecutive, daily CD check with a CD in excess of two times the allowable limit, or the time corresponding to the completion of the daily CD check preceding the daily CD check that results in a CD in excess of four times the allowable limit and the time corresponding to the completion of the sampling for the Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA), Relative Accuracy Audit (RAA), or Cylinder Gas Audit (CGA) which exceeds the limits outlined in Section IV. Out-of-Control Period ends with the time corresponding to the completion of the CD check following corrective action with the results being within the allowable CD limit or the completion of the sampling of the subsequent successful RATA, RAA, or CGA.

Primary CEMS – The main reporting CEMS with the ability to sample, analyze, and record stack pollutant to determine gas concentration and/or emission rate.

Relative Accuracy (RA) – The absolute mean difference between the gas concentration or emission rate determined by the CEMS and the value determined by the reference method plus the 2.5 percent error confidence coefficient of a series of tests divided by the mean of the reference method tests of the applicable emission limit.

Span Value – The upper limit of a gas concentration measurement range.

SECTION II

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

**** Only CEMS/COMS required by DEQ permit for reasons other than 40 C.F.R. § 60, 63 or 75 shall comply with this section.**

- A. For new sources, the installation date for the CEMS/COMS shall be no later than thirty (30) days from the date of start-up of the source.
- B. For existing sources, the installation date for the CEMS/COMS shall be no later than sixty (60) days from the issuance of the permit unless the permit requires a specific date.
- C. Within sixty (60) days of installation of a CEMS/COMS, a performance specification test (PST) must be completed. PST's are defined in 40 C.F.R. § 60, Appendix B, PS 1-9. DEQ may accept alternate PST's for pollutants not covered by Appendix B on a case-by-case basis. Alternate PST's shall be approved, in writing, by the DEQ CEM Coordinator prior to testing.
- D. Each CEMS/COMS shall have, as a minimum, a daily zero-span check. The zero-span shall be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero or 24-hour span drift exceeds two times the limits in the applicable performance specification in 40 C.F.R. § 60, Appendix B. Before any adjustments are made to either the zero or span drifts measured at the 24-hour interval, the excess zero and span drifts measured must be quantified and recorded.
- E. All CEMS/COMS shall be in continuous operation and shall meet minimum frequency of operation requirements of 95% up-time for each quarter for each pollutant measured. Percent of monitor down-time is calculated by dividing the total minutes the monitor is not in operation by the total time in the calendar quarter and multiplying by one hundred. Failure to maintain operation time shall constitute a violation of the CEMS conditions.
- F. Percent of excess emissions are calculated by dividing the total minutes of excess emissions by the total time the source operated and multiplying by one hundred. Failure to maintain compliance may constitute a violation of the CEMS conditions.
- G. All CEMS measuring emissions shall complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive fifteen-minute period unless more cycles are required by the permit. For each CEMS, one-hour averages shall be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each one-hour period unless more data points are required by the permit.
- H. All COMS shall 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.

- I. When the pollutant from a single affected facility is released through more than one point, a CEMS/COMS shall be installed on each point unless installation of fewer systems is approved, in writing, by the DEQ CEM Coordinator. When more than one CEM/COM is used to monitor emissions from one affected facility the owner or operator shall report the results as required from each CEMS/COMS.

SECTION III

NOTIFICATION AND RECORD KEEPING

**** All CEMS/COMS shall comply with this section.**

- A. When requested to do so by an owner or operator, the DEQ CEM Coordinator will review plans for installation or modification for the purpose of providing technical advice to the owner or operator.
- B. Each facility which operates a CEMS/COMS shall notify the DEQ CEM Coordinator of the date for which the demonstration of the CEMS/COMS performance will commence (i.e. PST, RATA, RAA, CGA). Notification shall be received in writing no less than 15 business days prior to testing. Performance test results shall be submitted to DEQ within thirty days after completion of testing.
- C. Each facility which operates a CEMS/COMS shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of start up/shut down, cleaning/soot blowing, process problems, fuel problems, or other malfunction in the operation of the affected facility which causes excess emissions. This includes any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment or any period during which a continuous monitoring device/system is inoperative.
- D. Each facility required to install a CEMS/COMS shall submit an excess emission and monitoring system performance report to DEQ (Attention: DEQ, Office of Air Quality, CEM Coordinator) at least quarterly, unless more frequent submittals are warranted to assess the compliance status of the facility. Quarterly reports shall be postmarked no later than the 30th day of the month following the end of each calendar quarter.
- E. All excess emissions shall be reported in terms of the applicable standard. Each report shall be submitted on DEQ Quarterly Excess Emission Report Forms. Alternate forms may be used with prior written approval from DEQ.
- F. Each facility which operates a CEMS/COMS must maintain on site a file of CEMS/COMS data including all raw data, corrected and adjusted, repair logs, calibration checks, adjustments, and test audits. This file must be retained for a period of at least five years and is required to be maintained in such a condition that it can easily be audited by an inspector.
- G. Quarterly reports shall be used by DEQ to determine compliance with the permit.

SECTION IV

QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

**** Only CEMS/COMS required by DEQ permit for reasons other than 40 C.F.R. § 60, 63 or 75 shall comply with this section.**

- A. For each CEMS/COMS a Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) plan shall be submitted to DEQ (Attn.: DEQ, Office of Air Quality, CEM Coordinator). CEMS quality assurance procedures are defined in 40 C.F.R. § 60, Appendix F. This plan shall be submitted within 180 days of the CEMS/COMS installation. A QA/QC plan shall consist of procedure and practices which assures acceptable level of monitor data accuracy, precision, representativeness, and availability.
- B. The submitted QA/QC plan for each CEMS/COMS shall not be considered as accepted until the facility receives a written notification of acceptance from DEQ.
- C. Facilities responsible for one or more CEMS/COMS used for compliance monitoring shall meet these minimum requirements and are encouraged to develop and implement a more extensive QA/QC program, or to continue such programs where they already exist. Each QA/QC program must include written procedures which should describe in detail, complete, step-by-step procedures and operations for each of the following activities:
 - 1. Calibration of CEMS/COMS
 - a. Daily calibrations (including the approximate time(s) that the daily zero and span drifts will be checked, and the time required to perform these checks and return to stable operation)
 - 2. Calibration drift determination and adjustment of CEMS/COMS
 - a. Out-of-control period determination
 - b. Steps of corrective action
 - 3. Preventive maintenance of CEMS/COMS
 - a. CEMS/COMS information
 - 1) Manufacture
 - 2) Model number
 - 3) Serial number
 - b. Scheduled activities (check list)
 - c. Spare part inventory
 - 4. Data recording, calculations, and reporting
 - 5. Accuracy audit procedures including sampling and analysis methods
 - 6. Program of corrective action for malfunctioning CEMS/COMS

- D. A Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA) shall be conducted at least once every four calendar quarters. A Relative Accuracy Audit (RAA), or a Cylinder Gas Audit (CGA), may be conducted in the other three quarters but in no more than three quarters in succession. The RATA should be conducted in accordance with the applicable test procedure in 40 C.F.R. § 60 Appendix A and calculated in accordance with the applicable performance specification in 40 C.F.R. § 60 Appendix B. CGA's and RAA's should be conducted and the data calculated in accordance with the procedures outlined on 40 C.F.R. § 60 Appendix F.

If alternative testing procedures or methods of calculation are to be used in the RATA, RAA or CGA audits prior authorization must be obtained from the DEQ CEM Coordinator.

- E. Criteria for excessive audit inaccuracy.

RATA

All Pollutants except Carbon Monoxide	> 20% Relative Accuracy
Carbon Monoxide	> 10% Relative Accuracy
All Pollutants except Carbon Monoxide	> 10% of the Applicable Standard
Carbon Monoxide	> 5% of the Applicable Standard
Diluent (O ₂ & CO ₂)	> 1.0 % O ₂ or CO ₂
Flow	> 20% Relative Accuracy

CGA

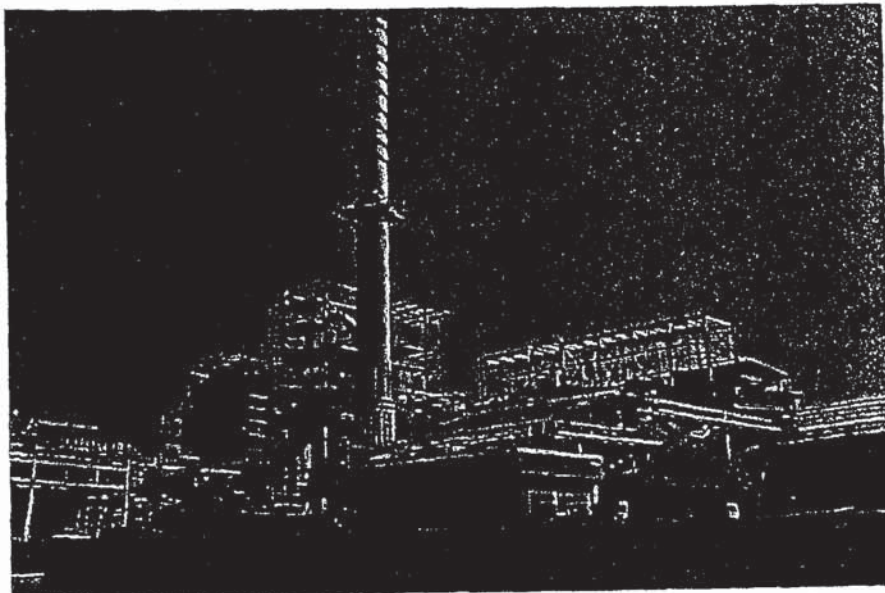
Pollutant	> 15% of average audit value or 5 ppm difference
Diluent (O ₂ & CO ₂)	> 15% of average audit value or 5 ppm difference

RAA

Pollutant	> 15% of the three-run average or > 7.5 % of the applicable standard
Diluent (O ₂ & CO ₂)	> 15% of the three-run average or > 7.5 % of the applicable standard

- F. If either the zero or span drift results exceed two times the applicable drift specification in 40 C.F.R. § 60, Appendix B for five consecutive, daily periods, the CEMS is out-of-control. If either the zero or span drift results exceed four times the applicable drift specification in Appendix B during a calibration drift check, the CEMS is out-of-control. If the CEMS exceeds the audit inaccuracies listed above, the CEMS is out-of-control. If a CEMS is out-of-control, the data from that out-of-control period is not counted towards meeting the minimum data availability as required and described in the applicable subpart. The end of the out-of-control period is the time corresponding to the completion of the successful daily zero or span drift or completion of the successful CGA, RAA or RATA.
- G. A back-up monitor may be placed on an emission source to minimize monitor downtime. This back-up CEMS is subject to the same QA/QC procedure and practices as the primary CEMS. The back-up CEMS shall be certified by a PST. Daily zero-span checks must be performed and recorded in accordance with standard practices. When the primary CEMS goes down, the back-up CEMS may then be engaged to sample, analyze, and record the emission source pollutant until repairs are made and the primary unit is placed back in service. Records must be maintained on site when the back-up CEMS is placed in service, these records shall include at a minimum the reason the primary CEMS is out of service, the date and time the primary CEMS was out of service and the date and time the primary CEMS was placed back in service.

Appendix M – Waste Fired Boiler Recovered Energy Calculation Plan



WFB Recovered Energy Calculation Plan
El Dorado Facility
El Dorado, AR

TITLE: WFB Recovered Energy Calculation Plan	SOP No.: 69EL-2009-	Page 2 of 4

TITLE: WFB Recovered Energy Calculation Plan			
Facility: Clean Harbors El Dorado	Prepared by: S. Shoemaker	SOP Number: 69EL-2009-	Page 2 of 4
Reviewed By: Scot Shoemaker	Title: Maintenance Manager		
Reviewed By: Russell Hargiss	Title: Health and Safety Manager	Issue Date: 3/11/09	
Approved By: Ron Hines	Title: General Manager	Next Review Date: 3/11/10	

1.0 Objective

Clean Harbors El Dorado operates a waste fired boiler (WFB) that does not qualify as a MACT boiler according to regulation 63.1217. Clean Harbors El Dorado does not utilize more than 74% of the recovered energy from the WFB as calculated on an annual basis and documented monthly. The facility is required to document these calculations as part of its Air Permit #1009-AOP-R5. This procedure describes the method utilized to demonstrate compliance with this requirement.

2.0 Site Specific Terms

WFB – Waste Fired Boiler

3.0 Responsibilities

The General Manager will ensure that all employees are trained and knowledgeable regarding the proper operating procedures.

The Maintenance Manager and Supervisors are responsible for monitoring, and enforcing this procedure with the employees.

Employees are responsible for following and adhering to safe work practices and all provisions found in this procedure.

4.0 Prerequisites

- 1) Plant instrument and PLC training and knowledge.

5.0 Procedure

Clean Harbors El Dorado's renewed Title V air permit has the following two (2) specific conditions regarding the operation of the WFB:

- SC # 13 The permittee shall not utilize more than 74% of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis, from the liquid waste fired boiler at SN-01. The permit shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated the 15th day of the month following the month to which the records pertain, shall be kept on site and shall be

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provided to the ADEQ personnel upon request. A 12-month rolling average and each individual month's data shall be submitted in accordance with GP #7.

SC #14 A plan for calculating the energy utilization rate of the liquid fired boiler at SN-01 shall be submitted to the ADEQ for approval within 60 days of the date of issuance of Permit #1009-AOP-R5.

This SOP represents the plan for complying with specific condition (SC #14) above. Compliance with SC #13 is described below.

The definition of recovered energy for the purpose of this plan will be the total steam output of the WFB outlet header measured in pounds per hour (#/hr). To determine the utilization of the total steam output of the WFB the steam flow in pounds per hour (#/hr) will be tracked to the processes that are recovering the energy. Clean Harbors El Dorado currently has only two (2) processes that utilize the recovered energy and they are:

Brine Recovery Process

Solvent Recovery Process

The steam utilized by these processes will be tracked and these flows will be considered the utilized recovered energy. Therefore, to determine compliance with SC #13 the following calculation will be used.

WFB Recovered Energy % (Er) = [{ Brine Recovery Utilized Energy (#/hr steam flow) + Solvent Recovery Utilized Energy (#/hr steam flow) } / {WFB Total Energy Output (#/hr steam flow) }] x 100

Any future site processes that utilize recovered energy from the WFB will be added to the calculation to determine compliance.

The WFB recovered energy calculation will be programmed into the PLC for tracking and for compliance demonstration. The monthly average will be documented on the 15th of every month per SC #13. These monthly averages will be used to calculate a 12-month rolling average to comply with reporting requirements under general provision (GP) #7.

To ensure the accuracy of the calculation the instruments used to measure the steam flow will be calibrated on a set schedule. All steam flow measurements will be determined by taking a differential pressure across an orifice plate and the signal will be converted into an analog measurement of flow in pounds per hour. To maintain the accuracy of these measurement devices the following calibrations will be performed and documented.

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Quarterly

The following differential pressure flow transmitters will be calibrated using a calibrated Fluke 725 meter with a Fluke 700 series pressure module or equivalent. All taps and connections will be cleared and checked to be leak free.

126FT426 Waste Fired Boiler Steam Flow
108FITXXXX Brine Recovery Unit Steam Flow
600FT118 Solvent Recovery Steam Flow

Annually

Orifice plates associated with the following differential pressure flow transmitters will be removed and measured to ensure the orifice diameter is not worn greater than 0.5% of the design diameter. If the orifice plate is worn >0.5% of the design diameter the orifice plate will be replaced.

126FT426 Waste Fired Boiler Steam Flow
108FITXXXX Brine Recovery Unit Steam Flow
600FT118 Solvent Recovery Steam Flow

6.0 Consequences of Deviations

- Calculation Error(s)
- Non-compliance with Title V Air Permit

7.0 Appendices

Approvals

General Manger

Incineration Manager

Facility Engineering Manager

Compliance Manager

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40 C0000000000000b0000000 – *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*

What this part Covers

Subpart 111.1 establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICEs) 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.

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A stationary ICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary ICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 101.8 and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

□c□An area source of □A□ emissions is a source that is not a major source□

§ 801.10 (b) You are an owner or operator of a stationary source 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 81. Subpart C

§ 801.11 The emergency stationary source listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(3) of this section are not subject to this subpart. The stationary source must meet the definition of an emergency stationary source in 40 CFR 81.101 which includes operating according to the provisions specified in 40 CFR 81.104.

§ 801.12 Existing residential emergency stationary source located at an area source of A emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 100 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 81.104 (b)(1) and (b)(3) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in 40 CFR 81.104 (b)(2).

§ 801.13 Existing commercial emergency stationary source located at an area source of A emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 100 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 81.104 (b)(1) and (b)(3) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in 40 CFR 81.104 (b)(2).

§ 801.14 Existing institutional emergency stationary source located at an area source of A emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 100 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 81.104 (b)(1) and (b)(3) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in 40 CFR 81.104 (b)(2).

§ 801.15 The 40 CFR 81.104 as amended at 40 CFR 81.104 and 81.104.8 40 CFR 81.104 and 81.104.

§ 801.16 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 source located at a major or area source of A emissions, excluding stationary source being tested at a stationary source test cell stand.

(b) *Existing stationary RICE.*

(i) For stationary source with a site rating of more than 100 brake horsepower, located at a major source of A emissions, a stationary source is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary source before December 1, 1990.

(ii) For stationary source with a site rating of less than or equal to 100 brake horsepower located at a major source of A emissions, a stationary source is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary source before the 1990.

iii) A stationary source located at an area source of A emissions is a stationary source existing in the year commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary source before the 1990s.

i) A change in ownership of an existing stationary source does not make that stationary source a new or reconstructed stationary source.

b) *New stationary RICE.* i) A stationary source with a site rating of more than 100 barrels located at a major source of A emissions is new in the year commenced construction of the stationary source on or after December 1, 1990.

ii) A stationary source with a site rating of equal to or less than 100 barrels located at a major source of A emissions is new in the year commenced construction of the stationary source on or after the 1990s.

iii) A stationary source located at an area source of A emissions is new in the year commenced construction of the stationary source on or after the 1990s.

c) *Reconstructed stationary RICE.* i) A stationary source with a site rating of more than 100 barrels located at a major source of A emissions is reconstructed in the year meet the definition of reconstruction in 1990 and reconstruction is commenced on or after December 1, 1990.

ii) A stationary source with a site rating of equal to or less than 100 barrels located at a major source of A emissions is reconstructed in the year meet the definition of reconstruction in 1990 and reconstruction is commenced on or after the 1990s.

iii) A stationary source located at an area source of A emissions is reconstructed in the year meet the definition of reconstruction in 1990 and reconstruction is commenced on or after the 1990s.

b) *Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements.* An affected source which meets either of the criteria in paragraphs b) 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 40 CFR 180.104.

i) The stationary source is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary source with a site rating of more than 100 barrels located at a major source of A emissions that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 10 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 180.104(i) and (iii).

ii) The stationary source is a new or reconstructed limited use stationary source with a site rating of more than 100 barrels located at a major source of A emissions.

a) A new or reconstructed stationary source with a site rating of more than 100 barrels located at a major source of A emissions which combusts land fill 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 40 CFR 60.401 and the requirements of 40 CFR 60.402(g) and 40 CFR 60.403. These stationary RICE do not have to meet the emission limitations and operating limitations of this subpart.

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 strok lean burn B stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions.

(ii) Existing spark ignition 4 strok lean burn 4 B stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions.

(iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 100 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 60.401(ii) and (iii).

(iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions.

Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 1 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 (c)(4) of this section must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart DDD or compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart DDD or spark ignition engines or further requirements apply to each engine under this part.

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source.

(2) A new or reconstructed B stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 100 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions.

(3) A new or reconstructed 4 B stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions.

(4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 strok rich burn 4 B stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 100 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions.

Any or reconstructed stationary source with a site rating of less than or equal to three located at a major source of A emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis

Any or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary source with a site rating of less than or equal to three located at a major source of A emissions

Any or reconstructed compression ignition stationary source with a site rating of less than or equal to three located at a major source of A emissions

As amended at 4 and 8 4 are

When do we have to comply with this subpart

Affected sources. You have an existing stationary source excluding existing non-emergency stationary source with a site rating of more than three located at a major source of A emissions you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations and other requirements no later than the date you have an existing non-emergency stationary source with a site rating of more than three located at a major source of A emissions an existing stationary source with a site rating of less than or equal to three located at a major source of A emissions or an existing stationary source located at an area source of A emissions you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations and other requirements no later than May if you have an existing stationary source with a site rating of less than or equal to three located at a major source of A emissions or an existing stationary source located at an area source of A emissions you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations and other requirements no later than October

You start your new or reconstructed stationary source with a site rating of more than three located at a major source of A emissions before August 4 you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 4

You start your new or reconstructed stationary source with a site rating of more than three located at a major source of A emissions after August 4 you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart on start-up of your affected source

4 you start your new or reconstructed stationary source with a site rating of less than or equal to three located at a major source of A emissions before January 8 8 you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 8

Any person who starts, owns or operates a new or reconstructed stationary RCE with a site rating of less than or equal to three brake horsepower located at a major source of AP emissions after January 8, 1988, must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart on start-up of a new or reconstructed source.

Any person who starts, owns or operates a new or reconstructed stationary RCE located at an area source of AP emissions before January 8, 1988, must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 8, 1988.

Any person who starts, owns or operates a new or reconstructed stationary RCE located at an area source of AP emissions after January 8, 1988, must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart on start-up of a new or reconstructed source.

b. Area sources that become major sources. Any person who has an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of AP the compliance dates in paragraphs b and c of this section apply to you.

Any stationary RCE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced after the date when your area source becomes a major source of AP must be in compliance with this subpart on start-up of a new or reconstructed source.

Any stationary RCE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced before your area source becomes a major source of AP must be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart that are applicable to RCEs located at major sources within 3 years after your area source becomes a major source of AP.

Any person who owns or operates a new or reconstructed source must meet the applicable notification requirements in 40 CFR 401.14 and in 40 CFR part 401 subpart A.

40 CFR 401.14 as amended at 40 CFR 401.14 and 801.14 are hereby approved as part of the 801.14 Agreement between the State of Michigan and the EPA.

Emission and Operating Limitations

What emission limitations and operating limitations must meet in or operate a stationary RCE with a site rating of more than three brake horsepower located at a major source of AP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three hours using the testing requirements and procedures in 40 CFR 401.14 and Table 4 to this subpart.

Any person who owns or operates an existing new or reconstructed spark-ignition 401B stationary RCE with a site rating of more than three brake horsepower located at a major source of AP 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) you own or operate a new or reconstructed 400B stationary source with a site rating of more than three (3) located at major source of CO emissions; a new or reconstructed 400B stationary source with a site rating of more than three (3) located at major source of CO emissions; or a new or reconstructed C stationary source with a site rating of more than three (3) located at a major source of CO 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.

do not have to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1 and 2 to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 3 and 4 to this subpart if an existing 100 Btu per hour stationary source or an existing 400 Btu per hour stationary source that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis or an emergency stationary source or a limited use stationary source.

do you own or operate an existing non-emergency stationary CFC with a site rating of more than three located at a major source of A emissions? You must comply with the emission limitations in Table c to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table b to this subpart which apply to you

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What emission limitations must meet information or operate a new or reconstructed B stationary RCE sit a site rating of greater than or equal to Grade P and less than or equal to Grade P located at a major source of AP emissions

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three hourly runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §§ 60.404 and Table 4 to this subpart, you may or operate a new or reconstructed 400 Btu stationary ICC with a site rating of greater than or equal to 100 and less than or equal to 100 bhp located at major source of A emissions manufactured on or after January 8, 2001 must comply with the emission limitations in Table 3a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 3b to this subpart which apply to you.

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What emission limitations and other requirements must be met in order to operate an existing stationary RCE with a site rating of equal to or less than 100 lb/day located at a major source of AP emissions?

Any person or operator of an existing stationary RCE with a site rating of equal to or less than 100 lb/day located at a major source of AP emissions must comply with the emission limitations and other requirements in Table 3 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 40 CFR and Table 4 to this subpart.

8. **What are the requirements for a major source of AP emissions?**

What emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements must be met in order to operate an existing stationary RCE located at an area source of AP 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 40 CFR and Table 4 to this subpart.

Any person or operator of an existing stationary RCE located at an area source of AP emissions must comply with the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2 to this subpart that apply to you.

Any person or operator of an existing stationary non-emergency CCE with a site rating of more than 100 lb/day located at an area source of AP that meets either paragraph (b) or (c) of this section do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 3 of this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CCE with a site rating of more than 100 lb/day located at an area source of AP that meet either paragraph (b) or (c) of this section must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CCE with a site rating of less than or equal to 100 lb/day in Table 3 of this subpart.

The area source is located in an area of Alaska that is not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS).

The stationary RCE is located at an area source that meets paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

The only connection to the FAHS is through the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) or the stationary RCE operation is within an isolated grid in Alaska that is not connected to the statewide electrical grid referred to as the Alaska Ailbelt Grid.

ii At least 10 percent of the power generated by the stationary engine on an annual basis is used for residential purposes

iii The generating capacity of the area source is less than 10 megawatts or the stationary engine is used exclusively for back-up power or renewable energy

c Any owner or operator of an existing stationary non-emergency engine with a site rating of more than 1000 located on an offshore vessel that is an area source of CO and is a nonroad vehicle that is an Other Continental Wheel Engine source as defined in 40 CFR 101.10 may not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 1 of this subpart if it must meet all of the following management practices

1 Change oil every 1000 hours of operation or annually whichever comes first Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in 40 CFR 101.10 in order to extend the specified oil change requirement

2 Inspect and clean air filters every 100 hours of operation or annually whichever comes first and replace as necessary

3 Inspect belt filters and belts installed every 100 hours of operation or annually whichever comes first and replace as necessary

4 Inspect all flexible hoses every 1000 hours of operation or annually whichever comes first and replace as necessary

d Any owner or operator of an existing non-emergency engine with a site rating of more than 1000 located at an area source of CO emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 81.001 and that is subject to an enforceable state or local standard that requires the engine to be replaced no later than the 8th year may until January 1, 2010, or 1 year after the installation date of the engine whichever is later but not later than the 8th year choose to comply with the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency engines with a site rating of less than or equal to 1000 in Table 1 of this subpart instead of the applicable emission limitations in Table 1 of operating limitations in Table 1 of and crankcase ventilation system requirements in 40 CFR 101.10 must comply with the emission limitations in Table 1 and operating limitations in Table 1 of that apply for non-emergency engines with a site rating of more than 1000 located at an area source of CO emissions by January 1, 2010, or 1 year after the installation date of the engine whichever is later but not later than the 8th year must also comply with the crankcase ventilation system requirements in 40 CFR 101.10 by January 1, 2010, or 1 year after the installation date of the engine whichever is later but not later than the 8th year

e Any owner or operator of an existing non-emergency engine with a site rating of more than 1000 located at an area source of CO emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 for engines

above 1500 cc may comply with the requirements under this part by meeting the requirements for Tier 1 engines Tier 2 or engines above 1500 cc in 40 CFR part 89 instead of the emission limitations and other requirements that would otherwise apply under this part for existing non-emergency C100 with a site rating of more than 10000 located at an area source of CO emissions.

(b) An existing non-emergency 400B and 400B stationary C100 with a site rating of more than 10000 located at area sources of CO must meet the definition of remote stationary C100 in 40 CFR 101.10 on the initial compliance date for the engine October 1, 1990 in order to be considered a remote stationary C100 under this subpart. Owners and operators of existing non-emergency 400B and 400B stationary C100 with a site rating of more than 10000 located at area sources of CO that meet the definition of remote stationary C100 in 40 CFR 101.10 of this subpart as of October 1, 1990 must evaluate the status of their stationary C100 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 C100 no longer meets the definition of remote stationary C100 in 40 CFR 101.10 of this subpart, the owner or operator must comply with all of the requirements for existing non-emergency 400B and 400B stationary C100 with a site rating of more than 10000 located at area sources of CO that are not remote stationary C100 within 1 year of the evaluation.

(c) The provisions of 40 CFR 101.10 as amended at 58 FR 48187 are hereby incorporated by reference into 40 CFR 101.10.

40 CFR 101.10 What fuel requirements must be met in order to operate a stationary C100?

(a) Any person or operator of an existing non-emergency non-blendable start C100 stationary C100 with a site rating of more than 10000 bhp and a displacement of less than 100 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 89.101(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

(b) Beginning January 1, 1990 any person or operator of an existing emergency C100 stationary C100 with a site rating of more than 10000 bhp and a displacement of less than 100 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 100 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 101.10(i) and (ii) or that operates for the purpose specified in 40 CFR 101.10(iii) must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 89.101(b) for nonroad diesel fuel except that any existing diesel fuel purchased or otherwise obtained prior to January 1, 1990 may be used until depleted.

(c) Beginning January 1, 1990 any person or operator of a new emergency C100 stationary C100 with a site rating of more than 10000 bhp and a displacement of less than 100 liters per cylinder located at a major source of CO that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 100 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in 40 CFR 101.10(i) and (ii) must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR

8. For nonroad diesel fuel except that any existing diesel fuel purchased or otherwise obtained prior to January 1, 2000 may be used until depleted.

Existing C₁ stationary sources located in the American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or Alaska that meet either the following criteria or are on offshore vessels that meet the criteria are exempt from the requirements of this section:

8. The following:

General Compliance Requirements

What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

You must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements in this subpart that apply to you at all times.

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, records of operation and maintenance procedures, records of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

The following are as amended at 8. The following:

Testing and Initial Compliance Requirements

By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RCE with a site rating of more than 100 lb of P located at a major source of AP emissions?

If you own or operate a stationary source with a site rating of more than 100 lb of P located at a major source of AP emissions, you are subject to the requirements of this section.

You must conduct the initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you within 8 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary source in the table and according to the provisions in the table.

If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 1, 1990, and the 4th day of January or operate stationary sources with a site rating of more than 100 lb of P located at a major source of AP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than February 1, 1991.

By _____ at date _____ must conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations in _____ or operate an existing stationary RCE _____ at a site rating of less than or equal to _____ brake _____ P located at a _____ source of _____ AP emissions or an existing stationary RCE located at an area source of _____ AP emissions _____

_____ or operate an existing stationary _____ with a site rating of less than or equal to _____ brake _____ located at a major source of _____ A emissions or an existing stationary _____ located at an area source of _____ A emissions _____ are subject to the requirements of this section _____

_____ must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and _____ to this subpart that apply to _____ within 8 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary _____ in _____ and according to the provisions in _____

_____ 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 _____ the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs _____ through 4 of this section _____

_____ The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart and these methods must have been followed correctly _____

_____ The test must not be older than _____ years _____

_____ The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator _____

_____ If 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 _____

_____ _____ are _____ as amended at _____ 8 _____ A _____

_____ When _____ must conduct subsequent performance tests _____

_____ must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations _____ must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table _____ of this subpart _____

_____ What performance tests and other procedures _____ must use _____

_____ must conduct each performance test in Tables _____ and 4 of this subpart that applies to _____

_____ Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart _____ or operate a nonoperational stationary _____ that is subject to performance testing _____ do not need to start _____ the engine solely to conduct the performance test _____ Owners and operators of a nonoperational engine can conduct the

performance test when the engine is started again. The test must be conducted at any load condition within 15 or minutes of percent of percent load for the stationary ICE listed in paragraphs b through d of this section.

on emergency 4B stationary ICE with a site rating of greater than brake located at a major source of A emissions.

on non-emergency 4B stationary ICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to brake located at a major source of A emissions.

on non-emergency B stationary ICE with a site rating of greater than brake located at a major source of A emissions.

on non-emergency C stationary ICE with a site rating of greater than brake located at a major source of A emissions.

described.

do must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section as specified in e. Each test run must last at least 10 minutes unless otherwise specified in this subpart.

e. must use equation of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement.

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

[ie or do nload](#)

here

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

percent reduction of CO, THC, or formaldehyde emissions.

do must normalize the CO, THC, or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to percent oxygen or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO₂) molar concentrations are to be corrected to 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 through iii of this section.

i) Calculate the specific heat value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from method section and the following equation

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

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here

F_o Fuel factor based on the ratio of oxygen volume to the ultimate CO_2 volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air

F_c Fraction of air that is oxygen percent

F_d Ratio of the volume of dry element gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from method ms^{dsc} Btu

F_c Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from method ms^{dsc} Btu

ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to percent O_2 and

$$X_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

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here

X_{CO_2} CO_2 correction factor percent

percent O_2 — percent O_2 the defined O_2 correction value percent

iii) Calculate the CO , HC and formaldehyde gas concentrations adjusted to percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_d \frac{X_{\text{CO}_2}}{\% \text{CO}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

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here

C_{adj} Calculated concentration of CO , HC or formaldehyde adjusted to percent O_2

C_d Measured concentration of CO , HC or formaldehyde uncorrected

CO₂ CO₂ correction factor percent

CO₂ measured CO₂ concentration measured dry basis percent

When you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using H₂C or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary H₂C exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or H₂C, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter for a total of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

When you petition the Administrator for a total of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs g through o of this section.

Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations.

A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and A emissions, identifying how A emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit A emissions.

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

A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

When you petition the Administrator for a total of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs h through o of this section.

Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary H₂C 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.

A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in A emissions.

□□□or the □arameters □hich co□ld change in s□ch a □ay as to increase □A□emissions□a discussion o□□hether establishing limitations on the □arameters □o□ld ser□e to limit □A□emissions□

□4□or the □arameters □hich co□ld change in s□ch a □ay as to increase □A□emissions□a discussion o□ho□ yo□co□ld establish □□□er and/or lo□er □al□es □or the □arameters □hich □o□ld establish limits on the □arameters in o□erating limitations□

□□□or the □arameters□a discussion identi□ying the methods yo□co□ld □se to meas□re them and the instr□ments yo□co□ld □se to monitor them□as □ell as the relati□e acc□racy and □recision o□ the methods and instr□ments□

□□□or the □arameters□a discussion identi□ying the re□□ency and methods □or recalibrating the instr□ments yo□co□ld □se to monitor them□and

□□A discussion o□□hy□om yo□r □oint o□□ie□□it is in□easible or □nreasonable to ado□t the □arameters as o□erating limitations□

1□The engine □ercent load d□ring a □er□ormance test m□st be determined by doc□menting the calc□lations□ass□m□tions□and meas□rement de□ices □sed to meas□re or estimate the □ercent load in a s□eci□ic a□□lication□A □ritten re□ort o□the a□erage □ercent load determination m□st be incl□ded in the noti□ication o□com□liance stat□s□The □ollo□ing in□ormation m□st be incl□ded in the □ritten re□ort□the engine model n□mber□the engine man□act□rer□the year o□□□urchase□the man□act□rer□s site□rated bra□e horse□o□er□the ambient tem□erat□re□ress□re□and h□midity d□ring the □er□ormance test□and all ass□m□tions that □ere made to estimate or calc□late □ercent load d□ring the □er□ormance test m□st be clearly ex□lained□□meas□rement de□ices s□ch as □lo□meters□□lo□att meters□beta analy□ers□stain ga□ges□etc□are □sed□the model n□mber o□the meas□rement de□ice□and an estimate o□its acc□rate in □ercentage o□tr□e □al□e m□st be □ro□ided□

□□□□ □□□□□□□he □□□□□4□as amended at □□□□ □□□□□□ ar□□□□□□□□8 □□ □□□□□an□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□**What are □y □onitoring□installation□collection□operation□and □aintenance re□uire□ents□**

1a□□yo□elect to install a C□□ □ as s□eci□ied in Table □o□this s□b□art□yo□m□st install□ o□□rate□and maintain a C□□ □ to monitor CO and either O□ or CO□ according to the re□□irements in □aragra□hs 1a□□□□thro□gh 4o□this section□□yo□are meeting a re□□irement to red□ce CO emissions□the C□□ □ m□st be installed at both the inlet and o□tlet o□the control de□ice□□yo□are meeting a re□□irement to limit the concentration o□CO□the C□□ □ m□st be installed at the o□tlet o□the control de□ice□

Each CEMS must be installed, operated and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

Each CEMS must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (ATA) according to the requirements in 60.8 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 A, procedure 1.

As specified in 60.8(c)(4)(iii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing and data recording) for each successive 15 minute period. Each CEMS 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 60.8(g) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 1 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO₂ concentration.

Each source is required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 1 of this subpart. Each source must install, operate and maintain each CEMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section or an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on which the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable (e.g., 60.8(c)(4)(iii)).

Each source 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) through (d) of this section and in 60.8(d). As specified in 60.8(c)(4)(iii), you may request a formal monitoring system, quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b) through (d) 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 60.8(c)(4)(iii) and (c)(4)(iv) and

(v) Ongoing reporting and record-keeping procedures in accordance with provisions in 60.8(c)(4)(v) and (c)(4)(vi).

□□□□ must install, operate and maintain each C□□ □ in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site's specific monitoring plan

□□ The C□□ □ must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also □□□□□□□□)

□4□ For a C□□ □ for measuring temperature range the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of ±8 degrees Celsius (±14 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger

□□□□ must conduct the C□□ □ equipment performance evaluation system accuracy audits or other audit procedures specified in your site's specific monitoring plan at least annually

□□□□ must conduct a performance evaluation of each C□□ □ in accordance with your site's specific monitoring plan

□□□□ you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary □□□□ 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 □□□□ in a manner which reasonably minimizes □□□□ emissions

□□□□ you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4□□□□B stationary □□□□ with a site rating of greater than or equal to 100 and less than or equal to 1000 brake □□□□ located at a major source of □□□□ emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the start-up of the engine

□□□□ you own or operate any of the following stationary □□□□, you must operate and maintain the stationary □□□□ and aftertreatment control device in 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

□□ An existing stationary □□□□ with a site rating of less than 1000 □□□□ located at a major source of □□□□ emissions

□□ An existing emergency or blackstart stationary □□□□ with a site rating of less than or equal to 1000 □□□□ located at a major source of □□□□ emissions

□□ An existing emergency or blackstart stationary □□□□ located at an area source of □□□□ emissions

□4□ An existing non-emergency, non-blackstart stationary C□□□□ with a site rating less than or equal to 1000 □□□□ located at an area source of □□□□ emissions

who operate a new or reconstructed or existing stationary engine must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during start-up and minimize the engine's start-up time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine not to exceed 10 minutes after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than start-up in Tables 1a and 1b to this subpart apply.

Who own or operate a stationary C engine that is subject to the operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 1c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 1d to this subpart may have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 1c and 1d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 1c or 1d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number (TBN), viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 10 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 10 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content by volume is greater than 0.001. 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 15 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 15 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.

Who own or operate a stationary M engine that is subject to the operation or management practices in items 1 or 8 of Table 1c to this subpart or in items 1 or 2 of Table 1d to this subpart may have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 1c and 1d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 1c or 1d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number (TAN), viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 10 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 10 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content by volume is greater than 0.001. 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 15 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 15 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.

§ 4. The § 4 as amended at § 8 ar § 8 ar § 8 Ag § 8 ar § 8 an

§ 4. do 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 of this subpart.

b. During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables b and b 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 § 4.

d. Non-emergency 4-B stationary C complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 10 percent or more can demonstrate initial compliance with the formaldehyde emission limit by testing for T₁C instead of formaldehyde. The testing must be conducted according to the requirements in Table 4 of this subpart. The average reduction of emissions of T₁C determined from the performance test must be equal to or greater than 10 percent.

e. The initial compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4-B and 4-B stationary C with a site rating of more than 1000 located at an area source of A that are not remote stationary C and that are operated more than 4 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements.

f. The compliance demonstration must consist of at least three test runs.

g. Each test run must be of at least 10 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 10 minutes of test data phase measurement.

h. 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.

i. 4-B you are demonstrating compliance with the T₁C percent reduction requirement, you must measure T₁C emissions using method A reported as propane to 4-C part a appendix A.

§ 201.6(b) must measure O_2 using one of the O_2 measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or TCC concentration.

§ 201.6(c) You are demonstrating compliance with the CO or TCC percent reduction requirement. You must measure CO or TCC emissions and O_2 emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

§ 201.6(d) The § 201.4 as amended at 8 NYCRR 201.4 and

Continuous Compliance Requirements

§ 201.6(e) You do monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance.

§ 201.6(f) You must comply with emission and operating limitations. You must monitor and collect data according to this section.

§ 201.6(g) You must not monitor malfunction-associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities. You must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary ICC 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.

§ 201.6(h) 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.

§ 201.6(i) The § 201.4 as amended at 8 NYCRR 201.4 and

§ 201.6(j) You do demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements.

§ 201.6(k) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements in Tables A and B, Tables A and B, Table C, and Table D to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table E to this subpart.

§ 201.6(l) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables A and B, Tables A and B, Table C, and Table D 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 § 201.6(m). 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 ICC.

(c) The annual compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 400B and 400B stationary ICC with a site rating of more than 10000 located at an area source of AA that are not remote stationary ICC and that are operated more than 4 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 10 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 10 minutes of test data phase measurement

(3) 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) You are demonstrating compliance with the TCC percent reduction requirement you must measure TCC emissions using method A reported as propane 40C part 1 of 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 TCC concentration

(6) You are demonstrating compliance with the CO or TCC percent reduction requirement you must measure CO or TCC 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 1 of this subpart the stationary ICC 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 ICC must be retested within 10 days of being restarted and the emissions must meet the levels specified in Table 1 of this subpart the retest shows that the emissions continue to exceed the specified levels the stationary ICC must again be shut down as soon as safely possible and the stationary ICC may not operate except for 100 hours of start-up and testing until the owner/operator demonstrates through testing that the emissions do not exceed the levels specified in Table 1 of this subpart

(d) For newly reconstructed and rebuilt stationary ICC deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 100 hours of operation from engine start engine burn-in period are not violations rebuilt stationary ICC means a stationary ICC that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40C 4.1(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 or you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary ICC with

a site rating of less than or equal to 100 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions except new or reconstructed 400B engines greater than or equal to 100 and less than or equal to 1000 brake hp or new or reconstructed stationary IC located at an area source of A emissions or any of the following IC with a site rating of more than 100 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart. An existing 100B stationary IC, an existing 400B stationary IC, an existing emergency stationary IC, an existing limited use stationary IC, or an existing stationary IC which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 1 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis do not or operate any of the following IC with a site rating of more than 100 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions 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 IC that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 1 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary IC, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary IC

do not or operate an emergency stationary IC do not operate the emergency stationary IC according to the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (4) of this section in order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary IC under this subpart any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 100 hours per year as described in paragraphs (b) through (4) of this section is prohibited. Do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (b) through (4) of this section the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under this subpart and must meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(c) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary IC in emergency situations.

(d) Do not may operate your emergency stationary IC for any combination of the uses specified in paragraphs (b) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraphs (b) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph.

(e) Emergency stationary IC may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the sponsor, 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 IC beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

ii emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard O-000-000 Capacity and Energy Emergencies incorporated by reference see 4 or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard O-000-000

iii emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency

emergency stationary ICE located at major sources of AA may be operated for up to hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph of this section. The 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 ICE located at area sources of AA may be operated for up to hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph of this section. Except as provided in paragraphs ii and iii of this section, the 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 4 the 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 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☐HE dis☐atch ☐ollo☐s reliability☐emergency o☐eration or similar ☐rotocols that ☐ollo☐
specific ☐☐☐C☐regional☐state☐☐blic ☐tility commission or local standards or g☐uidelines☐

The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system

□□□The o□ner or o□erator identi□ies and records the entity that dis□atches the engine and the specific □□□C□regional□state□□□blic □tility commission or local standards or g□delines that are being □ollo□ed □or dis□atching the engine□The local balancing a□thority or local transmission and distrib□tion system o□erator may □ee□these records on behal□o□the engine o□ner or o□erator□

[redacted] ne [redacted] 4 as amended at [redacted] 4 Ar [redacted] [redacted] an 8
 [redacted] 8 [redacted] ar [redacted] [redacted] Ag [redacted] 8 [redacted] 4 an [redacted]

Notifications, Reports, and Records

What notifications must submit and when

a) o) m) s) b) m) i) t) a) l) l) o) f) t) h) e) n) o) t) i) f) i) c) a) t) i) o) n) s) i) n) [] [] [] [] [] b) a) n) d) c) [] [] [] [] 8) e) [] [] [] [] [] 4) a) n) d) [] [] [] [] [] []
[] [] b) t) h) r) o) u) g) h) e) [] a) n) d) g) a) n) d) h) a) t) a) p) p) l) y) t) o) y) o) u) b) y) t) h) e) d) a) t) e) s) s) e) c) i) f) i) e) d) i) n) y) o) u) r) o) n) o) f) e) r) a) t) e) a) n) y) o) f) t) h) e) f) o) l) l) o) w) i) n) g)

☐ An existing stationary ☐C☐ with a site rating of less than or equal to ☐bra⁶ located at a major source of ☐A⁷ emissions⁸

□ □ An existing stationary □ □ C □ located at an area source o □ □ A □ emissions □

☐ A stationary ☐ C ☐ with a site rating of more than ☐ bra^e ☐ located at a major source of
A emissions

4A new or reconstructed 4B stationary C with a site rating of greater than or equal to 1 located at a major source of A emissions

☐ This requirement does not apply to any new or existing stationary source less than 100 horsepower or an existing stationary emergency source or an existing stationary source that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.

As specified in 40 CFR 101.11, you start your stationary C with a site rating of more than 100 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an initial notification not later than December 4.

You start your new or reconstructed stationary C with a site rating of more than 100
 brake hp located at a major source of A emissions on or after August 4, 2015
 submit an initial notification not later than 30 days after you become subject to this subpart

(d) As specified in § 101.1(b)(1)(i), you start your stationary engine with a site rating equal to or less than 100 brake hp located at a major source of CO 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 1, 2008.

(e) You start your new or reconstructed stationary engine with a site rating equal to or less than 100 brake hp located at a major source of CO emissions on or after March 8, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification. You must submit an initial notification not later than 30 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) You are required to submit an initial notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart. In accordance with § 101.1(b)(1)(ii), your notification should include the information in § 101.1(b)(1)(i) through (iii) and a statement that your stationary engine has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion. For example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary engine if it has a site rating of more than 100 brake hp located at a major source of CO emissions.

(g) You are required to conduct a performance test. You must submit a notification of intent to conduct a performance test at least 30 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in § 101.1(b)(1)(iii).

(h) 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 § 101.1(h)(1)(ii).

(i) 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 15th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(j) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 5 to this subpart, you must submit the notification of Compliance Status including the performance test results before the close of business on the 15th day following the completion of the performance test according to § 101.1(d)(1)(iii).

(k) You own or operate an existing non-emergency CEE with a site rating of more than 100 hp located at an area source of CO emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 4 of CEE 80000 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 § 101.1(d)(1)(iv). You must submit a notification by March 1, 2008 stating that you intend to use the provision in § 101.1(d)(1)(iv) and identifying the state or local regulation that the engine is subject to.

§ 8-8 as amended at § 8-8 ar Ag
§ 8-8 an

What reports must submit and when

§ 8-8 must submit each report in Table 8-8 this subpart that applies to you

§ 8-8 Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under § 8-8, you must submit each report by the date in Table 8-8 this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs b through b of this section

§ 8-8 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 § 8-8 and ending on the first or December 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 § 8-8

§ 8-8 For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July or January whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in § 8-8

§ 8-8 For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January through the first or the semiannual reporting period from July through December

§ 8-8 For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July or January whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period

§ 8-8 For each stationary source that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 40 or 40 and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR § 40.101 or 40 CFR § 40.101, 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 through b of this section

§ 8-8 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 § 8-8 and ending on December

§ 8-8 For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in § 8-8

§ 8-8 For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January through December

For annual Compliance reports each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January

The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs c through o of this section

Company name and address

Statement by a responsible official with that official's name, title, and signature certifying the accuracy of the content of the report

Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period

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 b including actions taken to correct a malfunction

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

If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system C and C as output control as specified in 8 c a statement that there were no periods during which the C as output control during the reporting period

For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary C where you are not using a C to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs c through f of this section and the information in paragraphs d and o of this section

The total operating time of the stationary C at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period

Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations including non-causes if applicable, as applicable, and the corrective action taken

For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary C where you are using a C to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs c through f and e through o of this section

The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped

ix there were deviations from the fuel requirements in § 4 that apply to the engine in any information on the number, duration and cause of deviations and the corrective action taken.

The first annual report must cover the calendar year and must be submitted no later than March of the following calendar year.

The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Missions Data Reporting Interface (CDRI) that is accessed through the ASES Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx) or if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in § 4.

§ 4 as amended at § 8 of the Clean Air Act.

What records must keep?

You must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs a through b and c of this section.

A copy of each notification and report that you submit to comply with this subpart including all documentation supporting any initial notification or notification of Compliance Status that you submit according to the requirement in § b xi.

Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction or operation i.e., process equipment or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in § b iii.

Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with § b including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

For each CAA or CAA you must keep the records listed in paragraphs b through c of this section.

Records described in § b i through xi.

Revisions i.e., superseded versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in § d8.

☐ I request for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for C₀₀ or C₀₁ as required in
☐ 800.11(a)(1)(i)

(c) they are operating a new or reconstructed stationary source which fires landfill gas or digester gas equal in value to one percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; or
 (d) they see the records of their daily fuel usage monitors.

do not list the records required in Table 1 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you

I am submitting these records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary piece in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary piece and after treatment control device in any according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary pieces

□□An existing stationary □□C□ □□with a site rating o□□less than □□□□bra□□e □□□□located at a ma□□or
so□□rce o□□□□A□□emissions□□

☐ ☐ An existing stationary emergency ☐ C ☐ ☐

□□An existing stationary □□C□ located at an area so□□rce o□□A□ emissions s□□b□ect to management □□ractices as sho□□n in Table □□d to this s□□b□art□

(iii) You own or operate any of the stationary IC engines through which this section may first see 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 on 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 purposes specified in §§§§§ 4(iii) or iii) or §§§§ 4(iii)(iv) the owner or operator must see records of the notification of the emergency situation and the date start time and end time of engine operation on these purposes.

☐ An existing emergency stationary ☐C¹ with a site rating of less than or equal to ☐b¹ and
located at a major source of ☐A¹ emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to
non-emergency engines

☐ An existing emergency stationary ☐C☐ located at an area source of ☐A☐ emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines

 ne 4 as amended at 8 ar A g

 8 an

[illegible]

All records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expedited review according to 40 CFR 101.11

(b) As specified in 40 CFR 101.11, 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 40 CFR 101.11.

40 CFR 101.11 as amended at 40 CFR 101.8 are

Other Requirements and Information

What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in 40 CFR 101.11 through 101.17 apply to you if you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary ICC with a site rating of less than or equal to 100 brake hp located at a major source of AA emissions except new or reconstructed 400B engines greater than or equal to 100 and less than or equal to 100 brake hp, a new or reconstructed stationary ICC located at an area source of AA emissions, or any of the following ICC with a site rating of more than 100 brake hp located at a major source of AA emissions. You do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8. An existing 100B stationary ICC, an existing 400B stationary ICC, an existing stationary ICC 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 ICC, or an existing limited use stationary ICC if you own or operate any of the following ICC with a site rating of more than 100 brake hp located at a major source of AA 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 ICC 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 ICC, or a new limited use stationary ICC.

40 CFR 101.8 are

Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the EPA or a delegated authority 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 whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

in delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a state, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 101, this subpart and the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the 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-hazardous emission limitations and operating limitations in §§ 101.101 and 101.102;

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §§ 101.103 and 101.104 and as defined in §§ 101.105 and 101.106;

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §§ 101.107 and as defined in §§ 101.108 and 101.109;

(4) Approval of major alternatives to record-keeping and reporting under §§ 101.110 and as defined in §§ 101.111 and 101.112;

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule as specified in §§ 101.113 and 101.114.

What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA) in 40 CFR and 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, Anchorage Electric Association, Homer Electric Association, Anchorage Municipal Light & Power, and the City of Fairbanks Electric System.

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 101.

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 ICE.

Backup power for renewable energy means an engine that provides back-up power to a facility that generates electricity from renewable energy resources, as that term is defined in Alaska Statute 40.41, incorporated by reference, see § 101.104.

Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start a combustion turbine.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 USC 4201 et seq., as amended by Public Law 104-189, 110 Stat. 1812)

Commercial emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary engine 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 refining operations or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment including product loading racks to pipelines or any other means of transportation or the crosses 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

fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation.

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.

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 40 CFR 60.11

Diesel engine means any stationary engine 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 autoignition. 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 100 to 300 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 1 diesel. It 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 gases 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 ICE 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 (b) through (d) of this definition. All emergency stationary ICE must comply with the requirements specified in (b)(4) in order to be considered emergency stationary ICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in (b)(4), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart.

(b) The stationary ICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical power 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 of 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.

(c) The stationary ICE is operated under limited circumstances or situations not included in paragraph (b) of this definition as specified in (b)(4).

(d) The stationary ICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (b) of this definition only as allowed in (b)(4)(i) or (ii) and (b)(4)(iii) or (iv).

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 start 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 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 111(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 88 degrees Fahrenheit or 31 degrees Celsius, 10 percent relative humidity and 1013.25 millibars pressure.

Landfill gas means a gas 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 500 hours per year.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining or natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure including but not limited to diesel, residual grade oil, kerosene, naphtha, jet fuel, and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart shall have the same meaning as in 101.10 except that

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 pumping station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control.

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 101.10 of this part shall not be aggregated.

For production field facilities, only A) 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

missions from processes, operations and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility as defined in this subpart. 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 nonhydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface in which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an addition catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that in a two-step reaction promotes the conversion of excess oxygen (O₂), 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, graded, 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, graded or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category or crosses 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 lease tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface lease 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 addition 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 percent to above 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 11 of this part, the potential to emit provisions in 101.10(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart 111 of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to 101.10(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to 101.10(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 C_3H_8 .

Remote stationary RICE means stationary RICE meeting any of the following criteria:

i. 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.

ii. Stationary RICE located on a pipeline segment that meets both of the criteria in paragraphs i. and ii. of this definition.

i. A pipeline segment with one or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within 100 yards (91.44 meters) on either side of the centerline of any continuous 1/2 mile (0.80 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 (91.44 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 one or more persons on at least 1 day a week for 12 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, the term pipeline segment means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation (including but not limited to tie-ins, valves and other appurtenance attached to tie-in, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders and fabricated assemblies) stationary RICE located within 100

yards [4]meters) of the pipeline segment providing cover 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.

Stationary RICE that are not located on gas pipelines and that have one or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within a one-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 49 CFR 191.101.

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 1.0. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines but modified prior to December 1990 with passive emission control technology for CO, such as recombination 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 1 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. Compression engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CO and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 10 parts diesel fuel to 90 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 power and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differs from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 49 CFR 191.101 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 191.101 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 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 10,000 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the liquid evolve from solution when the liquid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 101, subpart 101.10.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, operations, latrines, 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 a auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean or stoichiometric.

40 CFR 101.10 as amended at 40 CFR 101.10. A 40 CFR 101.10 and 40 CFR 101.10 are hereby amended to read as follows: 40 CFR 101.10 and 40 CFR 101.10.

Table A to Subpart 101 of Part 101—Emission Limitations for Existing and Reconstructed Spark Ignition RB Stationary RICE and P located at a Major Source of AP Emissions

As stated in 40 CFR 101.10 and 40 CFR 101.10, you must comply with the following emission limitations at 100 percent load for 15 or more hours per year for existing and reconstructed 40 B stationary RICE and P located at a major source of AP emissions:

For each	You must meet the following emission limitation except during periods of startup	During periods of startup you must
40 B stationary RICE	Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 10 percent or more by the time you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 1, 2000 and the 40 CFR 101.10 may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 10 percent or more until the 40 CFR 101.10 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's start-up time at start-up to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 10 minutes after which time the non-start-up emission limitations apply.

	b) limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary ICE exhaust to _____ _____b/d or less at _____percent O ₂	

_____sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR _____g for alternative practices.

_____ar _____as amended at _____Ag _____

Table b to Subpart _____ of Part _____—Operating Emissions for Existing and Reconstructed 400RB Stationary ICE _____P located at a Major Source of AP Emissions

As stated in _____and _____40 CFR _____, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing and reconstructed 400B stationary ICE _____located at a major source of AP emissions.

For each _____	You must meet the following operating limitations except during periods of startup _____
_____existing and reconstructed 400B stationary ICE _____located at a major source of AP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by _____percent or more or by _____percent or more _____and _____existing and reconstructed 400B stationary ICE _____located at a major source of AP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary ICE exhaust to _____b/d or less at _____percent O ₂ and _____	a) maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than _____inches of water at _____percent load _____or minus _____percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test and b) maintain the temperature of your stationary ICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to _____and less than or equal to _____
_____existing and reconstructed 400B stationary ICE _____located at a major source of AP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by _____percent or more or by _____percent or more _____and not _____	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

existing lean and reconstructed 400B stationary engine located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary engine exhaust to 0.04 ppm or less at percent O ₂ and not using CO	

Forces can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 81.10 for a
different temperature range

8 0.04 ppm

**Table A to Subpart 800 of Part 81—Emission Limitations for Lean and Reconstructed
400B and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE 400 HP and Lean and Reconstructed
400B Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions**

As stated in 800.10 and 800.40 you must comply with the following emission limitations
lean and reconstructed lean burn and lean and reconstructed compression ignition stationary
engine at percent load or less or min percent

For each engine	You must meet the following emission limitation except during periods of startup and	During periods of startup you must
400B stationary engine	adjusted CO emissions by 8 percent or more or b limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary engine exhaust to 0.04 ppm or less at percent O ₂ you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 1, 1990 and the 40th day may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 0.04 ppm or less at percent O ₂ on the 40th day	minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's start time at start to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine not to exceed 10 minutes after which time the non-start emission limitations apply
400B stationary engine	adjusted CO emissions by 10 percent or more or	
	b limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary engine exhaust to 0.04 ppm or less at	

	Percent O ₂	
CI stationary CI	adjusted CO emissions by percent or more or	
	limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary CI exhaust to 8 ppb or less at Percent O ₂	

Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR for alternative practices

ppm 8 are

**Table to Support Part 61—Operating Limits for New and Reconstructed 40B and CI Stationary RICE 40B Located at a Major Source of AP Emissions
New and Reconstructed 40B CI Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of AP Emissions
Existing CI Stationary RICE 40B**

As stated in and 40 CFR must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 40B and CI stationary CI located at a major source of AP emissions; new and reconstructed 40B stationary CI ≥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
New and reconstructed 40B and CI stationary CI located at a major source of AP emissions and new and reconstructed 40B stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of AP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst and New and reconstructed 40B and CI stationary CI located at a major source of AP emissions and new and reconstructed 40B stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of AP emissions complying with the requirement	You must meet the following operating limitation except during periods of startup maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than inches of water at percent load 15 or minus percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test and maintain the temperature of your stationary CI exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 400 °F and less than or equal to 1000 °F

to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary ICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	
existing C stationary ICE complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary ICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 1 inches of water from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test and
	maintain the temperature of your stationary ICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 400 °F and less than or equal to 800 °F
new and reconstructed 400B and C stationary ICE located at a major source of AA emissions and new and reconstructed 400B stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of AA emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst and	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator
new and reconstructed 400B and C stationary ICE located at a major source of AA emissions and new and reconstructed 400B stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of AA emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary ICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst and	
existing C stationary ICE complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary ICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst	

Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 81.8 for a different temperature range

	belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 400 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 50 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 O ₂ ; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 50 percent or more.	
6. 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 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 operation or annually,	

	whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
□. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary □ RICE <100 HP that are not 2□□□ stationary RICE	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	
□. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2□□□ stationary □ 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	
□. Non-emergency, non-black start 2□□□ stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$	□imit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15	

	percent $\square_2$.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4 $\square\square\square$ stationary RICE 100 $\leq$ HP $\leq$ 500	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 4 $\square$ ppmvd or less at 15 percent $\square_2$.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4 $\square$ R $\square$ stationary RICE 100 $\leq$ HP $\leq$ 500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent $\square_2$.	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100 $\leq$ HP $\leq$ 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 1 $\square\square$ ppmvd or less at 15 percent $\square_2$.	

¹If 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 $\square$ able 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. $\square$ he 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. $\square$ ources 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 $\square$ ources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in $\square$ 63.6625 $\square$ or $\square$ in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in $\square$ able 2c of this subpart.

³ $\square$ ources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 C $\square$ R 63.6 $\square$ for alternative work practices.

$\square\square\square$ $\square$ R 6 $\square$ 0 $\square$, $\square$ an. 30, 2013, as amended at $\square\square$ $\square$ R 1445 $\square$, Mar. 6, 2013 $\square$

Table d to Subpart of Part —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 $4\% \text{ ppmvd}$ at 15 percent O_2 ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 10 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI	a. Limit concentration	

stationary RICE $\leq$ 500 HP	of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent $\leq$ 2; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by $\geq$ 0 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, 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.	
5. Emergency stationary $\leq$ I RICE; black start stationary $\leq$ I RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4 $\leq$ stationary RICE $\leq$ 500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4 $\leq$ R stationary RICE $\leq$ 500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year. ²	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 2□□□ 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 comes first, and replace as necessary.	
□. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB 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.	
□. Non-emergency, non-black start 4□□□ 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.	
□. Non-emergency, non-black start 4□□□ 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.	
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 4□R□ 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 4□R□ stationary RICE □500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install N□CR to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.	
13. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually,	

percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	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.

²If 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.

40 CFR 600, Jan. 30, 2013

Table 2 to Subpart 6000 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 2000 stationary RICE $\geq$ 500 HP located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE $\geq$ 250 HP	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEM	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹

located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at major sources		
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 4SRB 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 1, 2, 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 1, 2, or 5 years, whichever comes first.

¹After 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.

33 CFR 6.11, Jan. 30, 2013

Table 1 to Subpart 1111 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. 2□□□, 4□□□, and CI stationary RICE	a. reduce C□ emissions	i. □elect the sampling port location and the number□location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		□a□□or C□ and □ ₂ 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.□, 50.0, and □3.3□ 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 □ection 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 C□R 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 □ection □.1.2 of Method □E of 40 C□R part 60, appendix A-4.
		ii. Measure the □ ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	□1 Method 3 or 3A or 3□ of 40 C□R part 60, appendix A-2, or A□□M Method □6522-00 □Approved 2005 ^{ac} □hated	□b Measurements to determine □ ₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for C□ concentration.

			probe not necessary	
		iii. Measure the CO ₂ at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	1. Approved Method 6522-00 or Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4	The CO ₂ concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis.
2.4.1.1 Stationary RICE	a. reduce formaldehyde 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 formaldehyde, 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 11.2 of Method 1E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

		ii. Measure CO_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	☐ 1 Method 3 or 3A or 3 ☐ of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or A ☐ ☐ M Method ☐ 6522-00 ☐ R approved 2005 ☐ ☐ haled probe not necessary ☐	☐ a ☐ Measurements to determine CO_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde or COHC concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	☐ 1 Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or A ☐ ☐ M ☐ 634 ☐ 03 ^a	☐ a ☐ Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or COHC concentration.
		iv. If demonstrating compliance with the formaldehyde percent reduction requirement, measure formaldehyde at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	☐ 1 Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or A ☐ ☐ M ☐ 634 ☐ 03 ^a , provided in A ☐ ☐ M ☐ 634 ☐ 03 Annex A5 ☐ Analyte ☐ picking ☐ echnique ☐ , the percent R must be greater than or equal to ☐ 0 and less than or equal to 130	☐ a ☐ Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent CO_2 , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. If demonstrating compliance with the COHC percent reduction requirement, measure COHC at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	☐ 1 Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A- ☐	☐ a ☐ COHC concentration must be at 15 percent CO_2 , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

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		For formaldehyde, CO, O₂, 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 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 11.1.2 of Method 1E 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.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port	1 Method 3 or 3A or 3 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 Approved 2005^a	Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for

		location; and	☐hated probe not necessary☐	formaldehyde or C☐ concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the station-ary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	☐1 Method 4 of 40 C☐R part 60, appendix A-3, or Method 320 of 40 C☐R part 63, appendix A, or A☐☐M ☐634☐03 ^a	☐a☐Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or C☐ concentration.
		iv. Measure formalde-hyde at the exhaust of the station-ary RICE; or	☐1 Method 320 or 323 of 40 C☐R part 63, appendix A; or A☐☐M ☐634☐03 ^a , provided in A☐☐M ☐634☐03 Annex A5 ☐Analyte ☐piking ☐echnique☐, the percent R must be greater than or equal to ☐0 and less than or equal to 130	☐a☐☐ormaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent ☐ ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. measure C☐ at the exhaust of the station-ary RICE	☐1 Method 10 of 40 C☐R part 60, appendix A-4, A☐☐M Method ☐6522-00 ☐005☐ ^{ac} , Method 320 of 40 C☐R part 63, appendix A, or A☐☐M ☐634☐03 ^a	☐a☐C☐ concentration must be at 15 percent ☐ ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

^a☐ou may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to A☐☐M-☐6522-00 ☐2005☐ ☐ou may obtain a copy of A☐☐M-☐6522-00 ☐2005☐from at least one of the following addresses: American ☐ociety for ☐esting and Materials, 100 ☐arr Harbor ☐rive, ☐est Conshohocken, PA 1☐42☐2☐5☐, or ☐niversity Microfilms International, 300 North ☐eeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 4☐106.

^b You may obtain a copy of ASTM-634-03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19380-5000, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

§ 112.00, Feb. 2, 2014

Table to Support §§ of Part 112—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 2000 stationary RICE ≥ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4000 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 CPM	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 CPM 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 CPM	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 CPM 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.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2000 stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4000 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 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 CPM 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 CPM 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 2000 stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4000 stationary RICE ≥ 250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEM	i. You have installed a CEM to continuously monitor CO and either O ₂ or CO ₂ 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

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		CEM□ using P□ 3 and 4A of 40 C□R part 60, appendix □; and
		iii. □he average reduction of C□ calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. □he initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEM□. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.
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. □imit the concentration of C□, and using a CEM□	i. □ou have installed a CEM□ to continuously monitor C□ and either □ ₂ or C□ ₂ at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625□a□; and
		ii. □ou have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEM□ using P□ 3 and 4A of 40 C□R part 60, appendix □; and
		iii. □he average concentration of C□ calculated using §63.6620 is less than or equal to the C□ emission limitation. □he initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEM□. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.
□. Non-emergency 4□R□ stationary RICE □500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using	i. □he average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or

	N ₂ CR	greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction, or the average reduction of emissions of CH_4 determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and
		ii. You have installed a CPM 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.
1. Non-emergency 4 ₂ R stationary RICE $\leq$ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using N ₂ CR	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 CH_4 determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and
		ii. You have installed a CPM 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.
2. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE $\leq$ 500 HP	a. Limit the concentration of	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15

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 4CR stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP	formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NCR	percent O_2 , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPM 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 4CR 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 NCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent O_2 , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPM 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.
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	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	a. Limit the	i. The average formaldehyde or CO

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	concentration of formaldehyde or $\text{C}\square$ in the stationary RICE exhaust	concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent $\square_2$, dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the formaldehyde or $\text{C}\square$ emission limitation, as applicable.
13. Existing non-emergency $4\square\square\square$ stationary RICE $\square 500$ 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. $\square$ ou have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.6630 $\square$ to show that the average reduction of emissions of $\text{C}\square$ is $\square 3$ percent or more, or the average $\text{C}\square$ concentration is less than or equal to $4\square$ ppmvd at 15 percent $\square_2$;
		ii. $\square$ ou have installed a CPM $\square$ to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625 $\square$ b $\square$, or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 $\square\square$.
14. Existing non-emergency $4\square\text{R}\square$ stationary RICE $\square 500$ 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 $\text{N}\square\text{CR}$	i. $\square$ ou have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.6630 $\square$ to show that the average reduction of emissions of $\text{C}\square$ is $\square 5$ percent or more, the average $\text{C}\square$ concentration is less than or equal to $2\square 0$ ppmvd at 15 percent $\square_2$, or the average reduction of emissions of $\square\text{HC}$ is 30 percent or more;
		ii. $\square$ ou have installed a CPM $\square$ to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625 $\square$ b $\square$, or you

		have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.

§§§ R 6-12, Jan. 30, 2013

Table to Support §§§§ 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 2000 stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4000 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 CPM	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 operating limitation established during the performance test.
2. New or reconstructed non-	a. Reduce CO	i. Conducting semiannual

emergency 2□□□ stationary RICE □500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4□□□ 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	emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPM□	performance tests for C□ to demonstrate that the required C□ 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 2□□□ stationary RICE □500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4□□□ 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 C□ emissions or limit the concentration of C□ in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEM□	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625□a□, reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of C□ emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. □emonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of C□ emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the C□ concentration limit; and
		iii. Conducting an annual RA□A of your CEM□using P□3 and 4A of 40 C□R part 60, appendix □, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 C□R part 60, appendix □, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4□R□ stationary RICE □500 HP located at a major	a. Reduce formaldehyde	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to

source of HAP	emissions and using N ₂ CR	§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 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.
5. Non-emergency 4 _{CR} stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using N ₂ CR	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.
6. Non-emergency 4 _{CR} stationary RICE with a brake HP ≥5,000 located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions	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 _{HC} determined from the

		performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent. ^a
□. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency $4 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or N ₂ CR	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 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.
□. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency $4 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or N ₂ CR	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.
□. 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 2□□□ stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary □I 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 4□□□ and 4□R□ stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4□□□ and 4□R□ stationary RICE □500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year, and existing non-emergency 4□□□ and 4□R□ stationary RICE □500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are remote stationary RICE	a. □ork or Management practices	i. □perating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. □evelop 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.
10. Existing stationary CI RICE □500 HP that are not limited use	a. Reduce C□ emissions, or limit the concentration of	i. Conducting performance tests every □,□60 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for C□ or

stationary RICE	C ₁₀ in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst	formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required C ₁₀ or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the C ₁₀ 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 C ₁₀ emissions, or limit the concentration of C ₁₀ in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 1,000 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for C ₁₀ or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required C ₁₀ or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the C ₁₀ 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.
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	i. Conducting performance tests every 1,000 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 RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 1,060 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 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.
14. Existing non-emergency 4000 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. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in §63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is ≥3 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 40 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; and 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.
15. Existing non-emergency 4-CR 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 N-CR	i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in §63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 5 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 200 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂, or the average reduction of emissions of HC 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 50 °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.

^aAfter 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.

§ 63.6615, Jan. 30, 2013

Table 1 to Subpart 63.66 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 4□R□ stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a 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 4□□□ stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	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 which the CM□, including CEM□ and CPM□, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.□□□□□, a statement that there were not periods during which the CM□ was out-of-control during the reporting period; or	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 according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(6)(□) 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 CM□, including CEM□ and CPM□, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.□□□□□, the information in	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(

		§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)
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	i. Annually, according to the requirements in §63.6650.
		b. The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits; and	i. See item 2.a.i.
		c. Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.	i. See item 2.a.i.
3. Existing non-emergency, non-black start 4000 and 4000 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)(c)(5)
4. Emergency stationary RICE that operate or are	Report	a. The information in §63.6650(h)(1)	i. annually according to the requirements in

contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(iii) and (iii) or that operate for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(iii)			§63.6650(h)(2)-(3)

§§ R 61, Jan. 30, 2013

Table to Subpart 666 of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart 666.

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 §63.6605.
§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.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	

§63.6 b ¶6	Reserved		
§63.6 b ¶¶	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	es.	
§63.6 c ¶1 ¶2	Compliance dates for existing sources	es.	
§63.6 c ¶3 ¶4	Reserved		
§63.6 c ¶5	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	es.	
§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	es.	
§63.6 f ¶3	Timing of compliance	es.	
§63.6 g ¶1 ¶2 ¶3	Use of alternate standard	es.	
§63.6 h	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ¶¶¶ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6 i	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	es.	
§63.6 j	Presidential compliance exemption	es.	

§63.□a□□1□□2□	Performance test dates	□es	□ubpart □□□□ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.□a□□3□	CAA section 114 authority	□es.	
§63.□b□□1□	Notification of performance test	□es	Except that §63.□b□□1□ only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.□b□□2□	Notification of rescheduling	□es	Except that §63.□b□□2□ only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.□c□	□uality assurance□est plan	□es	Except that §63.□c□ only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.□d□	□esting facilities	□es.	
§63.□e□□1□	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	□ubpart □□□□ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620.
§63.□e□□2□	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	□es	□ubpart □□□□ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.□e□□3□	□est run duration	□es.	
§63.□e□□4□	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	□es.	
§63.□f□	Alternative test method provisions	□es.	

§63.1(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	es.	
§63.1(h)	Number of tests	es.	
§63.1(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	es	Subpart 1111 contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.1(a)(2)	Performance specifications	es.	
§63.1(a)(3)	Reserved		
§63.1(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	
§63.1(b)(1)	Monitoring	es.	
§63.1(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	es.	
§63.1(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	es.	
§63.1(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable CM	No	
§63.1(c)(1)(ii)	CM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	es.	
§63.1(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	No	
§63.1(c)(2)-(3)	Monitoring system installation	es.	
§63.1(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system CM requirements	es	Except that subpart 1111 does not require Continuous Capacity Monitoring System CM.

§63.1005	CMM minimum procedures	No	Subpart 1000 does not require CMM.
§63.1006-1000	CM requirements	Yes	Except that subpart 1000 does not require CMM.
§63.100	CM quality control	Yes.	
§63.100	CM performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.1005 iii, which applies to CMM.
		Except that §63.100 only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.1001-1005	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.1004 only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.1006	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.1006 only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.100	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for CMM are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.100	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.1001-1005	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.1003 is reserved.

		Except that §63.1b only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.1c	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.1c only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.1d	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.1d only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.1e	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.1e only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.1f	Notification of visible emission 1E opacity test	No	Subpart 1111 does not contain opacity or 1E standards.
§63.1g1	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.1g only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.1g2	Notification of use of CEM data	No	Subpart 1111 does not contain opacity or 1E standards.
§63.1g3	Notification that criterion for alternative to RA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.1g only applies as specified in	

		§63.6645.	
§63.6(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEM are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.6(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.6(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.6(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§63.6(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§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.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)-(v)	Records related to CEM	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 RA/A	Yes	or C standard if using RA/A alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	

§63.10 b 3	Records of applicability determination	es.	
§63.10 c	Additional records for sources using CEM	es	Except that §63.10 c 2-4 and are reserved.
§63.10 d 1	General reporting requirements	es.	
§63.10 d 2	Report of performance test results	es.	
§63.10 d 3	Reporting opacity or E observations	No	Subpart does not contain opacity or E standards.
§63.10 d 4	Progress reports	es.	
§63.10 d 5	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10 e 1 and 2	Additional CM Reports	es.	
§63.10 e 2 ii	CM-related report	No	Subpart does not require CM.
§63.10 e 3	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	es.	Except that §63.10 e 3 ii is reserved.
§63.10 e 4	Reporting CM data	No	Subpart does not require CM.
§63.10 f	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	es.	
§63.11	Tables	No.	

§63.12	State authority and delegations	es.	
§63.13	Addresses	es.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	es.	
§63.15	Availability of information	es.	

Appendix A to Subpart 63.10 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 63.10. 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 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 CO_2 , 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 CO_2 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 CO_2 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 CO₂-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 NO_2 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 O_2 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 O_2 ; and one degree (either $^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $^{\circ}\text{F}$) 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. That 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 O_2 . 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 O_2) is acceptable for calibration of the O_2 cell. If needed, any lower percentage O_2 calibration gas must be a mixture of O_2 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).

10.0 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.

10.0 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 O_2 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 O_2 for the O_2 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 O_2 , 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 O_2 , 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 10.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

Determine the CO and CO_2 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 13.

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 is 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 N_2 and N_2O gas standards that are generally recognized as representative of diesel-fueled engine N_2 and N_2O 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 N_2 and N_2O 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 Luneau, Emission Monitoring, Inc., July 1999.

(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 (CEM-30), Gas Research Institute Protocol (RI-6000), Revision 1, October 13, 1999.

(3) “ICAC Test Protocol for Periodic Monitoring”, EMC Conditional Test Protocol 34 (CEM-034), The Institute of Clean Air Companies, September 1, 1999.

(4) “Code of Federal Regulations”, Protection of Environment, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-4; 10.

Table A—Appendix A—Sampling Run Data.

Facility Engine I.D. Date				
Run type:				

□□ □	Pre-□ample Calibration			□tack □as □ample				Post-□ample Cal. Check		Repeatability Check	
Run □	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	□ime	□crub. □□	□low- Rate
□as	□ ₂	C□	□ ₂	C□	□ ₂	C□	□ ₂	C□			
□ample Cond. Phase											
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Appendix □

40 C□R Part 60, □ubpart IIII

Subpart III—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

Source: 40 CFR 301.2, July 11, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

What this Subpart Covers

Am I subject to this subpart?

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) through (d) 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) 2000 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 §60.420 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 40 or 40 CFR part 41, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 40.3(a) or 40 CFR 41.3(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 106, subpart C or the exemptions described in 40 CFR part 106, subpart D and 40 CFR part 104, subpart D, for engines that would need to be certified to standards in those parts, 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.

16 CFR 311.2, July 11, 2006, as amended at 16 CFR 311.6, June 2, 2011

Emission Standards for Manufacturers

101.101 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 200 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (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 101.112, 40 CFR 101.113, 40 CFR 103.101, 40 CFR 103.102, 40 CFR 103.104, 40 CFR 103.105, 40 CFR 103.106, and 40 CFR 103.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 200 through 2010 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 (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 (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 103.101, 40 CFR 103.102, 40 CFR 103.104, 40 CFR 103.105, 40 CFR 103.106, and 40 CFR 103.115, 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 certification emission standards for new marine CI engines

in 40 C.F.R. §4.1, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

§1 Their 2001 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 3,000 or 4,500 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.

§4 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 C.F.R. 1042.101, 40 C.F.R. 1042.102, 40 C.F.R. 1042.110, 40 C.F.R. 1042.115, 40 C.F.R. 1042.120, and 40 C.F.R. 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 3,000 or 4,500 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.

§5 Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs §4 through §6 of this section, stationary non-emergency CI ICE identified in paragraphs §4 and §6 may be certified to the provisions of 40 C.F.R. part 104 or, if table 1 to 40 C.F.R. 1042.1 identifies 40 C.F.R. part 1042 as being applicable, 40 C.F.R. part 1042, 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.

§6 Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs §4 through §5 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 §4 through §6 of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the reconstructed stationary CI ICE.

§7 Stationary CI ICE certified to the standards in 40 C.F.R. part 103 and equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECs) as specified in 40 C.F.R. 103.665 must meet the Tier 1 certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 C.F.R. §112 while the AECs

is activated during a qualified emergency situation. A qualified emergency situation is defined in 40 C.F.R. 103.665. When the qualified emergency situation has ended and the AEC is deactivated, the engine must resume meeting the otherwise applicable emission standard specified in this section.

§ 301.2, July 11, 2006, as amended at § 306, June 2, 2011; § 4421, July 1, 2016

§ 306. 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 200 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,230 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 a.2 of this section.

1. For engines with a maximum engine power less than 300 HP:

i. The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 C.F.R. 112 and 40 C.F.R. 113 for all pollutants for model year 200 engines, and

ii. The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 C.F.R. 103.104, 40 C.F.R. 103.105, 40 C.F.R. 103.106, 40 C.F.R. 103.115, and table 2 to this subpart, for 200 model year and later engines.

2. For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 300 HP, the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 C.F.R. 112 and 40 C.F.R. 113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 200.

b. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 200 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,230 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 b.2 of this section.

1. For 200 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 certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for engines of the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 C.F.R. 112 and 40 C.F.R. 113 for all pollutants.

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 NPA 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 certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 104.1, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

1 Their 2001 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 3,000 4,500 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 2,600 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 1042.102, 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 3,000 4,500 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 2,600 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 internal combustion engines identified in paragraphs a and c may be certified to the provisions of 40 CFR part 104 or, if table 2 to 40 CFR 1042.101 identifies Tier 3 standards as being applicable, the requirements applicable to Tier 3 engines in 40 CFR part 1042, 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.

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.

1 R 312, July 11, 2006, as amended at 6 R 316, June 2, 2011; 1 R 4421, July 2, 2016

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.

6 R 316, June 2, 2011

Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

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-200 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-200 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 emission standards in 40 C.R. 4.011.

b Owners and operators of 200 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 200 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:

1 10 grams per kilowatt-hour (g/kW-hr) 12.5 grams per horsepower-hr (g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 revolutions per minute (rpm)

ii $45 n^{-0.2} \text{ g/HP-hr}$ $34 n^{-0.2} \text{ g/HP-hr}$ when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

iii 3 g/HP-hr when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

2 or 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/HP-hr $10. \text{ g/HP-hr}$ when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

ii $44 n^{-0.23} \text{ g/HP-hr}$ $33 n^{-0.23} \text{ g/HP-hr}$ 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 $5. \text{ g/HP-hr}$ when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

3 or 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/HP-hr 2.5 g/HP-hr when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

ii $40 n^{-0.20} \text{ g/HP-hr}$ $6. \text{ g/HP-hr}$ where n maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm; and

iii 2.0 g/HP-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/HP-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 NO_x 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 103 and equipped with AECs as specified in 40 CFR 103.665 must meet the Tier 1 certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 103.112 while the AEC is activated during a qualified emergency situation. A qualified emergency situation is defined in 40 CFR 103.665. When the qualified emergency situation has ended and the AEC is deactivated, the engine must resume meeting the otherwise applicable emission standard specified in this section.

§ 3012, July 11, 2006, as amended at § 306, June 2, 2011; § 4421, July 1, 2016

§ 3013. 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-2001 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-2001 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 emission standards in 40 CFR 4.101.

b Owners and operators of 2001 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 2001 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 0 g/kWh - 12 g/HP-hr when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

ii $45 n^{-0.2}$ g/kWh - 34 $n^{-0.2}$ 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 3 g/kWh - 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/kWh - 10 g/HP-hr when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

ii $44 n^{-0.23}$ g/kWh - 33 $n^{-0.23}$ 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 5 g/kWh - 5 g/HP-hr when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

§ 3.1 Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/kWh -hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

§ 3.2 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 NAE standards as indicated in § 60.4212.

§ 3.3 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 § 3.4 through § 3.6 of this section.

§ 3.4 R 3.1.2, July 11, 2006, as amended at § 6 R 3.1.6, June 2, 2011

§ 3.5. 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.

§ 6 R 3.1.6, June 2, 2011

Fuel Requirements for Owners and Operators

§ 3.6. What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

§ 3.6(a) Beginning October 1, 2000, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR § 80.510(a).

§ 3.6(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 § 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.

§ 3.6(c) Reserved

§ 3.6(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 are no longer subject to the requirements of paragraph § 3.6 of this section, and must use fuel that meets a maximum per-gallon sulfur content of 1,000 parts per million (ppm).

Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under §60.4200 are also exempt from the fuel requirements in this section.

§ 312, July 11, 2006, as amended at § 36, June 2, 2011; § 66, Jan. 30, 2013

Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years

a After December 31, 200, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE excluding fire pump engines that do not meet the applicable requirements for 200 model year engines.

b After December 31, 200, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 125 HP excluding fire pump engines that do not meet the applicable requirements for 200 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 125 HP and less than 565 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 565 HP and less than 1305 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 1305 HP, including those above 56050 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 56050 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines.

g After December 31, 201, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 6004 HP and less than 2,0002,600 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 201 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.

§ 60.4212, July 11, 2006, as amended at § 60.4216, June 2, 2011

§ 60.4213 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.

§ 60.4212, July 11, 2006, as amended at § 60.4216, June 2, 2011

Compliance Requirements

§ 60.4214 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 101, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 103, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 1 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 101. For the purposes of this subpart, engines certified to the standards in table 4 to this subpart shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 101, except that engines with NHPA nameplate power of less than 30 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 103.

(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 4, subpart C, or 40 CFR part 1042, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in 40 CFR part 4 or 1042, as applicable.

c Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 103.120, 103.125, 103.130, and 103.135, and 40 CFR part 106 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 103. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the corresponding provisions of 40 CFR part 4, 40 CFR part 4 or 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 *c*3 of this section.

*c*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 103.20.

*c*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 *c*2 *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 103.20.

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 103.20. 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 106.230 would apply to engines for export and the manufacturers must label such engines according to 40 CFR 106.230.

3 Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after January 1, 2001 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 c3 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 parts 101, 104, 103 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 parts 101, 104, 103 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 103.20.

iii Stationary CI internal combustion engines that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to 40 CFR 106.230 and must be exported under the provisions of 40 CFR 106.230.

d An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under 40 CFR parts 101, 104, 103 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 100 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 103.135b. 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 NPA 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 200 model year, the engine manufacturer may manufacture engines based on the normal inventory requirements late in the 200 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 103.103(b), 40 CFR 4.1103(b)(3), 40 CFR 4.1103(b)(4) and 40 CFR 106.240 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 103 with AECs for qualified emergency situations according to the requirements of 40 CFR 103.665. Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECs as allowed by 40 CFR 103.665 must meet all of the requirements in 40 CFR 103.665 that apply to manufacturers. Manufacturers must document that the engine complies with the Tier 1 standard in 40 CFR 112 when the AEC 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 AEC as allowed by 40 CFR 103.665.

1 CFR 31.2, July 11, 2006, as amended at 6 CFR 31.6, June 2, 2011; 1 CFR 4421, July 2, 2016

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 parts 103, 104 and/or 106, as they apply to you.

b If you are an owner or operator of a pre-200 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §§60.4204a or 60.4205a, 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 §60.4205c, you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs b1 through 5 of this section.

1 Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 C.R part or 40 C.R part 4, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum engine power. 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 200 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204b or §60.4205b, 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 §60.4205c, you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204b, or §60.4205b or c, as applicable, for the same model year and maximum or in the case of fire pumps, NPA 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 §60.4204c or §60.4205d, you must demonstrate compliance according to the requirements specified in paragraphs d1 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 d2 ii 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 e1 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 f1 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, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs f1 through 3 of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs f1 through 3 of this section, 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 any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs f2i through f2iii of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph f3 of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph f2.

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 Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard E-P-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §60.1), 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 E-P-002-3.

iii Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

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 and emergency demand response provided in paragraph f2 of this section. Except as provided in paragraph f3 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;

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□he dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

□□he power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

□□he 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. □he local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

□ii□Reserved□

□gIf 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:

□1If 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.

□2If 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.

□3If 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 60 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

The requirements for operators and prohibited acts specified in 40 CFR 103.665 apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECs for qualified emergency situations as allowed by 40 CFR 103.665.

16 CFR 301.2, July 11, 2006, as amended at 16 CFR 301.0, June 2, 2011; 16 CFR 66.5, Jan. 30, 2013; 16 CFR 442.1, July 1, 2016

Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

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 103, subpart C, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and according to 40 CFR part 1042, subpart C, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

b Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 103 must not exceed the not-to-exceed NTE standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 103.101 and 40 CFR 103.102g, except as specified in 40 CFR 103.104d. This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR part 103.

c Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 101.112 or 40 CFR 104.1, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 101.112 or 40 CFR 104.1, as applicable, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

□ here:

□□□ □ the standard specified for that pollutant in 40 C.F.R. □□112 or 40 C.F.R. □4., as applicable.

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 C.F.R. □□112 or 40 C.F.R. □4. may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213 of this subpart, as appropriate.

□d Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-200□ model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) must not exceed the N□E 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.

□ here:

□□□ □ 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-200□ 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 C.F.R. part 1042 must not exceed the N□E standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 C.F.R. 1042.101(c).

□□1 □R 3□1□2, July 11, 2006, as amended at □6 □R 3□□□1, June 2□, 2011□

□□□.□□ □□□ **that 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 □□liters per cylinder□**

□wners 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.□ and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in table □. 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.□□c.

□c You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.□□f. Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

To determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement, you must follow the requirements as specified in paragraphs d through f 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 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. $20.9 - \% \text{ O}_2$ = percent O_2 –15 percent O_2 , the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

$\% \text{ O}_2$ = 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 through iii of this section.

i Calculate the fuel-specific ϕ_b value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 1 of Section 5.2, and the following equation:

$$F_o = \frac{0.209_{F_d}}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

□ here:

□_o □ fuel factor based on the ratio of □₂ volume to the ultimate C□₂ volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.20□ □ fraction of air that is □₂, percent□100.

□_d □ Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 1□, $\text{dm}^3 \square \square \text{dscf} \square 10^6 \square \text{tu} \square$

□_c □ Ratio of the volume of C□₂ produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 1□, $\text{dm}^3 \square \square \text{dscf} \square 10^6 \square \text{tu} \square$

□ii□ Calculate the C□₂ correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent □₂, as follows:

$$X_{c_{O_2}} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

□ here:

□_{C□₂} □ C□₂ correction factor, percent.

5.□ □20.□ percent □₂—15 percent □₂, the defined □₂ correction value, percent.

□iii□ Calculate the N□□ and PM gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent □₂ using C□₂ as follows:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{c_{O_2}}}{\%C_{O_2}} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

□ here:

C_{adj} □ Calculated N□□ or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent □₂.

C_d □ Measured concentration of N□□ or PM, uncorrected.

□C□₂ □ Measured C□₂ concentration, dry basis, percent.

□e□□ To determine compliance with the N□□ mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of N□□ in the engine exhaust using Equation □ of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

□ here:

ER □ Emission rate in grams per □□ -hour.

C_d □ Measured N_{□□} concentration in ppm.

1.□12□10⁻³ □ Conversion constant for ppm N_{□□} to grams per standard cubic meter at 25 degrees Celsius.

□ □ □ack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

□ □ □ime of test run, in hours.

□□ -hour □□ake work of the engine, in □□ -hour.

□□□o determine compliance with the PM mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of PM in the engine exhaust using Equation □ of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_{adj} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

□ here:

ER □ Emission rate in grams per □□ -hour.

C_{adj} □ Calculated PM concentration in grams per standard cubic meter.

□ □ □ack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

□ □ □ime of test run, in hours.

□□ -hour □ Energy output of the engine, in □□ .

□□1 □R 3□1□2, July 11, 2006, as amended at □6 □R 3□□□1, June 2□, 2011□

□otification, Reports, and Records for □wners and □perators

□□□.□□□□□hat are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine□

□a□□wners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are greater than 2,23□□□ □3,00 HP□ or have a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder, or are pre-200□ model year engines that are greater than 130 □□ □1□5 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 §60.101. The notification must include the information in paragraphs a 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 through iv of this section.

All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

i Maintenance conducted on the engine.

ii 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 or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §60.4211 f 2 ii and iii or that operates for the purposes specified in §60.4211 f 3 ii, you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs d 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 Hours operated for the purposes specified in §60.4211 f2 ii and iii, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §60.4211 f2 ii and iii.

vi Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §60.4211 f2 ii and iii.

vii Hours spent for operation for the purposes specified in §60.4211 f3 i, including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §60.4211 f3 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 (CDE) 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.

Owners or operators of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECs pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 103.665 must report the use of AECs as required by 40 CFR 103.665.

1 CFR 31.2, July 11, 2006, as amended at CFR 66.6, Jan. 30, 2013; 1 CFR 4421, July 1, 2016.

Special Requirements

1.1.1 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?

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 §60.420.

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 10 g/kWh - 12 g/HP-hr when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

ii $45 n^{-0.2} \text{ g/kWh}$ - $34 n^{-0.2} \text{ g/HP-hr}$ when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

iii 3 g/kWh - 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/kWh - 10 g/HP-hr when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

ii $44 n^{-0.23} \text{ g/kWh}$ - $33 n^{-0.23} \text{ g/HP-hr}$ 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 5 g/kWh - 5 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/kWh - 0.30 g/HP-hr .

1 R 312, July 11, 2006, as amended at 6 R 311, June 2, 2011

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 AHT should refer to 40 CFR part 60 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 requirements of 40 CFR parts 4 or 1042, as appropriate, rather than the otherwise applicable requirements of 40 CFR parts 101 and 103, 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 non-emergency CI ICE, the owner or operator of any such engine that was not certified as meeting Tier 4 PM standards, must meet the applicable requirements for PM in §§60.4201 and 60.4204 or install a PM emission control device that achieves PM emission reductions of 5 percent, or 60 percent for engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, compared to engine-out emissions.

d The provisions of §60.420 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 §60.420(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 AHT until after December 31, 200

f The provisions of this section and §60.420 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 1.5 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 211.

6 301, June 2, 2011, as amended at 41 CFR 4421, July 2, 2016

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.

6 302, June 2, 2011

General Provisions

What parts of the General Provisions apply to me

Table to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.1 apply to you.

Definitions

§ 103.101 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 ofeward 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 103.101(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 14.1(a).

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 5 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 2 ii or iii and §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 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 103.01.

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 □anuary 1 of the calendar year for which the model year is named. It may not begin before □anuary 2 of the previous calendar year and it must end by □ecember 31 of the named calendar year.

□2 □or 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 □ederal Aid Highway □ystem □AH□.

□2 Areas of Alaska that meet all of the following criteria:

□i □he only connection to the □AH□ is through the Alaska Marine Highway □ystem, 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 □rid.

□ii □At least 10 percent of the power generated by the stationary CI ICE on an annual basis is used for residential purposes.

□iii □he 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 □tto combustion cycle. □park ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. □ual-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 106.30 (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.

40 CFR 301.2, July 11, 2006, as amended at 46 CFR 300.2, June 20, 2011; 40 CFR 66.6, Jan. 30, 2013; 40 CFR 442.1, July 1, 2016

Table to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-1975 Model Year Engines with a Displacement of 100 Liters per Cylinder and 1975 Model Year Engines with a Displacement of 100 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-1975 model year engines with a displacement of 100 liters per cylinder and 1975 model year engines with a displacement of 100 liters per cylinder and with a displacement of 100 liters per cylinder in g/kWh				
	MHC	HC	CO	CO	PM
HP < 11	10.5			0.06	1.0
8 ≤ KW < 19 (11 ≤ HP < 25)	0.5			6.6	0.06
19 ≤ KW < 37 (25 ≤ HP < 50)	0.5			5.5	0.06
37 ≤ KW < 56 (50 ≤ HP < 75)			0.2		

56≤KW<115 (75≤HP<100)			0.2 0.6		
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)			0.2 0.6		
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)		1.3 10	0.2 0.6	11.4 11.5	0.54 0.40
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)		1.3 10	0.2 0.6	11.4 11.5	0.54 0.40
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)		1.3 10	0.2 0.6	11.4 11.5	0.54 0.40
560 ≤ KW 750 ≤ HP		1.3 10	0.2 0.6	11.4 11.5	0.54 0.40

Table to Support Part III of Part 60—Emission Standards for 2000 Model Year and Later Emergency Stationary CI ICE 1000 HP with a Displacement of 16 Liters per Cylinder

As stated in §60.4202(a)(1), you must comply with the following emission standards:

Engine power	Emission standards for 2000 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE 1000 HP with a displacement of 16 liters per cylinder in g/hr g/HP-hr			
	Model year(s)	CO ₂ MHC	CO	PM
100 < HP < 110	2000	0.5 0.6	0.0 0.0	0.40 0.30
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2000	0.5 0.6	6.6 4	0.40 0.30
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2000	0.5 0.6	5.5 4	0.30 0.22

Table 1 to Subpart III 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)
≤5 HP<100	2011
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010
130≤KW≤560 (175≤HP≤750)	2008
≥560 HP≥50	2008

¹Manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3 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.

1. R 312, July 11, 2006, as amended at 6 R 312, June 2, 2011

Table 1 to Subpart III 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 ¹	MHC $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$	C	PM
$11 < \text{HP} < 11$	2010 and earlier	10.5 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$	0.0 0.6	1.0 0.5
	2011 ¹	0.5 0.6		0.40 0.30
$8 \leq \text{KW} < 19$ ($11 \leq \text{HP} < 25$)	2010 and earlier	0.5 0.1	6.6 4	0.0 0.60
	2011 ¹	0.5 0.6		0.40 0.30
$19 \leq \text{KW} < 37$ ($25 \leq \text{HP} < 50$)	2010 and earlier	0.5 1	5.5 4	0.0 0.60
	2011 ¹	0.5 0.6		0.30 0.22
$37 \leq \text{KW} < 56$ ($50 \leq \text{HP} < 75$)	2010 and earlier	10.5 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$	5.0 3	0.0 0.60
	2011 ¹	4.0 3		0.40 0.30
$56 \leq \text{KW} < 75$ ($75 \leq \text{HP} < 100$)	2010 and earlier	10.5 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$	5.0 3	0.0 0.60
	2011 ¹	4.0 3		0.40 0.30
$75 \leq \text{KW} < 130$ ($100 \leq \text{HP} < 175$)	2000 and earlier	10.5 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$	5.0 3	0.0 0.60
	2010 ²	4.0 30		0.30 0.22
$130 \leq \text{KW} < 225$ ($175 \leq \text{HP} < 300$)	2000 and earlier	10.5 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$	3.5 26	0.54 0.40
	2000 ³	4.0 30		0.20 0.15
$225 \leq \text{KW} < 450$ ($300 \leq \text{HP} < 600$)	2000 and earlier	10.5 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$	3.5 26	0.54 0.40
	2000 ³	4.0 30		0.20 0.15
$450 \leq \text{KW} \leq 560$ ($600 \leq \text{HP} \leq 750$)	2000 and earlier	10.5 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$	3.5 26	0.54 0.40
	2000 ³	4.0 30		0.20 0.15

19 ≤ KW < 56 (25 ≤ HP < 75)	2009 and earlier	10.5 g/kWh	3.5 g/kWh	0.54 g/kWh
56 ≤ KW < 130 (75 ≤ HP < 175)	2009	6.4 g/kWh		0.20 g/kWh

¹For 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.

²For 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.

³In 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 2009 model year engines.

Table 1 to Subpart III 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 1 to Subpart III of Part 60—Optional 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 ^a	Torque percent ^b	Weighting factors

1	Rated	100	0.30
2	Rated	15	0.50
3	Rated	50	0.20

¹Engine speed: 12 percent of point.

²Torque: NEMA certified nameplate HP for 100 percent point. All points should be 12 percent of engine percent load value.

Table 1 to Subpart III 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 10 percent or more;	i. Select the sampling port location and number 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 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 1.1.2 of Method E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4.
		ii. Measure CO_2 at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	1 Method 3, 3A, or 3 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2	b Measurements to determine CO_2 concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO_x concentration.
		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 A-1 M 634-03 incorporated by reference, see §60.1	c Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO_x concentration.
		iv. Measure NO_x at the inlet and outlet of the control device.	3 Method E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or A-1 M 634-03 incorporated by reference, see	d NO_x concentration must be at 15 percent CO_2 , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

			§60.1□□	
	b. Limit the concentration of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust.	i. Select the sampling port location and number location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;		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 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 11.1.2 of Method 1E 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	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

		location;		N ₂ concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or AAM 634-03 incorporated by reference, see §60.1	Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurement for N ₂ concentration.
		iv. Measure N ₂ 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.	Method E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or AAM 634-03 incorporated by reference, see §60.1	dN ₂ 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;	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;	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	Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60,	Measurements to determine and moisture

		content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	appendix A-3	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.	Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3	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 combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	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.
		ii. Determine the O_2 concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	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 of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3	c. Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the exhaust of the	Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60,	d. PM concentration must be at 15 percent

		stationary internal combustion engine.	appendix A-3	□ ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

□□□□R 11251, □eb. 2□, 2014□

□a□le □to Su□part III of Part □□—Applica□ility of □eneral Pro□isions to Su□part III

□As stated in §60.421□, you must comply with the following applicable □eneral Provisions:□

□eneral Pro□isions citation	Su□ject of citation	Applies to su□part	Explanation
§60.1	□eneral applicability of the □eneral Provisions	□es	
§60.2	□efinitions	□es	Additional terms defined in §60.421□
§60.3	□units and abbreviations	□es	
§60.4	Address	□es	
§60.5	□etermination of construction or modification	□es	
§60.6	Review of plans	□es	
§60.□	Notification and Recordkeeping	□es	Except that §60.□only applies as specified in §60.4214□a□
§60.□	Performance tests	□es	Except that §60.□only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder and engines that are not certified.
§60.□	Availability of information	□es	

§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	No	Requirements are specified in subpart III.
§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	
§60.1□	Incorporations by reference	Yes	
§60.1□	General control device requirements	No	
§60.1□	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

Appendix P Notification of Compliance for S

Hazardous Waste Combustor
NOTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

For the
Clean Harbors El Dorado Facility
Phase I Incinerator
and
Phase II Waste Fired Boiler

Clean Harbors El Dorado, LLC
309 American Way
El Dorado, Arkansas 71730

February 17, 2012

Version 0.0

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Attachments

Attachment 1 – Residence time calculations

1.0 Notification of Compliance Introduction

Clean Harbors El Dorado, LLC (Clean Harbors) owns and operates a hazardous waste incineration and disposal complex located in El Dorado, Arkansas. Clean Harbors treats hazardous and non regulated wastes in an incineration system with two kilns, a secondary combustion chamber (SCC) and a waste fired boiler (WFB). The facility operates under an Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Title V Air Permit (No 1009-AOP-R9) and an Industrial Hazardous Waste Permit NO 10H-RN1.

Clean Harbors, EPA ID ARD069748192, has proven the performance of its incineration and waste fired boiler equipment to meet the final MACT Combustion Rule standards (*40 CFR 63 Subpart EEE*). This notification of compliance (NOC) was developed to certify compliance with the applicable emission standards of *40 CFR 63.1219(a)* and *40 CFR 63.1217(a)*. This notification was prepared for and is submitted to USEPA Region 6 and ADEQ in accordance with *40 CFR 63.1207(j)(5)*.

This NOC is maintained in the facility operating record as specified in the Final Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Waste Combustors. The compliance date for meeting the final emission standards is October 14, 2008 as specified at *40 CFR 63.1206 (a)(1)(ii)*. The operating limits established in this NOC are based on the results of the Comprehensive Performance Test (CPT) performed in October and November of 2011. The 2011 Comprehensive Performance Tests demonstrated compliance with the final emissions standards of *40 CFR 63.1219(a)* for existing Hazardous Waste Incinerators and *40 CFR 63.1217(a)* liquid fired boilers burning waste that is 10,000 BTU/lb or greater.

The CPT was performed in accordance with the approved CPT Plan dated October 7, 2011 revision 4.0 and the approved QAPP dated October 7, 2011 revision 2.0

This NOC is being submitted to USEPA Region 6 and ADEQ with the final CPT Report (February 17 2011) for the Comprehensive Performance Test that was performed in October and November 2011. Clean Harbors requests that the agency review the final CPT Report and this NOC, and issue a finding of compliance.

2.0 Emission Standards and Operating Limits

This NOC was developed to certify compliance with the applicable emission standards of *40 CFR 63.1219(a)*, MACT standards for existing hazardous waste incinerators, and *40 CFR 63.1217(a)*, MACT standards for existing liquid waste fired boilers, firing waste that is 10,000 BTU or greater. The operating parameter limits specified in this NOC were identified to ensure compliance with the emission standards, based on actual test data.

2.1 Emission Standards - Hazardous Waste Incinerators

40 CFR 63.1219(a)

The specific emission standards for this NOC are listed below. All concentration limits are specified as corrected to seven percent oxygen (7% O₂).

- 99.99 percent Destruction and Removal Efficiency (DRE)
- Control of dioxin/furan emissions to a concentration less than 0.40 nanograms toxic equivalent quotient per dry standard cubic meter (ng TEQ/dscm)
- Control of mercury emissions to a concentration less than or equal to 130 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter (ug/dscm) at maximum Hg feed rate
- Control of semi-volatile metal (SVM - cadmium and lead) emissions to a concentration less than or equal to 230 ug/dscm at maximum SVM feed rates
- Control of low-volatility metal (LVM - arsenic, beryllium, and chromium) emissions to a concentration less than or equal to 92 ug/dscm at maximum LVM feed rates
- Control of carbon monoxide (CO) emissions to a concentration less than 100 ppmv (dry) or total hydrocarbon (THC) less than 10 ppmv – Clean Harbors has demonstrated compliance with both and has elected to use CO as the control parameter. *40 CFR 63.1219(a)(5)(ii)*.
- Control of hydrogen chloride/chlorine emissions to a concentration less than or equal to 32 ppmv (as HCl) at maximum chlorine feed rates
- Control of particulate emissions to less than or equal to 0.013 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) at maximum ash feed rates

Table 2-1. Phase I Final Replacement Standards for Existing Incinerators

Parameter	Units ¹	Emission Standard
Dioxins and furans	ng TEQ/dscm	0.40
Mercury	µg/dscm	130
Semivolatile metals	µg/dscm	230
Low volatile metals	µg/dscm	92
Hydrogen chloride and chlorine	ppmv (dry)	32
Particulate matter	gr/dscf	0.013
Carbon monoxide	ppmv (dry)	100
Hydrocarbons ²	ppmv (dry)	10
Destruction and removal efficiency	%	99.99

¹ Emission standards corrected to seven percent oxygen.

² Compliance with the HC standard is demonstrated during the DRE performance test.

2.2 Emission Standards - Liquid Waste Fired Boilers

40 CFR 63.1217(a)

During discussions with USEPA Region 6, it was determined that the WFB may meet the definition of a boiler as defined in 40 CFR § 260.10. As such, the WFB would be subject to the HWC NESHAP Phase II standards for liquid fuel boilers that burn hazardous waste at facilities that are a major source of HAPs. Historically, the as-fired heating value of the liquid wastes burned in the WFB have varied above and below 10,000 British thermal units per pound (BTU/lb). Therefore, the WFB would be subject to either the concentration-based standards or the thermal-based standards for metals and chlorine depending upon the heating value of the waste. Clean Harbors has elected to restrict the waste feed to the WFB to blended waste with greater than 10,000 BTU/lb. This simplifies compliance with the Phase II standards as only one set of standards apply. The Phase II emission standards are summarized in Table 2-2 and are described below:

- DRE of 99.99 percent
- Control of dioxin/furan emissions to a concentration less than 0.40 nanograms toxic equivalent quotient per dry standard cubic meter (ng TEQ/dscm) (40 CFR § 63.1217(a)(1)(ii)) or compliance with the CO and HC emission standards of 40 CFR § 63.1217(a)(5) to demonstrate compliance with the D/F emission standard for boilers not equipped with a dry air pollution control system per 40 CFR § 63.1217(a)(1)(ii). Clean Harbors has elected to use CO in the boiler flue gas exit duct for compliance with the dioxins and furans requirement. In accordance with 40 CFR § 63.1217(a)(1)(iii), a source equipped with a wet air pollution control system followed by a dry air pollution control system is not considered to be a dry air pollution control system.
- Control of carbon monoxide (CO) emissions to a concentration less than 100 ppmv (dry) over an hourly rolling average or total hydrocarbon (THC) less than 10 ppmv over a hourly rolling average, dry basis, corrected to seven percent oxygen, and reported as

propane. Clean Harbors has demonstrated compliance with both and has elected to use CO as the control parameter, in accordance with 40 CFR § 63.1217(a)(5)(i).

- Control of mercury emissions from a boiler, when the as-fired heating value of the waste feed is 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, to no greater than 4.2E-05 pounds of pollutant attributed to the hazardous waste per million British thermal units heat input from the hazardous waste (lb/MMBtu).
- Control of SVM emissions from a boiler, when the as-fired heating value of the waste feed is 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, to no greater than 8.2E-05 lb/MMBtu.
- Control of chromium emissions from a boiler, when the as-fired heating value of the waste feed is 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, to no greater than 1.3E-04 lb/MMBtu.
- Control of chlorine emissions from a boiler, when the as-fired heating value of the waste feed is 10,000 Btu/lb or greater, to no greater than 5.1E-02 lb/MMBtu.
- Control of particulate emissions to no greater than 80 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter corrected to 7% oxygen.

Table 2-2. Phase II Emission Standards for Existing Liquid Fuel Boilers

Parameter	Units ¹	Emission Standard (≥ 10,000 Btu/lb)
Dioxins and furans	na	Compliance with the CO and HC emission standards
Mercury	lb/ MMBTU	4.2E-05 lb/MMBtu
Semivolatile metals	lb/ MMBTU	8.2E-05 lb/MMBtu
Chromium	lb/ MMBTU	1.3E-04 lb/MMBtu
Hydrogen chloride and chlorine	lb/ MMBTU	5.1E-02 lb/MMBtu
Particulate matter	mg/dscm	80 ¹
Carbon monoxide ²	ppmv (dry)	100 ppmv-
Hydrocarbons ²	ppmv (dry)	10 ppmv
Destruction and removal efficiency	%	99.99

¹Emission standards corrected to seven percent oxygen. WFB will only fire waste ≥10,000 Btu/lb.

²A CO CEMS has been installed in the flue gas exit duct from the WFB to monitor CO from the WFB on a continuous basis . Compliance with the HC standard was demonstrated during the DRE performance

2.2 Emission Results from 2011 CPT – Compliance with Final Emission Standards

Table 2-3 shows the emissions results obtained from the 2011 CPT. These data confirm Clean Harbors incinerator and WFB compliance with the final MACT emissions standard for existing incinerators and liquid fired boilers burning waste with 10,000 BTU/lb or greater.

The CO and HC emissions standards and the DRE standard are the same for both subcategories. The CPT was designed to demonstrate CO and HC emissions and DRE in both combustion systems simultaneously. CO and HC was monitored in both the exit gas (flue gas) from the WFB and in the stack gas. DRE was measured for the incinerator and WFB separately by feeding two different Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (POHC), one to the incinerator and one to the WFB, and determining the concentration for each POHC in the stack.

The specific D/F emission standard is only applicable to the Phase I incinerator unit. However, in accordance with 40 CFR § 63.1207(b)(3), a one-time D/F test is required for Phase II sources that are not subject to a numerical D/F emission standard. The HWC NESHAP requires that this one-time test be conducted “under feed and operating conditions that are most likely to reflect daily maximum operating variability.” D/F emissions were demonstrated for the WFB in combination with the incineration system during two conditions of the CPT. These conditions reflected the daily maximum operating variability of the WFB (one condition with the WFB at maximum feed rate and one condition with the WFB at minimum temperature) and satisfy the requirements for the one-time D/F test.

For the metals and chlorine standards, Clean Harbors used a calculation methodology with demonstrated system removal efficiencies (SRE) to develop thermal based (lbs/MMBTU) OPLs for the WFB. CPT emission demonstrations for mercury, SVM, chromium, and HCl/Cl₂ were performed while operating the kilns, SCC, and WFB simultaneously. Pollutant feed rates and emission rates were used to calculate system removal efficiencies. The system removal efficiencies and WFB flue gas flow rate (calculated based on WFB combustion air flow rate) were used with the Phase II emission standards or the Phase I standards if more stringent to calculate feed rate OPLs for the WFB. The calculation methodology, developed in cooperation with USEPA Region 6, was described in detail in the CPT Plan, and was reviewed and approved by USEPA Region 6.

The Phase I PM emission standard is much more stringent than the Phase II emission standard. Therefore, Clean Harbors demonstrated compliance with the Phase I emission standard for the entire incineration system, including the WFB. A separate ash feed rate OPL was established for the WFB based on a separate set of tests where ash was spiked directly into the WFB feed line while the WFB was operating at maximum feed rate.

Table 2-3 - Summary of 2011 CPT Emission Results

Parameter	Units	MACT Limit	CPT Results	Test Condition
Incinerator DRE	%	99.99	>99.9995	1
			>99.9990	2
WFB DRE	%	99.99	>99.9985	2R
			>99.9989	3
Dioxins and Furans	ng TEQ/ dscm	0.40	0.0003	1
			0.0005	2
			0.0003	3
Main Stack Carbon Monoxide (CO)	ppmvd	100	6.55	1
			14.89	2
			4.03	2R
			5.63	3
Main Stack Total Hydrocarbons (THC)	as propane, ppmvd	10	1.38	1
			<0.07	2
			0.31	2R
			0.76	3
WFB Flue Gas Carbon Monoxide (CO)	ppmvd	100	1.47	2R
			0.87	3
WFB Flue Gas Total Hydrocarbons (THC)	as propane, ppmvd	10	0.74	2R
			0.21	3
Mercury	ug/dscm	130 ⁽¹⁾	<1.89	2
Semi-Volatile Metals (SVM)	ug/dscm	230 ⁽¹⁾	<5.59	2
Low Volatility Metals (LVM)	ug/dscm	92 ⁽¹⁾	<11.0	2
Total Chlorine - Hydrogen Chloride and Chlorine	HCl equivalent, ppmvd	32 ⁽¹⁾	<0.54	2
Total System Ash Feed Particulate Matter (PM)	gr/dscf	0.013	0.0024	1
WFB Ash Feed Test Particulate Matter (PM)	gr/dscf	0.013 ⁽²⁾	0.0012 ⁽²⁾	3
	mg/dscm	28	2.6	

Data are corrected to 7% O₂ basis as required by the MACT Standard.

- (1) Metals and chlorine boiler standards are a thermal based feed rate standard (lb/MMBTU). The feed rate OPLs for the boiler are set based on calculations using SRE for the APC system and 80% of the boiler thermal standard as required by USEPA Region 6.
- (2) The Phase I incinerator PM standard of 28 mg/dscm is more stringent than the Phase II boiler standard. As agreed to with USEPA Region 6, the more stringent standard applies.

2.3 Operating Parameter Limits

[40 CFR 63.1209(p) through (o)]

The required operating parameter limits to ensure compliance with the emission standards are established within this document. The Hazardous Waste Combustor regulations limit key Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) emissions and detail how those emissions are controlled by the various systems inherent to the incinerator and WFB.

The MACT standard [40 CFR 63.1209(j) through (p)] specifies operating parameters for each control system that must be tracked by the Continuous Monitoring System (CMS). Specific control of these parameters yields compliance with the MACT emissions limits. The parameters relevant to the above unit operations were established by completion of the Comprehensive Performance Test (CPT).

Part of the CPT planning process is to review and determine the appropriate OPLs that apply for a specific configuration of equipment. Clean Harbors and USEPA Region 6 determined the OPLs for the Phase I incinerator and Phase II WFB as part of the development and approval process for the CPT Plan. The CPT Plan provides a detailed discussion of the various OPLs and additional regulatory information. The OPLs that are established as part of this CPT are summarized in Table 2-4. The OPLs are established as hourly rolling averages (HRAs) or 12-hour rolling averages (12-hr RAs) in accordance with *Subpart EEE* requirements. Table 2-4 also shows the test Condition or Conditions that are used for establishing the OPLs. When an OPL applies to multiple Conditions and/or emission parameters, the most conservative OPL from the various test runs is used to set the OPL. If an OPL is a maximum limit, then the lowest average value from the applicable Conditions is used, and conversely if the OPL is a minimum value, the highest average value from the applicable conditions is selected. As example, the high energy scrubber flow rate is a minimum OPL that applies to PM, metals, and chlorine. PM was tested during Condition 1 and 3 and the metals/chlorine were tested during Condition 2. Therefore, the highest average flow rate from the three Conditions was selected as the OPL for high energy scrubber flow rate.

Table 2-4 presents the averages for the three runs from each CPT, which serve as the basis for establishing the MACT operating parameter limits (OPLs) related to feed rate control and specific operating conditions. The MACT operating limits established from these test data are shown in the table along with the monitoring basis and monitoring devices used at the facility. Table 2-4 also shows which parameters are controlled by an Automatic Waste Feed Cutoff (AWFCO). Each MACT limit is discussed and presented individually in Section 4 of this Notice of Compliance. All of the results for all test Conditions and test runs are detailed in the CPT Report, February 2012. These data are the basis for the averages shown in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Summary of Operating Conditions and Waste Feed Rates - OPLs

OPERATING PARAMETER	UNITS	AVERAGING PERIOD	FINAL OPERATING LIMIT	BASIS FOR LIMIT 2011 CPT CONDITION THAT SET OPL	AUTOMATIC WASTE FEED CUTOFF
Kiln No. 1 combustion chamber temperature	°F	Min HRA	861	Condition 2	Y
Kiln No. 2 combustion chamber temperature	°F	Min HRA	875	Condition 2	Y
Secondary combustion chamber temperature	°F	Min HRA	1,851	Highest Temp Conditions 1, 2	Y
Waste fired boiler combustion chamber temperature	°F	Min HRA	1,856	Condition 2, 2R	Y
Stack gas flow rate	acfm	Max HRA	100,568	Lowest Flow Conditions 1, 2, 3	Y
Waste fired boiler combustion air flow rate	acfm	Max HRA	8,630	Lowest Flow Condition 2, 2R, 3	Y
Total hazardous waste feed rate to Kiln No. 1	lbs/hr	Max HRA	13,383	Condition 1	Y
Pumpable hazardous waste feed rate to Kiln No. 1	lbs/hr	Max HRA	5,005	Condition 1	Y
Total hazardous waste feed rate to Kiln No. 2	lbs/hr	Max HRA	30,168	Condition 1	Y
Pumpable hazardous waste feed rate to Kiln No. 2	lbs/hr	Max HRA	9,527	Condition 1	Y
Total hazardous waste feed rate to the secondary combustion chamber	lbs/hr	Max HRA	13,601	Condition 2	Y
Total hazardous waste feed rate to the entire incineration system (kiln1, kiln2, SCC)	lbs/hr	Max HRA	50,505	Condition 1	Y
Total hazardous waste feed rate to the waste fired boiler	lbs/hr	Max HRA	3,873	Condition 3	Y
Total system mercury feed rate	lbs/hr	Max 12-hr RA	0.46 ⁽¹⁾	Condition 2	Y

Table 2-4 Summary of Operating Conditions and Waste Feed Rates - OPLs

OPERATING PARAMETER	UNITS	AVERAGING PERIOD	FINAL OPERATING LIMIT	BASIS FOR LIMIT 2011 CPT CONDITION THAT SET OPL	AUTOMATIC WASTE FEED CUTOFF
Mercury thermal input to the waste fired boiler	lbs/MMBTU	Max 12-hr RA	0.187 ⁽¹⁾	Condition 2	Y
Total system ash feed rate	lbs/hr	Max 12-hr RA	12,642	Condition 1	Y
Ash Feed Rate to WFB	lbs/hr	Max 12-hr RA	164.2	Condition 3	Y
Total system semivolatile metals feed rate	lbs/hr	Max 12-hr RA	116 ⁽¹⁾	Condition 2	Y
Semivolatile metals thermal input to the waste fired boiler	lbs/MMBTU	Max 12-hr RA	3.12 ⁽¹⁾	Condition 2	Y
Total system low volatile metals feed rate	lbs/hr	Max 12-hr RA	114 ⁽¹⁾	Condition 2	Y
Chromium thermal input to the waste fired boiler	lbs/MMBTU	Max 12-hr RA	2.87 ⁽¹⁾	Condition 2	Y
Chromium waste feed rate limit to the waste fired boiler	lbs/hr	Max 12-hr RA	30 ⁽²⁾	Condition 2	Y
Total system chlorine feed rate	lbs/hr	Max 12-hr RA	3,117	Condition 2	Y
Chlorine thermal input to the waste fired boiler	lbs/MMBTU	Max 12-hr RA	1020 ⁽¹⁾	Condition 2	Y
High energy scrubber (HES) pressure drop	in wc	Min HRA	34	Highest dp Conditions 1, 2, 3	Y
HES blowdown rate	gpm	Min HRA	19	Highest Flow Conditions 1, 2, 3	Y
HES tank liquid level	ft	Min HRA	4.0	Highest Level Conditions 1, 2, 3	Y
HES liquid flow rate	gpm	Min HRA	696	Highest Flow Conditions 1, 2, 3	Y
HES liquid pH	S.U.	Min HRA	3.0	Condition 2	Y

Table 2-4 Summary of Operating Conditions and Waste Feed Rates - OPLs

OPERATING PARAMETER	UNITS	AVERAGING PERIOD	FINAL OPERATING LIMIT	BASIS FOR LIMIT 2011 CPT CONDITION THAT SET OPL	AUTOMATIC WASTE FEED CUTOFF
Activated carbon feed rate	lbs/hr	Min HRA	22.7	Highest Rate Condition 1, 2, 3	Y
Activated carbon carrier fluid flow rate	scfm	Min HRA	32	Highest Flow Condition 1, 2, 3	Y
Baghouse inlet temperature	°F	Max HRA	214	Lowest Temp Condition 1, 2, 3	Y
Kiln pressure	in wc	Instantaneous ³	<atmospheric	Fixed regulatory requirement	Y
Secondary combustion chamber pressure	in wc	Instantaneous ³	<atmospheric		Y
Waste fired boiler pressure	in wc	Instantaneous ³	<atmospheric		Y
Stack Carbon Monoxide	ppm	Max HRA	100		Y
WFB Exit Duct Carbon Monoxide	ppm	Max HRA	100		Y

Metals feed rates total and thermal, and chlorine thermal feed rate based on calculation from the 2011 test results;

Total metals feed rates capped at 3 times the CPT feed rate and thermal limit set based on 80% of the standard and the measured SRE.

See Section 7 of 2011 CPT Report

² USEPA requested that a WFB chromium feed rate limit (lbs/hr) be calculated under the Phase I incinerator emission limit of 92 ug/dscm in addition to the thermal waste feed limit for liquid fired boilers. The approved calculation method using SRE for LVM and 80% of the 92 ug/dscm limit is shown in Section 7 of the CPT report and in the approved CPT Plan. This mass based limit is the more restrictive limit if the boiler is feeding more than 10.45 MMBTU/hr.

³ Due to the nature of unit operations, these instantaneous pressure limits are established with a one-second delay, which reflects instrument reaction time.

Table 2-4 continued - Additional OPLs based on Manufacturers Specification for Good Combustion and for Activated Carbon for dioxins and furans and mercury control

Activated carbon specification: Minimum molasses DE	na	None	80	Fixed specification	N
Activated carbon specification: Minimum sieve analysis	%	None	90	Fixed specification	N
Kiln No. 1 atomizing fluid pressure	psig	Min HRA	30	Manufacturer specification	Y
Kiln No. 2 atomizing fluid pressure	psig	Min HRA	30	Manufacturer specification	Y
Secondary combustion chamber atomizing fluid pressure	psig	Min HRA	30	Manufacturer specification	Y
Waste fired boiler atomizing fluid pressure	psig	Min HRA	35	Manufacturer specification	Y

3.0 Engineering Description

This brief discussion is intended to describe the combustion and air pollution control systems in place at Clean Harbors. More detail on the equipment can be found in the Facility Operating Record – applications, modifications, the CPT Plan and 2012 CPT report.

3.1 Characteristics of Feedstreams

Waste feed streams to the incinerator and WFB are routinely analyzed for heating value, ash, metals, and chlorine. Waste feed streams and their constituents are identified at the point of waste receipt to determine the key constituent content of all waste streams. These streams are mixed and segregated as necessary to facilitate safe and efficient combustion.

Ash content is tested to comply with ash feed limits

Chlorine content is tested to control corrosion, and comply with feed limits

Mercury, SVM, and LVM contents are monitored to comply with those feed limits

Most of the analysis of these parameters is performed in the laboratory on-site. Details on the procedures used can be found in the facility's Feedstream Analysis Plan. The data generated by these analyses are entered into a computerized system called WinWeb. The data are extracted from WinWeb by the plant Distributed Control System (DCS) and matched with waste feed rates to track constituent feed rates in "real time." Each of the limits is monitored by operations personnel, and controlled by feed rate control to avoid approaching the limits. If a limit is reached, the DCS initiates an Automatic Waste Feed Cutoff (AWFCO).

3.2 Combustor and Emission Control Equipment

The incineration system consists of two rotary kilns, a SCC, a WFB, a gas conditioning system, and an air pollution control train.

Wastes are fed to one of the primary feed locations: the two rotary kilns, the WFB, and the SCC. The purpose of the rotary kilns is to pre-process solid and liquid wastes before the resulting pyrolysis gases flow to the combustion system. The gases generated in the kilns are fed along with separately controlled liquid and gaseous wastes to the SCC for thermal treatment. The WFB also receives liquid wastes for thermal treatment. WFB liquid feed is restricted to blended waste with heat content of 10,000 BTU/lb or higher.

Combustion gases from the WFB and SCC are combined and routed through a saturator and two parallel condensing towers for gas conditioning. The saturator rapidly cools the combustion gases as they exit the thermal treatment devices. The gas stream is then split and passes into two

parallel condensing towers where it is further cooled, condensing some of the moisture carried with the gases.

Once gas conditioning is complete, the gases from the two towers are combined and are routed to the air pollution control system, which consists of an High Energy Scrubber (HES) and a baghouse. The gases first enter the HES for removal of acid gases and are then reheated with a direct-fired natural gas burner or an indirect steam heat exchanger to prevent condensation of moisture on the filter bags. With the temperature of the combustion gases elevated above the dew point temperature, the combustion gases enter a fabric-filter baghouse for removal of PM, SVM, and LVM. Activated carbon is introduced ahead of the baghouse for control of D/F and mercury. The treated combustion gases then pass through the induced draft (ID) fan and exit to the atmosphere through the stack.

3.2.1 Combustion and Fuel Feed Systems

Kilns

Solid and containerized wastes and pumpable sludges intended for thermal treatment are pyrolyzed in one of two rotary kilns and the resulting gases are fed to the SCC. The kilns are not identical; therefore, a separate description is provided for each.

Kiln No. 1

Kiln No. 1 is a refractory lined, horizontal cylinder that is sloped slightly toward the discharge end to promote movement of solids through the kiln. The 36-foot long kiln has an inner diameter of 6.5 feet, resulting in a total interior volume of approximately 1,200 cubic feet. The 3/8-inch thick carbon steel cylinder is refractory lined with 9 inches of super duty firebrick to withstand the high temperatures in the kiln.

The kiln is equipped with a North American Model 9 burner. In addition to the feed nozzle in the burner, pumpable wastes are fed to the kiln through 2 liquid feed lances. Auxiliary fuels can be fed to the burners during startup and shutdown and during normal operation to help maintain an adequate temperature for waste processing in the kiln.

Kiln No. 2

Kiln No. 2 is larger than Kiln No. 1, with an internal diameter of 10.5 feet, a length of 48 feet, and a total internal volume of approximately 4,150 cubic feet. The 7/8-inch thick carbon steel shell on Kiln No. 2 is refractory lined with 9 inches of super duty firebrick.

A North American Model 6385 burner is used in the kiln to obtain desired operating temperatures. Pumpable wastes are fed into Kiln No. 2 through the main burner nozzle or

through 2 liquid feed lances. As with Kiln No. 1, auxiliary fuels can be fed to the burners during startup and shutdown and during normal operation to help maintain an adequate temperature for waste processing in the kiln.

Secondary Combustion Chamber (SCC)

Gases from the kilns, liquid wastes, and gases from the cylinder building are thermally treated in the SCC. The liquid wastes are injected into the chamber through lances in the two burners and through feed injection guns located adjacent to and below the burners. Gases from the kilns pass through separate refractory lined ducts, entering the combustion chamber below the injection guns.

The SCC was installed during the system upgrade in 2003 to help achieve compliance with the HWC NESHAP CO and HC emission standards. The new SCC is a vertically oriented, refractory-lined, carbon steel cylinder with a 22-foot inner diameter and 64-foot inner height. The total chamber volume is calculated to be approximately 24,330 cubic feet.

The two SCC burners were manufactured by John Zink, Inc. Each burner is rated for up to 35 MMBtu/hr thermal input. The burners are manufactured from carbon steel and are refractory lined. The feed lances in each burner are manufactured from Hastelloy. Each burner is equipped with three feed lances: a pilot gas lance, a natural gas lance, and a waste feed lance. Auxiliary fuels can be fed to the burners during startup and shutdown and during normal operations to maintain desired combustion chamber temperatures.

A wet-ash drag conveyor is attached to the bottom of the SCC to process any ash and molten slag that falls through the refractory-lined chute. Once dropped through the chute, these materials are conducted to the drag conveyor, the bottom of which is submerged in water. Once the ash materials fall into the water, they solidify and are moved along the bottom of the compartment by drag-chain driven metal flights. The metal flights transfer the solidified ash up a dewatering incline through a discharge chute, where it is collected in a roll-off bin for disposal.

Waste Fired Boiler

Liquid wastes from day storage tanks are processed in the WFB. The Babcock and Wilcox H-4, No. 32 Stirling Boiler has a rectangular combustion chamber with an approximate chamber volume of 2,400 cubic feet (dimensions of 14 feet by 16 feet by 10.7 feet). The WFB is constructed of carbon steel and is lined with refractory brick. The WFB is designed to produce up to 500 pounds of 250 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) steam per minute.

The WFB is equipped with three Trane-Thermal Model LV-14 burners. Each burner is rated for up to 14 MMBtu/hr and has one waste feed nozzle that can be used to feed liquid wastes into the combustion chamber. Auxiliary fuels can be fed to the burners during startup and shutdown and

normal operation to maintain desired operating temperatures. The thermocouple for temperature measurement is located directly in the fire box of the boiler. This location is before the flue gas exits the boiler, travels through the boiler exit duct and then mixes with the SCC flue gas.

3.2.2 Auxiliary Fuel Feed Systems

Natural gas and other non-hazardous fuels are used as auxiliary fuel during startup and shutdown and during normal operation to help maintain an adequate temperature for waste processing. The natural gas, the primary fuel, does not contain any HWC NESHAP regulated constituents in greater than trace quantities. The other fuels may include used oils, off-specification oils, RCRA comparable fuels, and non-hazardous waste fuels. For these other auxiliary fuels, concentrations of HWC NESHAP regulated constituents are determined, and any contributions included when determining the total feed rates of ash, metals and chlorine.

The auxiliary fuel feed system consists of fuel oil and used oil storage tanks, pumps, supply piping and valves; natural gas regulators and controls, pilots, electric igniters, and burners; atomizing air, and flame detectors, as well as the burner components themselves. The fuel supply is interlocked with combustion control and automatic shutdown systems. Each burner is overseen by a burner management system that ensures the safety of the fuel-combustion systems.

3.2.3 Description of Rapid Quench System

Hot combustion gases from the SCC and the WFB combine and flow into the refractory-lined saturator for gas conditioning. The carbon steel saturator is designed to cool the hot combustion gases to within several degrees of total saturation before they pass into the condenser columns and the air pollution control system. Water is sprayed into the gases in a down flow arrangement that minimizes dioxin formation. The floor of the saturator is sloped so that liquids will tend to flow to the drain. These liquids are gravity transferred to the saturator rundown tank. As needed, blowdown water from the condenser system is fed to the tank as makeup water.

Two centrifugal pumps maintain water flow to the saturator. Each pump is driven by a 100-horsepower (hp) motor and can supply up to 1,200 gpm of water to the saturator.

3.2.4 Description of Condensing Towers

Gases from the saturator split and flow into two parallel condensing towers where the gases are further cooled and moisture is condensed from the gas stream. The gases enter the 29.5-foot tall columns and pass countercurrent to water sprays. The water sprays serve to further cool the gases and cause the moisture to condense from the gas stream.

The water from the condenser columns then drains into the condenser rundown tank system. The condenser rundown tank system consists of two 12,000-gallon agitated fiberglass tanks in series.

Makeup water, provided by the blowdown stream from the saturator rundown tank, is added as needed to maintain a density suitable for pumping and spraying into the condenser columns. Liquid from the first tank flows via an overflow line to the second condenser rundown tank. The flow from the first tank is mixed into a homogenous solution before being pumped through heat exchangers back to the condenser columns. The plate and frame heat exchangers cool the water before it enters the condenser columns to increase the cooling effect. The water is transferred through the system by three pumps that are rated for up to 2,500 gpm of water flow. The pumps are driven by 150-hp motors.

3.2.5 High Energy Scrubber (HES)

The gas stream from the condensers combines and moves via fiberglass ductwork to the HES. The fiberglass-reinforced plastic (FRP) HES serves as the primary HCl/Cl₂ control device. Immediately prior to entering the HES, the gas stream is split into two equal flows. Water is sprayed into each stream before it passes through a venturi throat where the water droplets are reduced in size. The size of each throat is variable such that a steady scrubber pressure drop can be controlled over the typical gas flow range. Once passing through the throat sections, the two streams meet each other head on. The combined gas flow then passes through a demister where the water droplets are removed.

Rundown from the scrubber and demister flows by gravity to the scrubber rundown tank. Hydrated lime is added to the rundown line to neutralize any acid gas absorbed in the scrubber. The hydrated lime is supplied by the plant lime system. Immediately after the lime is added, the liquid flow passes through an in-line mixer to distribute it evenly in the scrubber rundown stream. The liquid flow then enters the rundown tank where it resides long enough to allow neutralization to proceed to completion. Water from plant and process water supplies is added to the rundown tank as needed to help achieve the desired pH. The rate of lime addition is also adjusted as necessary to control the liquid pH. Water in the scrubber system is transferred by two 1,500-gpm pumps that are driven by 75-hp motors.

3.2.6 Reheater

Upon exiting the HES, the gases pass through a reheat stage to elevate the temperature of the gas above the dew point. This is done using a natural gas fired burner exiting into the flue gas stream or an indirect steam heat exchanger. This ensures that no condensation will occur downstream in the remaining components of the air pollution control system.

3.2.7 Baghouse

Gases continue their flow through the air pollution control system into the baghouse, which serves as the primary PM, SVM, and LVM control device. Immediately prior to the baghouse, dry lime and activated carbon are injected into the gas stream as a pre-coat mechanism to help

increase the coating on the filter elements. The carbon will absorb any D/F and mercury remaining in the flue gases. The insulated, stainless steel alloy baghouse has three separate modules or cells. Each module contains several filter elements. The total filter area across all three cells is 25,300 square feet or more. The clean gas exiting the filter elements is collected in a clean air plenum. An exit nozzle on the plenum feeds the gas to a stainless steel alloy duct where it passes to the ID fan.

Periodic cleaning of the filter elements is accomplished with a pulsejet of dry air that flexes the elements and provides a temporary reverse gas flow. This combined flow dislodges the filter cake from the outside surface of the elements. While some cake buildup on the elements is preferred, periodic cake removal is necessary to retain the removal efficiency and to maintain the structural integrity of the filters. The frequency of the pulse cycle is determined based upon the pressure drop across each cell. When a pre-determined maximum level is reached, the pulsing cycle is activated.

Collected PM removed from the filter elements is discharged into a pyramid shaped hopper at the base of the module. The cake then falls by gravity out of the hopper into bins provided at the bottom of each hopper.

3.2.8 ID Fan and Stack

The induced draft (ID) fan has been designed to serve as the prime air mover for the system. The fan provides sufficient capacity to allow for maintenance of a negative pressure (draft) at the kilns, the SCC, and the WFB. The ID fan is manufactured from stainless nickel alloy and is rated for up to 120,000 acfm of air flow at 77 in. w.c. The design rating the fan is driven by a 2,000-hp motor. Flow control is provided by a variable frequency drive (VFD) or damper.

Treated combustion gases exit the incineration system through the exhaust stack. The stack has a carbon steel shell that extends from ground level to an elevation of 115 feet. The bottom 40 feet of the carbon steel section is lined with acid brick; the upper 75 feet is lined with an FRP liner. The FRP extends an additional 80 feet above the top of the steel shell, reaching a total stack elevation of 195 feet. Flow from the ID fan enters at an elevation of 60 feet, where the stack has an inner diameter of nine feet.

Sampling ports are located on the exit duct from the ID fan approximately 15 feet above ground level. The diameter at the sampling location is six feet. At this sampling location, there are ports that can be used for non-isokinetic sampling. There are additional ports on the stack that are used for isokinetic sampling. The gases flowing out the stack are sampled by the continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS).

3.2.9 Automatic Waste Feed Cutoff System

All automatic data management at the facility is performed by a distributed control system (DCS). This DCS receives inputs from transmitters and instruments throughout the plant, performs calculations as necessary, and delivers output to control valves and other devices. Much of this control is performed in “real time,” wherein all parameters are read and adjusted in a continuous scan that takes at most 5 seconds to complete. Thus, all data points are reviewed on that frequency. The DCS also exports data history to a data acquisition system (DAS) for compliance purposes.

The current operating data are made available to plant operators at interface screens in each control room and throughout the facility. HRA and 12-HRA calculations are performed on the key parameters highlighted in this document, which are tracked to perform an AWFCO before an emission limit is exceeded. If an instrument fails, the DCS will execute an AWFCO. When an AWFCO occurs, the DCS will continue to calculate HRA in a seamless fashion so as to maintain the parameters while waste remains in the system. The last twelve hours of data are stored for use when an extended shutdown occurs, allowing the subsequent start-up to utilize actual operating data as the rolling average calculation starting point. Twelve hours is the averaging time for the constituent feed rate limit rolling averages, which are calculated from waste feed CMS and analytical data.

The DCS exports data history to a data acquisition system (DAS) for compliance purposes. Historical data are stored in the computer itself, and downloaded to the plant DAS as necessary. The DAS is a Microsoft SQL Server.

4.0 Final Operating Limits

The basis for these operating parameter limits is the facility Comprehensive Performance Test that was completed in October and November 2011, and detailed in the CPT Report, dated February 17, 2012.

4.1 Waste Feed Rate Limitations

The feed rate limits below are met by a combination of waste analysis and mass feed rate monitoring. The elements of waste analysis and data management are detailed in the facility Feedstream Analysis Plan. Individual waste feed flow rates are summed to yield individual combustion chamber totals. The constituent feed parameters are calculated using these data and analytical results.

4.1.1 Maximum Waste Feed Rate

40 CFR 63.1209(j)(3); 40 CFR 63.1209(k)(4)

This is an operating parameter limit for good combustion practices and is mandated for DRE and dioxin/furan control. Individual waste feed flow rates by port (feed location) are summed to yield individual combustion chamber total feed rates for the kilns, SCC, and WFB, and total pumpable feed rates for the kilns. Maximum HRA OPL's are based on CPT data using the maximum hourly feed rates demonstrated during the testing. Condition 1 of the CPT testing demonstrated maximum total and pumpable feed rates to the kilns, Condition 2 demonstrated maximum feed rate to the SCC, and Condition 3 demonstrated maximum feed rate to the WFB. Dioxins and furans were monitored for each of these Conditions and DRE was measured for the both the incinerator system and WFB.

A total waste feed rate limit is also established for the incinerator system which includes Kiln 1, Kiln 2, and the SCC. The operation of the kilns in pyrolytic mode (oxygen starved) send gaseous fuel to the SCC. Thus, the maximum waste feed rate for the two kilns was established in a Condition separate from the Condition setting the maximum liquid waste feed rate for the SCC. EPA requested that a maximum total incinerator waste feed rate be established in Condition 1. This additional OPL has been established as requested.

The maximum waste feed rates were calculated by averaging the maximum HRA feed rates for each of the three test runs from the applicable test Condition in accordance with *40 CFR 63.1209(j)(3)(ii)* and *63.1209(k)(4)(ii)*.

The total and pumpable waste feed rate limits are shown in the Table below.

Maximum Total and Pumpable Waste Feed Rate Limits for Kilns, SCC, WFB

	Units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Maximum Kiln #1 Total Waste Feed	pph	HRA	13,383
Maximum Kiln #1 Pumpable Waste Feed	pph	HRA	5,005
Maximum Kiln #2 Total Waste Feed	pph	HRA	30,168
Maximum Kiln #2 Pumpable Waste Feed	pph	HRA	9,527
Maximum SCC Total Waste Feed	pph	HRA	13,601
Maximum WFB Waste Feed	pph	HRA	3,873
Maximum Total Waste Feed Rate for Incinerator (Kiln 1, Kiln2, SCC)	pph	HRA	50,505

All of these limits are stated in pounds per hour (pph), and tracked as HRA.

4.1.2 Maximum Chlorine Feed Rate

40 CFR 63.1209(o)(1)(i), (o)(1)(ii)

Maximum chlorine feed rate limit is necessary to ensure compliance with HCl/Cl₂ emission standards as well as LVM and SVM standards. It is measured and controlled on a 12-HRA basis.

The incinerator feed rate is a pound per hour limit that is derived directly from the average chlorine feed rate for the three test runs in Condition 2 of the 2011 CPT.

The WFB chlorine feed rate is a thermal based limit in pounds per MMBTU. This limit is derived from the measured system removal efficiency (SRE of 99.996%) from the test runs and using 80% of the standard (5.1E-02 lb/MMBTU) as required by USEPA Region 6. Section 7 of the CPT report details the calculations, as does the CPT Plan.

Maximum Chlorine Feed Rate Limits

	units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Maximum Chlorine Feed Rate	pph	12 HRA	3,117
Maximum WFB Feed Rate	lbs/MMBTU	12 HRA	1,020

4.1.3 Maximum Ash Feed Rate

40 CFR 63.1209(m)(3)

Ash is the major constituent that results in particulate matter (PM) in the incinerator and WFB off gases. The operating parameter limits are derived directly from the 2011 CPT. Condition 1 tested PM at maximum ash feed rate to the incinerator system (Kilns plus SCC). Ash was spiked to the WFB during Condition 3 to establish a separate feed rate limit for the WFB. The limits are

based on the average of the three test runs in each Condition. Ash is monitored and controlled on a 12-hour rolling average.

The existing incinerator PM standard of 0.013 gr/dscft (28 mg/dscm) is more stringent than the liquid fired boiler PM standard of 80 mg/dscm. The more stringent standard is used for all compliance monitoring during the CPT, as noted in Section 2.0 of this NOC.

Maximum Ash Feed Rate Limits

	units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Total System Feed Rate	pph	12 HRA	12,642
Waste Fired Boiler Feed Rate	pph	12 HRA	164.2

4.1.4 Maximum Total Mercury Feed Rate

40 CFR 63.1209(l)(i)

Mercury is a specific emission standard and is controlled by a mercury feed rate limit to the incinerator and by APC operating parameter limits described later in this section. Mercury is monitored and controlled on a 12-hour rolling average basis.

The incinerator feed rate is a pound per hour limit. As described in Section 7 of the CPT report, the calculated feed rate limit is determined by calculation based on using 80% of the regulatory emission limit, the average measured actual emissions, and the feed rate of mercury during Condition 2 of the CPT. In addition, the feed rate limit is capped at three (3) times the actual feed rate during the CPT test, as required by USEPA Region 6. The CPT data showed that the calculation method gave a mercury feed rate limit of 8.42 pph, whereas the maximum cap at three times the actual feed rate yielded a feed rate limit of 0.46 pph based on the average actual feed rate of 0.153 pph. The more conservative feed rate limit of 0.46 pph is established and is very conservative compared to the actual measured results.

The WFB mercury feed rate is a thermal based limit in pounds per MMBTU. This limit is derived from the measured system removal efficiency (SRE of 99.82%) from the test runs in Condition 2 and using 80% of the standard (4.2E-05 lb/MMBTU) as required by USEPA Region 6. Section 7 of the CPT report details the calculations, as does the CPT Plan.

Maximum Mercury Feed Rate Limits

	units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Maximum Mercury Feed Rate	pph	12 HRA	0.46
Maximum Mercury WFB Feed Rate	lb/MMBTU	12 HRA	0.187

4.1.5 Maximum Total Semi-Volatile Metals Feed Rate

40 CFR 1209(n)(2)(ii) and (n)(2)(v)(A)

The SVM maximum waste feed rate limit is the sum of the lead and cadmium feed rates in all of the feed streams. SVM is a specific emission standard and is controlled by SVM feed rate limits to the incinerator and WFB, and by the air pollution control system operating parameter limits described later in this section.

The incinerator feed rate is a pound per hour limit. As described in Section 7 of the CPT report, the calculated feed rate limit is determined by calculation based on using 80% of the regulatory emission limit, the average measured emissions, and the feed rate of SVM during Condition 2 of the CPT. In addition, the feed rate limit is capped at three (3) times the actual feed rate during the CPT test, as required by USEPA Region 6. The CPT data showed that the calculation method gave a SVM feed rate limit of 1,272 pph, whereas the maximum cap at three times the actual feed rate yielded a feed rate limit of 116 pph based on the average actual feed rate of 38.65 pph. The more conservative feed rate limit of 116 pph is established and is very conservative compared to the actual measured results.

The WFB SVM feed rate is a thermal based limit in pounds per MMBTU. This limit is derived from the measured system removal efficiency (SRE of >99.9979%) from the test runs in Condition 2 and using 80% of the standard (8.2E-05 lb/MMBTU) as required by USEPA Region 6. Section 7 of the CPT report details the calculations, as does the CPT Plan.

Maximum SVM Feed Rate Limits

	units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Maximum SVM Feed Rate	pph	12 HRA	116
Maximum SVM WFB Feed Rate	lb/MMBTU	12 HRA	3.12

4.1.6 Maximum Total and Pumpable Low-Volatile Metals Feed Rate

40 CFR 63.1209(n)(2)(ii); 40 CFR 63.1209(n)(2)(vi)

LVM is a specific emission standard and is controlled by LVM feed rate limits to the incinerator and WFB, and by the air pollution control system operating parameter limits described later in this section. Further, LVM is regulated for both pumpable feed rates and total feed rates. Because of the low volatility of LVM, system removal efficiency can be impacted by the type (liquid or solid) of feed to the incinerator. LVM is monitored and controlled on a 12-hour rolling average.

During the CPT all of the spiked LVM material was fed as a liquid chromium pumpable material. Virtually all of the LVM feed was a pumpable LVM material (38.1 pph pumpable, <1 pph nonpumpable). To simplify monitoring and compliance, a conservative approach is used where the maximum pumpable LVM data were used to set both the pumpable and total LVM feed rates to the units. All calculations assumed zero pounds of LVM in the solids feed during the test.

The incinerator feed rate is a pound per hour limit. As described in Section 7 of the CPT report, the calculated feed rate limit is determined by calculation based on using 80% of the regulatory emission limit, the average measured emission, and the feed rate of LVM during Condition 2 of the CPT. In addition, the feed rate limit is capped at three (3) times the actual feed rate during the CPT test, as required by USEPA Region 6. The CPT data showed that the calculation method gave a LVM feed rate limit of 254.9 pph, whereas the maximum cap at three times the actual feed rate yielded a feed rate limit of 114 pph based on the average actual feed rate of 38.1 pph. The more conservative feed rate limit of 114 pph is established and is very conservative compared to the actual measured results.

The WFB SVM feed rate is a thermal based limit in pounds per MMBTU. This limit is derived from the measured system removal efficiency (SRE of >99.9961%) from the test runs in Condition 2 and using 80% of the standard (1.4E-04 lb/MMBTU) as required by USEPA Region 6. Section 7 of the CPT report details the calculations, as does the CPT Plan.

USEPA also requested that a WFB chromium feed rate limit (pph) be calculated using the Phase I incinerator emission limit of 92 ug/dscm in addition to the thermal waste feed limit for liquid fired boilers. The approved calculation method using SRE for LVM and 80% of the 92 ug/dscm limit is shown in Section 7 of the CPT report. This mass based limit is the more restrictive limit if the boiler is feeding more than 10.45 MMBTU/hr.

Maximum LVM Feed Rate Limits (Pumpable and Total)

	units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Maximum Total System Feed Rate	pph	12 HRA	114
Maximum Pumpable System Feed Rate	pph	12 HRA	114
Maximum Waste Fired Boiler Chromium Feed Rate	lb/MMBT U	12 HRA	2.87
Maximum Waste Fired Boiler Chromium Feed Rate	pph	12 HRA	30

4.2 Combustion Chamber Limitations

Clean Harbors measures and monitors physical data from the combustion process to show that the incinerator is operating in accordance with the MACT emission standards. These limits are based upon the 2011 CPT data.

4.2.1 Minimum Combustion Chamber Temperature

40 CFR 63.1209(j)(1); 40 CFR 63.1209((k)(2)

Minimum combustion chamber temperature is the parameter used to demonstrate compliance with the DRE and dioxins/furans emission standards. The temperature limits are stated as minimum, on an HRA basis. The limits are derived directly from the 2011 CPT. All data are based on the average of the three test runs performed for the applicable CPT Condition.

The minimum temperature operating limit applies to combustion parameters such as DRE, dioxin/furans, CO, and THC. Dioxins and furans, CO, THC, and DRE were measured during Condition 1 of the CPT when Kiln #1, Kiln #2, and SCC temperature were minimized. Dioxins and furans, CO, THC, and DRE were measured during Condition 2 of the CPT when the SCC temperature was minimized while operating at maximum waste feed rate. Therefore, the minimum temperature OPL for the SCC is the highest average temperature from either Condition 1 or 2. The minimum temperature limit for the SCC of 1,851 °F is based on Condition 2.

Dioxins and furans were measured during Condition 2 for the WFB when it was operating at minimum temperatures. DRE, CO, and THC was monitored for the WFB during Condition 2R (rerun) when the WFB was operating at minimum temperature. The minimum temperature OPL is set based on the higher of the average temperature from these two Conditions. The temperature limit for the WFB of 1,856 °F is based on Condition 2R.

Minimum Temperature Limits for Kiln 1, Kiln 2, SCC, and WFB

	units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Kiln #1 Minimum Temperature	°F	HRA	861
Kiln #2 Minimum Temperature	°F	HRA	875
SCC Minimum Temperature	°F	HRA	1,851
WFB Minimum Temperature	°F	HRA	1,856

4.2.2 Maximum Combustion Air Flow Rate

40 CFR 63.1209(j)(2); (k)(3); (l)(2); (m)(2); (n)(5); (o)(2)

Clean Harbors uses stack flow rate, measured on a continuous basis, to monitor and control the total combustion air flow rate from the incinerator and WFB. The stack flow rate is a measure of the gas flow through the air pollution control system. Maximum stack flow rate is used to ensure acceptable gas residence time in the incineration system SCC combustion chamber to achieve the required DRE. Stack flow is directly related to combustion chamber efficiency and is an operating parameter related to compliance with DRE, dioxin/furans, THC, and CO. Stack flow rate is also a control parameter for the air pollution control equipment impacting gas scrubbing in the high energy scrubber and baghouse efficiency.

Clean Harbors uses WFB combustion air flow rate, measured on a continuous basis, to monitor and control gas flow rate in the WFB. Combustion air flow rate is related to flue gas flow rate from the WFB at maximum gas flow operating conditions and is related to combustion chamber efficiency. Gas flow is a operating parameter related to compliance with DRE, THC, and CO.

Stack gas flow rate is an operating parameter related to all of the combustion efficiency and emission limits in the regulations, including DRE, dioxin/furans, PM, Cl₂/HCl, LVM, SVM, and mercury. Determination of the maximum stack gas flow rate limit is based directly upon the 2011 CPT data for Conditions 1, 2, and 3 when DRE performance and the constituent emissions measurements were made. Condition 1 included measurement of DRE, dioxin/furan and PM for the incinerator system, Condition 2 included measurement of DRE for the incinerator system, dioxins and furans, PM, Cl₂/HCl, LVM, SVM, and mercury, and Condition 3 included PM for the WFB test. The lowest average maximum HRA was then selected as the most stringent OPL as required by the regulation *40 CFR 63.1209(i)*.

The MACT regulation requires that the maximum HRA stack flow rate limit be based on the average of the maximum HRAs from the three test runs in an applicable Condition. The maximum HRA was determined for each CPT run for Conditions 1, 2, and 3 and the average maximum HRA calculated for each Condition. The average maximum HRA stack flow rate for Condition 1 was 100,568 acfm, for Condition 2 was 101,162, and for Condition 3 was 102,171

acfm. The most stringent (lowest) average maximum HRA is from Condition 1 (100,568 acfm) and is selected as the OPL in accordance with *40 CFR 63.1209(i)*.

The WFB combustion air flow rate was monitored for Conditions 2, 2R and 3, when the combustion efficiency parameters (DRE, CO, and THC) and dioxins/furans were measured during the 2011 CPT. The combustion air flow rate maximum HRA was calculated for each test run in Conditions 2, 2R and 3 and the average maximum HRA calculated for each Condition. The average maximum HRA combustion gas flow rate for Condition 2 was 8,699 acfm, for Condition 2R was 8,630 acfm and for Condition 3 was 9,197. The most stringent (lowest) average maximum HRA is from Condition 2R (8,630 acfm) and is selected as the OPL in accordance *40 CFR 63.1209(i)*.

Stack flow rate and WFB combustion air flow rate limits are set as a maximum on an HRA basis.

Maximum Gas Flow Rate Limits

	Units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Maximum Stack Flow Rate	acfm	HRA	100,568
WFB Maximum Combustion Air Flow Rate	acfm	HRA	8,630

Stack flow rate also is a major parameter controlling hazardous waste residence time in the incinerator. The combustor rules [*40 CFR 63.1206(b)(11)*] require that the residence time for hazardous waste in the system be calculated and included the NOC. The calculation for hazardous waste residence time was supplied in the CPT Plan as required and is included in Attachment 1 to this NOC.

4.2.3 Maximum Carbon Monoxide/ Total Hydrocarbon Concentration *40 CFR 63.1209(a)*

Maximum CO and THC concentrations are parameters used to demonstrate compliance with the DRE and dioxins/furans emission standards. The CO limit is set by the MACT emission standards at a concentration of 100 ppmv, on a dry basis, corrected to 7% oxygen. The THC limit is 10 ppmv. A continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) is used to demonstrate compliance with this standard. CO has been selected by Clean Harbors as the primary compliance AWFCO parameter for the incinerator and WFB. CO is monitored in the stack and in the exit duct from the WFB, and is tracked on an HRA basis in accordance with *40 CFR 1219(a)(5)(i)* and *1217(a)(5)(i)*.

All tests during the CPT showed CO and THC well below the established MACT limits.

4.2.4 Maximum Combustion Chamber Pressure

40 CFR § 63.1209(p)

This limit is intended to prevent fugitive emissions from the incineration system. By operating below atmospheric pressure, any leak point on the incinerator is ensured to draw ambient air into the system and not emit gases from the system. The standard calls for an AWFCO when the pressure exceeds atmospheric.

Clean Harbors continuously monitors draft in the following portions of the incineration system with differential pressure transmitters: the kilns, the SCC, and the WFB. The pressure at these locations is maintained below atmospheric pressure at all times to help control fugitive emissions. Due to the nature of kiln operation, Clean Harbors has established these instantaneous pressure limits with a one-second delay, which reflects instrument reaction time.

4.2.5 Combustion Firing System

40 CFR 63.1209.(j)(4)

Clean Harbors monitors and controls the atomizing air pressure for each burner or lance in the various combustion units. The atomizing air pressure limits are based on the manufacturers specifications and good combustion practice. The following atomizing air pressure limits are established to ensure good combustion practice. The limits are established on an HRA basis.

Minimum Atomizing Air Pressure Limits

	Units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Minimum Kiln 1 Atomizing Air Pressure	psig	HRA	30
Minimum Kiln 2 Atomizing Air Pressure	psig	HRA	30
Minimum SCC Atomizing Air Pressure	psig	HRA	30
Minimum WFB Atomizing Air Pressure	psig	HRA	35

4.3 Air Pollution Control System

Clean Harbors measures and monitors physical data from the Air Pollution Control Equipment to demonstrate that the incinerator is operating in accordance with the MACT emission standards. All of these operating parameters limits are based on results of the 2011 CPT when the related emissions limits for dioxins and furans, PM, Cl₂/HCl, LVM, SVM, and mercury were measured.

4.3.1 High Energy Scrubber Limitations

Five parameter limits were established during the 2011 testing for the high energy scrubber (HES). All these limits are based on the average of the test run averages for the Conditions performed during the CPT, and stated as minimums, on an HRA basis. In the cases where more than one CPT Condition applies to a specific OPL, the more stringent (higher or lower average) limit of the applicable Conditions applies in accordance with 40 CFR 63.1209(i).

4.3.1.1 Minimum High Energy Scrubber Tank Level 40 CFR 63.1209(m)(1)(i)(B)(ii), 63.1209(n)(3)

A minimum tank level is mandated by MACT to satisfy the PM, LVM and SVM standards. That level sets the system's capacity to store the collected particulate and control solids levels in the HES inlet water. The level in the HES recirculation tank level is measured directly. The operating parameter limit is set based on the most stringent (highest) minimum tank level from the 2011 CPT from Conditions 1, 2 and 3, as PM was measured during Conditions 1 and 3, and LVM and SVM were measured during Condition 2. Condition 1 was for high ash feed rate to the incinerator and Condition 3 was for high ash feed to the WFB. The highest minimum tank level of 4.0 occurred during Condition 3.

Minimum HES Blowdown Tank Level

	Units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Minimum HES Blowdown Tank Level	feet	HRA	4.0

4.3.1.2 Minimum HES Blowdown Flow Rate 40 CFR 63.1209(m)(1)(i)(B)(ii), 63.1209(n)(3)

A minimum blowdown is mandated to satisfy the MACT PM, LVM and SVM standards. That minimum sets the system's capacity to purge the collected particulate. The HES recirculation tank blowdown rate is measured on the pipeline exiting the system. The operating parameter limit is set based on the most stringent (highest) minimum blowdown rate from Conditions 1, 2 and 3 as PM was measured during Conditions 1 and 3, and LVM and SVM were measured during Condition 2. The highest minimum blowdown rate of 19 gpm occurred during Condition 3.

Minimum HES Tank Blowdown Flow Rate

	Units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Minimum HES Tank Blowdown Flow Rate	gpm	HRA	19

4.3.1.3 Minimum HES Pressure Drop

40 CFR 63.1209(o)(3)(i)(A); 63.1209(n)(3); 63.1209(l)(2); 63.1209(m)(1)(i)(A)

A minimum pressure drop is used to ensure that the HES scrubber has sufficient gas/liquid contact for control of PM, LVM, SVM, mercury, and Cl₂/HCl. The operating parameter limit is set based on the most stringent (highest) minimum pressure drop from Conditions 1, 2 and 3 as PM was measured during Conditions 1 and 3, and LVM, SVM, mercury, and Cl₂/HCl were measured during Condition 2. The pressure drop during Condition 2 (34 in wc) was the most stringent (highest) limit from the three test Conditions. This limit is stated as minimum, on an HRA basis.

Minimum HES Pressure Drop Limit

	Units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Minimum HES Pressure Drop	in wc	HRA	34

in wc = inches of water column

4.3.1.4 Minimum HES Water Flow Rate

40 CFR 63.1209(o)(3)(v); 63.1209(n)(3); 63.1209(l)(2); 63.1209(m)(1)(i)(C)

A minimum HES water flow rate is used to ensure that the scrubber has enough water to contact the gases in the scrubber and is related to pressure drop. The operating parameter limit is set based on the most stringent (highest) minimum HES water flow rate from Conditions 1, 2 and 3 as PM was measured during Conditions 1 and 3, and LVM, SVM, mercury, and Cl₂/HCl were measured during Condition 2. The minimum HES water flow rate during Condition 2 was the most stringent (highest) limit from the three test Conditions. This limit is stated as minimum, on an HRA basis.

Minimum HES Water Flow Rate Limit

	Units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Minimum HES Water Flow Rate	gpm	HRA	696

4.3.1.5 Minimum HES Water pH
40 CFR 63.1209(o)(3)(iv)

A minimum HES water pH is required by the MACT rules to meet the HCl/Chlorine standard. The pH sets the system's ability to neutralize acid gases. The minimum limit is derived directly from the 2011 CPT as measured during Condition 2, which measured Cl₂/HCl emissions and set the maximum chlorine feed rate.. This limit are stated as minimum, on an HRA basis.

Minimum HES Water pH Limit

	Units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Minimum HES Water pH	S.U.	HRA	3.0

4.3.2 Baghouse Limitations

The baghouse equipment is monitored and controlled to ensure PM and metal emissions limits are not exceeded. Further, the associated activated carbon injection system is monitored and controlled to ensure dioxins and furans, and mercury limits are not exceeded. The operating parameter limits below are based on the most stringent results from the 2011 CPT results for Conditions 1, 2, and 3, as each of these conditions included one or more of the emissions measurements related to the baghouse and activated carbon system OPLs. The calculations for these limits are based on the average of the test run averages for each Condition.

4.3.2.1 Maximum Baghouse Inlet Temperature
40 CFR 63.1209(k)(1)(i); 63.1209(n)(1)

A maximum baghouse inlet temperature is an operating parameter related to dioxins and furans, and LVM and SVM emissions control. The operating parameter limit is set based on the most stringent (lowest) maximum baghouse inlet temperature from Conditions 1, 2 and 3 as dioxins and furans were measured during Conditions 1, 2 and 3, and LVM and SVM were measured during Condition 2. The most stringent maximum baghouse inlet temperature was during Condition 2. The limit is stated as minimum, on an HRA basis.

Maximum Baghouse Inlet Temperature Limit

	Units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Maximum Baghouse Inlet Temperature	°F	HRA	214

4.3.2.2 Minimum Activated Carbon Feed Rate
40 CFR 63.1209(k)(6)(i); 63.1209(l)(3)

Clean Harbors feeds activated carbon to the gas stream before the baghouse. The carbon feed is designed to reduce dioxins and furans, and mercury in the gas stream. A minimum activated carbon feed rate is an operating parameter related to this control. The operating parameter limit is set based on the most stringent (highest) minimum activated carbon feed rate from Conditions 1, 2 and 3 as dioxins and furans were measured during Conditions 1, 2 and 3, and mercury was measured during Condition 2. The most stringent minimum activated carbon feed rate occurred during all three Conditions, as the average feed rate of 22.7 pph was the same for all three Conditions. The limit is stated as minimum, on an HRA basis.

Minimum Activated Carbon Feed Rate Limit

	Units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Minimum Activated Carbon Feed Rate	pph	HRA	22.7

4.3.2.3 Minimum Activated Carbon Carrier Fluid Flow Rate
40 CFR 63.1209(k)(6)(ii); 63.1209(l)(3)

Clean Harbors feeds activated carbon to the gas stream before the baghouse. The carbon feed is designed to reduce dioxins and furans, and mercury in the gas stream. A minimum activated carbon carrier fluid flow rate is an operating related to this control, as carrier flow rate can impact the distribution pattern of the carbon as it is injected into the gas stream. The operating parameter limit is set based on the most stringent (highest) minimum activated carbon carrier flow rate from Conditions 1, 2 and 3 as dioxins and furans were measured during Conditions 1, 2 and 3, and mercury was measured during Condition 2. The most stringent minimum activated carbon carrier feed rate occurred during Condition 2. The limit is stated as minimum, on an HRA basis.

Minimum Activated Carbon Feed Rate Limit

	Units	Basis	Established Operating Limit
Minimum Activated Carbon Carrier Feed Rate	scfm	HRA	32

4.3.2.4 Activated Carbon Specifications
40 CFR 63.1209(k)(6)(iii); 63.1209(l)(3)

Clean Harbors has placed in the CPT Plan, the activated carbon specifications for use at the facility in accordance with *40 CFR 63.1209(k)(6)(iii)*. The following description and specifications are taken from the approved CPT Plan.

40 CFR §§ 63.1209(k)(6)(iii) and (l)(3) require that the activated carbon must have equivalent or better adsorption properties than the activated carbon used during the CPT. The activated carbon parameters that affect adsorption are sieve analysis and absorptivity. Sieve analysis is an important parameter in carbon effectiveness because it is an indication of particle size and surface area. Carbon with greater surface area will provide more sites for adsorption of pollutants. Carbon made from lignite uses molasses absorption as a measure of porosity/absorptivity. Porosity is also an indicator of surface area, or active sites, of the activated carbon. Clean Harbors uses activated carbon with the following specifications:

Minimum molasses DE of 80; and

Minimum sieve analysis of 90 percent for 325 mesh.

5.0 Certification

I certify that the information presented in this notification of compliance was prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information and supporting documentation, and that the incinerator and waste fired boiler will meet the emission standards specified in Section 2.1 when operating under the operating parameter limits established in Section 2.3 and summarized in Table 2-4. I also certify that all required continuous emission monitoring systems and continuous monitoring systems necessary to monitor the parameters limits established in Section 2.3 are installed, calibrated and continuously operating while combusting hazardous waste. Based on my inquiry of those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, this notification of compliance is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

Daniel C. Roblee

Name

General Manager

Title

Signature

Date

Attachment – 1

Clean Harbors – El Dorado

Notification of Compliance

Residence Time Calculations

HWC NESHAP defines hazardous waste residence time as “the time elapsed from cutoff of the flow of hazardous waste into the combustor (including, for example, the time required for liquids to flow from the cutoff valve into the combustor) until solid, liquid, and gaseous materials from the hazardous waste, excluding residues that may adhere to combustion chamber surfaces, exit the combustion chamber.” This hazardous waste residence time is not an indication of good combustion conditions. It is a regulatory term that is used to define when a unit is operating under a hazardous waste burning mode of operation. The hazardous waste residence time must be calculated, and the calculation must be included in performance test plans and the operating facility records.

For systems with rotary kilns, the hazardous waste residence time will be controlled by the amount of time required for solid materials to exit the chamber, or the solids residence time. The time required for the liquid and gaseous materials to exit is fractional in comparison. According to the USEPA handbook *Guidance on Setting Permit Conditions and Reporting Trial Burn Results*, the solids, or ash, residence time for a rotary kiln is calculated using the following formula:

$$\Theta = \frac{0.19 \times L}{N \times S \times D}$$

Where:

Θ	=	Solids Residence Time (minutes)
L	=	Kiln Length (meters)
D	=	Kiln Inside Diameter (meters)
N	=	Kiln Rotational Speed (revolutions per minute)
S	=	Kiln slope (meters/meter)

All factors except for rotational speed were input to the above equation to determine site-specific equations for the residence time in each kiln.

KILN NO. 1

$$\Theta_1 = \frac{52.6}{N_1}$$

132 to 26 minutes

KILN NO. 2

$$\Theta_2 = \frac{43.5}{N_2}$$

109 to 22 minutes

Of the factors included in the above equations, only the rotational speed of the kilns will vary during operations. Clean Harbors varies the rotation speed of the kilns depending on the type of materials being incinerated. The rotational speed of each kiln can vary from 0.4 to 2 revolutions per minute (rpm). The range of solids residence times then, are noted in the bottom row of the table above. Faster rotational speeds result in shorter residence times.

APPENDIX I

Monitoring and Maintaining Carbon Canister for Fugitive Emissions at Tank Farms



**Monitoring and Maintaining Carbon Canister
Fugitive Emissions at Tank Farms Work Instructions
Standard Operating Procedure
El Dorado Facility
El Dorado, AR**

TITLE: Monitoring and Maintaining Carbon Canister for Fugitive Emissions at Tank Farms			
Facility: Clean Harbors El Dorado	Prepared by: Craig Hudson	SOP Number: 69EL-104-174-04	Page 2 of 4
Reviewed By: William Simmons	Title: Maintenance Manager	Issue Date: 8/21/2010	
Reviewed By: Russell Hargiss	Title: Health and Safety Manager	Revision Number and Date: 4, 11/20/2011 / 3, 2/11/2013	
Approved By: Dan Roblee	Title: General Manager	Next Review Date: 01/24/2014	

1.0 Objective

To establish the performance standard for testing and changing out of carbon canisters on volatile organic storage vessels which fall under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb as well as RCRA 40 CFR Part 264 Subpart CC.

2.0 Site Specific Terms

Carbon canisters are used for filtering tanks emissions, tanks are used for fuel blending for Waste Fire Boiler, Kilns, and SCC

3.0 Responsibilities

The General Manager will ensure that all employees are trained and knowledgeable regarding the proper operating procedures.

The Maintenance Manager is responsible for monitoring, and enforcing this procedure with the employees.

Employees are responsible for following and adhering to safe work practices and all provisions found in this procedure.

4.0 Prerequisites

Health and Safety:

- 1) See Appendices, Review the Job Hazard Analysis, PPE Hazard Assessments
- 2) LOTO, confined space entry, line break and hot work procedure training

5.0 Procedure

5.1 Fugitive Emission Monitor

- a) Calibrate test equipment (as prescribed by the manufacturer) each time before making checks and rechecks.
- b) Perform weekly inspections of mechanical seals on pumps.
- c) Monitor all of the tank farms (Day Feed Tanks, Lower Tanks Farms, and Solvent Recovery Tanks) carbon filters once daily.
- d) Identify leak points and create a corrective work order, follow up on repairs by retesting for compliance within the 24-hour timeframe required under the regulations.

TITLE: Monitoring and Maintaining Carbon Canister for Fugitive Emissions at Tank Farms			
Facility: Clean Harbors El Dorado	Prepared by: Craig Hudson	SOP Number: 69EL-104-174-04	Page 3 of 4

- e) Update log of process equipment database of completed checks, record new or retested check points. Send results to Compliance Department via email.

5.2 Maintaining failed carbon canisters

- a) Option new carbon from central using work order (copy is attached)
- b) Follow the PPE Procedure
- c) Remove lid ring and lid from carbon canister to access used spent carbon
- d) Empty out all used spent carbon from canister by using a metal bucket (5-gal) and put in an empty (5-gal fiber), if spent carbon contains liquid insure empty fiber is lined with plastic to prevent any possible leakage
- e) After emptying the canister of all carbon ensure there is no liquid in bottom of canister, if there is any liquid found in the canister contact the operator and or supervisor, if no liquid is found proceed with putting new carbon in canister
- f) Open new drum of carbon, empty new carbon in to canister by using a bucket (5-gal) or approved method by supervisor (boom lift) , only one drum of carbon per canister
- g) After emptying new carbon into canister, re-install the canister lid and ring, ensuring lid ring is tight to prevent any leaks.
- h) Clean all carbon from outside canister and/or ground that may have spilt from the carbon change. Confirm Grounding cables are properly connected.
- i) Notify supervisor when carbon change is complete and turn in work order completed.
- j) Notify fugitive emission monitor of completion.
 - a. Re test carbon and if all canisters pass- record time, date, and submit per work order and ECAO form (F04-04 Rev 0).
 - b. Re test carbon and it canister **F0404S:**
 - i. Tank is removed from FILL service.
 - ii. Communication with operations is made that the contents of the vessel is to be processed (incinerated) as a priority.

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- iii. All efforts will be made to define causes of failure (gassing) and corrections put into place before vessel is returned to (filling) service.
- iv. Once the Tank is re initiated into service testing of carbon will be performed immediately and monitored appropriately (daily).

k) All removed spent carbon canisters will be incinerated.

4.0 Consequences of Deviations

- Personal injury
- Regulatory violations and/or fines
- Damaged agency relations
- Adverse harm to the environment and increased risk to human health
- Disciplinary actions up to and including termination
- Possible down time /loss of production

4.0 Appendices

Emissions Corrective Action Order Form (F104114 Rev 1)

Sample tracking and work order forms

UI – See file “Quiz – Maintaining Carbon Canister.doc”

Job Hazard Analysis – See file “JHA – Maintaining Carbon Canister.doc”

PPE Hazard Assessment – See file “PPE – Maintaining Carbon Canister.doc”

Approvals

General Manager	Incineration Manager

Health & Safety Manager	Compliance Manager

Facility Engineering Manager	Facility Operations Manager

Maintenance Manager	Facility Marketing Manager

ECAO FORM

EMISSIONS CORRECTIVE ACTION ORDER

DATE.....

ECAO NUMBER.....

ISSUED TO.....

WORK ORDER

CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTED

Change Charcoal
.....

EQUIPMENT NUMBER.....

POINT NUMBER.....

TAG NUMBER.....

PRIORITY CODE..... 1

COMPLIANCE TIME.....23 hours and 59 minute

REQUESTED BY.....

REMARKS / COMMENTS.....
.....
.....
.....

COMPLETION DATE..... / /

DATE CLOSED..... / /

TECH SIGNATURE _____

APPE  DI   R

Lamp Recycling  Bulb Crushing System Standard Operating Procedure



Waste Recycling and Flushing System Standard Operating Procedure

El Dorado Facility



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TITLE: Lamp Recycling/ Bulb Crushing System			
Facility: Clean Harbors El Dorado	Prepared by: Eddie J. Prim	SOP Number: 69EL-LMP001-000	Page 3 of 9
Reviewed By: Eddie Prim	Date: 8/7/2013	Issue Date: September 6, 2008	
Reviewed By: Russ Hargiss	Title: Health and Safety Manager	Revision Number and Date: 69EL-LMP001-003 8/7/2013	
Approved By: Dan Roblee	Title: General Manager	Next Review Date: August 7, 2014	

1. Objective

This SOP is to provide the guidance and necessary steps to standardize the process and techniques of operating the Model LSS□Lamp Recycling System. The LSS□Lamp Recycling System is a fully computerized, self-contained bulb crushing system. □nit operates a power feed belt that passes all bulbs through a negative pressure air chamber absorbing all contained vapors through an activated carbon filter system eliminating fugitive emissions during process.

2. Site Specific Terms

Specific equipment involved in lamp recycling operations includes□

Bulb Machine – The Model LSS□Lamp Recycling System

HID Chamber – High Intensity Discharge De-Globing Chamber

PLC – Programmable Logic Controller

Compact Fluorescent Auger – Screw Auger that carries Compact Fluorescents into the □□ Trammel

3. Responsibilities

3.1. General Manager

The General Manager will ensure that all employees are trained and knowledgeable regarding the proper operating procedures used during dumping operations, and to ensure all personnel comply with the SOP.

3.2. Supervisors

The supervisor and□or lead foreman for this process is responsible for training, monitoring, and enforcing this procedure with the employees, and for ensuring all equipment and required PPE are available to the employees.

3.3. Employees

Employees are responsible for adhering to safe work practices and all provisions found in this procedure. Employees must inspect equipment and report any failures or deficiencies to the appropriate Supervisor.

TITLE: Lamp Recycling/ Bulb Crushing System**Facility:**
Clean Harbors El Dorado**Prepared by:**
Eddie J. Prim**SOP Number:**
69EL-LMP001-002**Page 4 of 9**

4. Prerequisites

4.1. Health and Safety

- Any incidents, including near misses, are to be reported immediately to the supervisor.
- Review the Job Hazard Analysis to become familiar with the hazards associated with this process.
- Consult the PPE Hazard Assessments to identify the proper PPE to be worn for this job task.
- The buddy system (e.g., visual, audio contact, etc.) must be maintained when this process is being conducted.

4.2. Environmental

- If an incident occurs, report it immediately to your supervisor.
- Incidental releases are to be cleaned up immediately in PPE designated by the hazard assessments listed in Appendix 2 according to individual waste stream constituents.
- If the incident requires additional assistance or equipment, the Contingency Plan may need to be implemented.

4.3. Documented Training

- 24hr HazWoper training
- OSHA regulated substances - Mercury
- RCRA training
- SOP training
- Equipment training – Forklift, Jerome Mercury Vapor Meter, Respiratory Protection, Bulb Machine

4.4. Operations

- Ensure that all preventative maintenance on equipment has been conducted.
- Ensure that all equipment is clean and operational.
- Ensure that all waste to be processed has been plant received with tracking numbers
- Required equipment
 - Forklift
 - 55-gal open top metal drums
 - self-dumping metal hopper
 - Jerome Mercury Vapor Meter

5. Procedures

5.1. Receiving

- Receiving procedures should be accomplished per facility specific sampling and waste acceptance plan.

5.2. Waste Tracking

- Tracking procedures should be accomplished per facility specific requirements.

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Facility: Clean Harbors El Dorado	Prepared by: Eddie J. Prim	SOP Number: 69EL-LMP001-002	Page 5 of 9

5.3. Material Processing Operation

5.3.1. Air Monitoring

Clean Harbors Mercury Guidelines establish cutoff levels for respiratory protection –

Level D - .02 ng/m³

Level C - .02 ng/m³

Level B – 0 ng/m³

The operating permit requires air monitoring to be conducted and look for visible emissions on a weekly basis. As a best management practice we sample at the discharge stack side to determine the unit's efficiency every 2 hours while the machine is operating. A visual observation of the stack on the outside of the bulb process building needs to be observed while the unit is in use. All findings are to be logged in the Mercury levels log and visual emissions findings needs to be recorded on the Mercury log on a daily basis also.

SOP-02 Lamp Recycling System permit requires that we do not process more than 4,000 lbs per day. It also states that the Mercury levels are not to exceed 0.0000 lb/hr and 0.0000 tpy.

- Ensure Jerome Mercury Vapor Meter is operating properly
- Conduct readings at exit duct sample port every two hours
- All Mercury readings must be logged on the daily log sheet no exceptions.
- The carbon is sampled with the Jerome meter at the exit side of the carbon tank and if any breakthrough is noted, the carbon is changed out before operations can resume. The canister tanks holds approx 200 lbs of carbon. A man way on the side of the carbon tank that opens and the carbon gravity falls into a DOT approved container which is sent as hazardous waste to a permitted mercury retort facility.

5.3.2. Start Up Operations

The Bulb Machine is designed to run in an automatic mode only. When the Bulb Machine runs in the automatic mode, all equipment operations are supervised through the programmable logic controller (PLC). If there is an alarm, the Bulb Machine will stop and indicate the reason for the alarm.

- Conduct a walk around inspection to ensure all byproduct receptacles are in position to receive the materials as they are discharged and properly labeled.
- Ensure that the four drums around the unit are properly positioned and have straight, unobstructed connection boots and secure connection rings.
- Ensure all byproduct containers have proper lids that are closed and secured.
- Ensure that the knife switch on the "Electrical Disconnect" is in the "ON" position with the power indicator light on.
- Turn the key switch on the touch pad to the "ON" position following the prompts on the screen.
- Press the "Automatic" selection on the touch screen.
- When the Automatic screen appears, press the "System Start" to activate a five second buzzer, which indicates that the system will start.

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- When the buzzer shuts off, the system will start in a sequence.
- When all of the systems are operating all indicator lights of the system will be lit, except “Vacuum Bar and HID”
- The system is now ready to accept lamps.

□.□.□. Operation

Feeding □onveyor □1

- Lamps are to be manually placed on the □□ feed conveyor end-to-end and stacked no higher than the guard at the end of the conveyor.
- □O □OT feed cardboard, wood, plastic, or other debris into the machine as such will clog the vacuum lines or □am the equipment.

Caution: In order to prevent jamming the machine, all coated “Shattershield” bulbs are not to be ran thru the machine. All CLF4 coated bulbs are to be packed and palletized. At times there are removable plastic protective sleeves on the bulbs and they will be removed and placed into a container for subsequent disposal. (Landfill or Incineration)

Bulbs containing wires running through them cannot be processed through the lamp-recycling machine. These bulbs will be busted and repacked into a 55 gallon drum for retort. These types of bulbs are typically coded at CFL6 “UV” bulbs.

- The LSS□ is designed to run 2660 lbs or 4000, 4 foot lamp equivalent per hour at maximum capacity.
- When any of the byproduct material containers are full, an alarm will sound and the system will shut down and will identify the container on the Programmable Logic Controller (PLC). Replace the full container and restart the system.
- Full containers of Phosphor powder will be handled as a hazardous waste and must be labeled and placed in to the appropriate storage area.
- Full containers of metal end caps are to be sent out for aluminum recycling and are consider non-hazardous. Boxes will be stored on the Recycler’s supplied trailer.
- Crushed glass will be sent out to a glass recycler and is consider non-hazardous material.

□OTE□ If the bulb machine becomes □ammed the operator shall turn the machine off prior to trying to clear the □am. Once the □am is cleared the machine may be restarted. The operators should use caution when working around the machine after start up. All doors shall be closed prior to start restart.

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Feeding the HID De-globing Chamber

- The HID De-Globing Chamber serves to remove the outer glass from the HID lamps.
- Remove the high intensity discharge (HID) lamps from the container and place them in the HID De-Globing Chamber socket side in.
- After loading the chamber the door must be closed and latched.
- Press the black start button on the side of the chamber to activate the de-globing process.
- Allow 60 seconds for the outer glass to be crushed. The chamber door will not open until the cycle is fully complete. After the HID has been crushed the remaining ampoule and metal need to be packed into a 55 gallon drum to be shipped out for retort.

HID De-globing Procedure on the #2 Belt

- HID bulbs that do not have the powder coating inside the globe can be de-globed at the #2 belt hatch opening. All HID's that have the powder coating on the inside of the globe must be processed thru the HID De-Globing Chamber.
- In order to remove the globe the HID, hold the metal base firmly in one hand above the hatch opening on the #2 belt. With the other hand slightly tap the glass just above the metal base with a screw driver. The entire globe will pop off, generally in one large piece possibly two. Pull the metal base and filament with ampoule attached from the globe sending the globe onto the belt moving forward to the crusher wheel.
- Mercury in HID bulbs is located in the ceramic filaments and glass ampoules. These are to not be broken and bulked into 55 gallon containers along with the metal bases attached.

Feeding the Compact Fluorescent Auger

- The Compact Fluorescent Auger serves as a way of transferring Compacts into the LSS safely and effectively. Compacts are carried up the auger and dumped into the 55 drum. The compacts will tumble causing the glass to break away from the plastic base. The glass will be processed thru the machine just as all the glass is processed and the plastic base will come out the end where the aluminum caps do.
- Turn on the auger system once the LSS is up and running. The on/off switch is located on the west wall of the process building. The light on the switch box will be lit when the auger is turning. When not running Compacts it is not necessary to turn on the auger. After daily runs please ensure that the auger is turned to the off position and the light is no longer on.
- The Compacts are dumped onto the sorting table to allow for removal of outer cardboard containers and plastic coverings and to make sure nothing is in the containers that shouldn't be

before entering other than bulbs into the auger chute. All drums are to be lifted onto the pallet table located in front of the sorting table before dumping. This will reduce the risk of back injuries or strains.

TITLE: Lamp Recycling/ Bulb Crushing System			
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- Once determined that all bulbs should be processed, push the bulbs into the auger chute opening using the push stick only. No person should push compacts with their hands into the chute at anytime, even if it's to remove bulbs from the chute due to jam. To clear auger Jam, please follow the proper Lock-Out Tag-Out procedures before doing so. The lock out point for the auger is located on the west wall of the process building also labeled Compact Auger. All persons involved in the Lock Out must be signed off on the permit and locked out on the Auger before work is performed.
- The volume of compacts allowed to go in the trammel is set based on half of the maximum allowable volume which is 2,660 lbs. So the auger will only be able to process 1,330 lbs/hour.

□.□.4. Shut Down Procedure

- Allow the system to continue running for a minimum of ten minutes after the last lamp has been fed through. This will ensure that a negative pressure is maintained within the unit, preventing the release of any residual mercury vapors and/or phosphor powder that may remain in the system.
- During this time the operator should use the attached vacuum (positive displacement) and vacuum the area thoroughly of any residual phosphor powder or glass in the area.
- Press the system shut down key on the touch screen panel.
- Allow the vapor fan to continue running to keep the unit under negative pressure.
- Empty byproduct material containers if needed.

□.□.□ Emergency Shutdown

- If at any time the machine needs to be immediately shut down the operator should depress one of the four Emergency Shutdown buttons located on the machine. Three Emergency Shutdown buttons are located along the front of the machine, and one at the back of the machine.

Note: To prevent fugitive vapor emissions the vapor collection system should not be shut down unless necessary.

- Follow Site Contingency Plan for Emergency Response
- Evacuate as directed in the Site Contingency Plan
- Power failure. In case of a power failure the vapor collection system must be restarted immediately following the treatment of emergency to prevent fugitive vapor emissions.

□.□.6. Routine Housekeeping and Maintenance

- Daily Housekeeping – Floors should be free of all empty containers, debris, broken glass, etc. Floors must be swept and vacuumed utilizing the wet/dry vac with a HEPA filter in place to help reduce dust from being scattered.
- The Bulb Processing Building will be power washed on an as needed basis upon Supervisors request only. Any and all water is to be managed as Hazardous Waste and will require Bulk handling to Mac Truck all wash down water. This is to include all rainwater in sumps and the unloading containment. No wash or rainwater is to be released at TME

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- Any rain water that happens to get into the process building while moving pallets or coming underneath the doorways must be vacuumed up with the wet and dry vac. Water is to be managed for incineration. At no time do we push water out of the process building except when power washing the process building, which requires Supervisors prior approval
- Weekly Housekeeping – The work area is to be vacuumed with a solution of Hg. At no time do we spray the Hg on the surface of the bulb machine. The machine is to be manually wiped with a mild detergent and water.
- #1 and #2 conveyor belt belly pan's are to be dropped and cleaned out on a weekly basis. This will eliminates unwanted build up of powder and glass that could potentially cut the belts.
- Bulb Process Building Exhaust Fan Pre Filters are to be changed on a weekly basis, typically change out on Tuesdays.
- Incline Glass discharge belly pan must be cleaned out on a weekly basis to keep material from building up underneath the belt.

Consequences of Deviations

In addition to the process interruptions, which can occur, the following additional consequences of deviations could result

- Injuries and/or fatalities
- Property damage
- Regulatory violations and/or fines
- Damaged public relations and/or customer relations
- Disciplinary actions up to and including termination
- Environmental impact

Appendices/References

- Job Hazard Analysis
- PPE Hazard Assessment
- Startup Inspection Checklist
- LSSI Operating Manual
- SOP Quiz

Approvals

General Manager

Incineration Manager

□PPE□□□□ S

40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart DDDDD

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.

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What This Subpart Covers

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§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.

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§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]

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§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]

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§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 a 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]

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Emission Limitations and Work Practice Standards

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§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 13 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 Tables 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 Tables 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 21 of §63.7575 to demonstrate compliance with the output-based emission limits, in units of pounds per million Btu of steam output, in Tables 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 (iii) of this section, but on or after January 31, 2016, you must comply with the emission limits in Table 1 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 1 or 11 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 1 or 12 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 1 or 13 to this subpart until January 31, 2016.

(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 11 through 13 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 11 through 13 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]

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§63.7501 [Reserved]

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General Compliance Requirements

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§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), 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 Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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]

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Testing, Fuel Analyses, and Initial Compliance Requirements

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§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 Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of 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 Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 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 paragraph (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 Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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. If you are demonstrating compliance with an emission limit in Tables 11 through 13 to this subpart that is less stringent (that is, higher) 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 July 29, 2016.

(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 to this subpart, 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]

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§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 13 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 13 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 13 to this subpart).

(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 Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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 one 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 one year has passed since the previous compliance demonstration, you must complete the subsequent compliance demonstration, if subject to the emission limits in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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) of this subpart to demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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]

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§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 13 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.

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§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 13 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 one-hour 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]

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§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 to this subpart as specified in paragraph (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 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 of this section 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 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.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hm) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Hm \quad (\text{Eq. 1a})$$

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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.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times So) \div \sum_{i=1}^n So \quad (\text{Eq. 1b})$$

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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.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Eo) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Eo \quad (\text{Eq. 1c})$$

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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 of this section as an alternative to using Equation 1a 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 to this subpart that are in pounds per million Btu of heat input.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sm \times Cfi) \div \sum_{i=1}^n (Sm \times Cfi) \quad (Eq. 2)$$

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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.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Hb) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Hb \quad (\text{Eq. 3a})$$

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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.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times So) \div \sum_{i=1}^n So \quad (\text{Eq. 3b})$$

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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.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Eo) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Eo \quad (\text{Eq. 3c})$$

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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.

Eo = 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.

$$AveWeightedEmissions = 1.1 \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Er \times Sa \times Cfi) \div \sum_{i=1}^n (Sa \times Cfi) \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

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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.

$$E_{avg} = \sum_{i=1}^n E_{Ri} + 12 \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

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Where:

E_{avg} = 12-month rolling average emission rate, (pounds per million Btu heat input)

E_{Ri} = 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 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 of this section.

$$En = \sum_{i=1}^n (ELi \times Hi) \div \sum_{i=1}^n Hi \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

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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 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]

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§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 Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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 (or carbon dioxide (CO₂)) according to the procedures in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Install the CO CEMS and oxygen (or CO₂) analyzer by the compliance date specified in §63.7495. The CO and oxygen (or CO₂) levels shall be monitored at the same location at the outlet of the boiler or process heater. An owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the CO emissions limit be determined using CO₂ as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3 percent. EPA Method 19 F-factors and EPA Method 19 equations 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 alternative test method request must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.

(2) To demonstrate compliance with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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 paragraph (a) of this section. 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 paragraph (a) of this

section must use the CO CEMS to comply with the applicable alternative CO CEMS emission standard listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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 be collect emission data for CO concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) by both the CO CEMS and by Method 10, 10A, or 10B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4. The relative accuracy testing must be 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 §63.7525(a) cannot be used to meet any requirement in this subpart to demonstrate compliance with a CO emission limit listed in Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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, 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 milliamps.

(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 milliamps.

(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 (milliamps).

(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 your 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 be 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 Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of 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 (l)(1) through (8) of this section. For HCl, this option for an affected unit takes effect on the date a final performance specification for a HCl CEMS is published in the Federal Register or 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 (l)(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 (l)(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 Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 of 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]

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§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 (Cl_{input}) 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.

$$Cl_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n (C_i \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

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Where:

Cl_{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.

$$Mercury_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n (HG_i \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

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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.

$$TSM_{input} = \sum_{i=1}^n (TSM_i \times Q_i) \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

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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.

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \quad (\text{Eq. 10})$$

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Where:

X_1 = the PM CPMS data points for the three runs constituting the performance test,

Y_1 = 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.

$$R = \frac{Y_1}{(X_1 - z)} \quad (\text{Eq. 11})$$

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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.

$$O_1 = z + \frac{0.75(EL)}{R} \quad (\text{Eq. 12})$$

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Where:

O_i = 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.

$$O_h = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad (\text{Eq. 13})$$

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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.

$$30\text{-day} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n H_{pvi}}{n} \quad (\text{Eq. 14})$$

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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 Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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 of 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. 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 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.

$$P90 = \text{mean} + (SD \times t) \quad (\text{Eq. 15})$$

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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.

$$HCl = \sum_{i=1}^n (Ci90 \times Qi \times 1.028) \quad (\text{Eq. 16})$$

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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.

$$\text{Mercury} = \sum_{i=1}^n (Hgi90 \times Qi) \quad (\text{Eq. 17})$$

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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.

$$\text{Metals} = \sum_{i=1}^n (TSMi90 \times Qi) \quad (\text{Eq. 18})$$

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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 Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart, you must meet the work practice standard according to Table 3 of this subpart. During startup and shutdown, you must only follow the work practice standards according to items 5 and 6 of Table 3 of 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]

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§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 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: <http://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 bench 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:

$$ECredits = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n EIS_{actual} \right) + EI_{baseline} \quad (\text{Eq. 19})$$

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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_{actual} = 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 of this section from each existing boiler participating in the efficiency credit option must be in compliance with the limits in Table 2 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 section 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 to this subpart.

$$E_{adj} = E_{in} \times (1 - ECredits) \quad (\text{Eq. 20})$$

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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 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]

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Continuous Compliance Requirements

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§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]

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§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 13 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 Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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 Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 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, 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 a final performance specification for an HCl CEMS is published in the Federal Register or 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 Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 of 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 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 13 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]

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§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]

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Notification, Reports, and Records

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§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.

(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.

(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 Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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]

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§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/OAQPS/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/OAQPS/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]

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§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 Tables 1, 2, or 11 through 13 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 13 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]

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§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.

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Other Requirements and Information

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§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.

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§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]

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§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.

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 concentration of 40 micrograms/cubic meters of mercury.

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 or 2 of 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 21 of this section. In the case of boilers supplying steam to one or more common heaters, S_1 , S_2 , and $MW_{(3)}$ for each boiler would be calculated based on the its (steam energy) contribution (fraction of total steam energy) to the common heater.

$$SO_M = S_1 + S_2 + (MW_{(3)} \times CF_n) \quad (\text{Eq. 21})$$

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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

S_2 = Energy content of turbine steam sent to the process plus energy in electricity according to (2) above, 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]

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Table 1 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed Boilers and Process Heaters

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	For the following	The emissions must not exceed the following emission limits, except	Or the emissions must not exceed the following	Using this specified sampling volume or test run duration . . .

this subcategory . . .	pollutants . . .	during startup and shutdown . . .	alternative output-based limits, except during startup and shutdown . . .	
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 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	0.12 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.4 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.

		by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^d 30-day rolling average)		
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 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, ^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)	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, ^d 30-day rolling average)	5.8E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 6.8 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 (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 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 0.14 lb per MWh; or (1.1E-04 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.2E-03 ^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)	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 per MMBtu of heat input)	4.3E-03 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 4.5E-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)	2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 ^a 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	a. CO (or CEMS)	1,100 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected	1.4 lb per MMBtu of steam output or	1 hr minimum sampling time.

boiler designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids		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)	12 lb per MWh; 3-run 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	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.
	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.
	b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	1.3E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (7.5E-05 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 lb per MMBtu of steam	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

			output or 1.1E-03 lb per MWh)	
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.
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	For M29, collect a minimum of 3 dscm per

			output or 8.3E-05 lb per MWh	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)	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)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

^aIf 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.

^bIncorporated by reference, see §63.14.

^cIf 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 Tables 11, 12 or 13 to this subpart until January 31, 2016. On and after January 31, 2016, you must comply with the emission limits in Table 1 to this subpart.

^dAn owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3%. EPA Method 19 F-factors and EPA Method 19 equations 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 alternative test method request must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.

[78 FR 7193, Jan. 31, 2013, as amended at 80 FR 72819, Nov. 20, 2015]

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Table 2 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Emission Limits for Existing Boilers and Process Heaters

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	2.2E-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.
	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	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)	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 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)	160 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 1.7 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)	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)	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)	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)	1,500 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	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.

			output or 3.4E-04 lb per MWh)	
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-run average; or (310 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	4.6E-01 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 5.2 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	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	1.9 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 27 lb per MWh; 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.

		percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)		
	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 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)	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 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	2.0E-06 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input	2.5E-06 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-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.
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)	6.2E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.0E-04 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	7.5E-02 lb per MMBtu of steam output or 8.6E-01 lb per MWh; or (2.5E-04 lb per	Collect a minimum of 1 dscm per run.

			MMBtu of steam output or 2.8E-03 lb per MWh)	
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 ^a lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (6.2E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	9.6E-03 ^a lb per MMBtu of steam output or 1.1E-01 ^a 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 minimum sample as specified in the method; for ASTM D6784 ^b collect a minimum of 2 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)	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)	Collect a minimum of 3 dscm per run.

^aIf 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.

^bIncorporated by reference, see §63.14.

^cAn owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3%. EPA Method 19 F-factors and EPA Method 19 equations 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 alternative test method request must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.

[78 FR 7195, Jan. 31, 2013, as amended at 80 FR 72821, Nov. 20, 2015]

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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.
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 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.
5. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Table 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during startup	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 definition (1) 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 definition (2) 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 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.

6. An existing or new boiler or process heater subject to emission limits in Tables 1 or 2 or 11 through 13 to this subpart during shutdown	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.

^aAs 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).

[78 FR 7198, Jan. 31, 2013, as amended at 80 FR 72823, Nov. 20, 2015]

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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 Table 1, 2, 11, 12, or 13 numerical emission limit 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.
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 O ₂ 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 SO ₂ CEMS, maintain the 30-day rolling average SO ₂ emission rate at or below the highest hourly average SO ₂ concentration measured during the HCl performance test, as specified in Table 8.

^aA 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]

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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	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	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 to part 60 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-2 to part 60 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 PM emission concentration	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.
	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.
2. TSM	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	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 TSM emission concentration	Method 29 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter

	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.
3. Hydrogen chloride	a. Select sampling ports location and the number of traverse points	Method 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 of this chapter.
	b. Determine velocity and volumetric flow-rate of the stack gas	Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 40 CFR part 60, appendix 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-2 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 hydrogen chloride emission concentration	Method 26 or 26A (M26 or M26A) at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8 of this chapter.
	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.
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.
	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.

^aIncorporated 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]

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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.
	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), or ASTM D5198 ^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), ASTM D5864 ^a , 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 equivalent.
	f. Measure chlorine concentration in fuel sample	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.
	g. Convert concentrations into units of pounds of HCl per MMBtu of heat content	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	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.
	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 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	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.
	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 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.

^aIncorporated by reference, see §63.14.

[83 FR 56725, Nov. 14, 2018]

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Table 7 to Subpart DDDDD of Part 63—Establishing Operating Limits^{a b}

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^{a b}

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	(1) Data from the scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow rate monitors	(a) You must collect scrubber pressure drop and liquid flow rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period of the

		according to §63.7530(b)	and the PM, TSM, or mercury performance test	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 system during the PM performance test	(a) You must collect opacity readings every 15 minutes during the entire period of the performance tests. (b) Determine the average hourly opacity reading for each performance test run by computing the hourly averages using all of the 15-minute readings taken during each performance test run. (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	i. Establish site-specific minimum effluent pH and flow rate operating limits according to §63.7530(b)	(1) Data from the pH and liquid flow-rate monitors and the HCl performance test	(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.
	b. Dry scrubber operating parameters	i. Establish a site-specific minimum sorbent injection rate operating limit according to §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	(1) Data from the sorbent injection rate monitors and HCl or mercury performance test	(a) You must collect sorbent injection rate data every 15 minutes during the entire period 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.

	c. Alternative Maximum SO ₂ emission rate	i. Establish a site-specific maximum SO ₂ emission rate operating limit according to §63.7530(b)	(1) Data from SO ₂ CEMS and the HCl performance test	(a) You must collect the SO ₂ emissions data according to §63.7525(m) during the most recent HCl performance tests. (b) The maximum SO ₂ emission rate is equal to the highest hourly average SO ₂ emission rate measured during the most recent HCl performance tests.
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	(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. Oxygen	i. Establish a unit-specific limit for minimum oxygen level	(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.

a performance test		according to §63.7530(b)		(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.

^aOperating limits must be confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

^bIf 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.

[80 FR 72827, Nov. 20, 2015]

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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).
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 13 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 17, 18, and/or 19 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.
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]

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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	Semiannually, annually, biennially, or every 5 years according to the requirements in §63.7550(b).
	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 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]

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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 Maintenance Requirements	Yes.
§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.
§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.
§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.
§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]

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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 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	a. Mercury	8.0E-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.

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 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.
8. Fluidized bed units with an integrated heat exchanger	a. CO (or CEMS)	140 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run	1 hr minimum sampling time.

designed to burn coal/solid fossil fuel		average; or (150 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	
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, 3-run average	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 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.
12. 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	1 hr minimum sampling time.

		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)	
	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.
13. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	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.
	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, 3-run average	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.
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.
	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.
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, 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	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.
19. 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	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 4 dscm per run.
20. Units designed to burn gas 2 (other) gases	a. CO	130 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average	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.

^aIf 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.

^bIncorporated by reference, see §63.14.

^cAn owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3%. EPA Method 19 F-factors and EPA Method 19 equations 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 alternative test method request must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.

[80 FR 72831, Nov. 20, 2015]

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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.
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	1 hr minimum sampling time.

		corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 30-day rolling average)	
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.
8. Stokers/sloped grate/others designed to burn kiln-dried biomass fuel	a. CO b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	460 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average 3.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (4.0E-03 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1 hr minimum sampling time. 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	1 hr minimum sampling time.

		basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	
	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.
12. Fuel cell units designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	a. CO b. Filterable PM (or TSM)	910 ppm by volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, 3-run average 2.0E-02 lb per MMBtu of heat input; or (2.9E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	1 hr minimum sampling time. 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, 3-run average	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	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.
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	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 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, 3-run average	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.

^aIf 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.

^bIncorporated by reference, see §63.14.

^cAn owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3%. EPA Method 19 F-factors and EPA Method 19 equations 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 alternative test method request must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.

[80 FR 72834, Nov. 20, 2015]

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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.
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 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 (2.6E-05 lb per MMBtu of heat input)	Collect a minimum of 2 dscm per run.
7. 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)	3.2E-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.
8. 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, ^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.
10. Dutch Ovens/Pile burners designed to burn biomass/bio-based solids	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 corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
	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 volume on a dry basis corrected to 3 percent oxygen, ^c 10-day rolling average)	1 hr minimum sampling time.
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, 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 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.

^aIf 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.

^bIncorporated by reference, see §63.14.

^cAn owner or operator may request an alternative test method under §63.7 of this chapter, in order that compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit be determined using carbon dioxide as a diluent correction in place of oxygen at 3%. EPA Method 19 F-factors and EPA Method 19 equations 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 alternative test method request must account for any CO₂ being added to, or removed from, the emissions gas stream as a result of limestone injection, scrubber media, etc.

[78 FR 7210, Jan. 31, 2013, as amended at 80 FR 72836, Nov. 20, 2015]

APPENDIX T

El Dorado facility RCRA approved waste codes 10-19-20

EPA RCRA codes	EL	KP	DE	AG
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U365 (vacated)	U365			
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U387	U387	U387	U387	U387
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U390 (vacated)	U390			
U392 (vacated)	U392			
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U409	U409	U409	U409	U409
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U411	U411	U411	U411	U411
PCB storage	N	N	Y	Y
medical waste storage	Y	N	N	Y

P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone.
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin
P005	107-18-6	Allyl alcohol
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide (R,T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine
P009	131-74-8	Ammonium picrate (R)
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium

P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid H ₃ AsO ₄
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₃
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₅
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl-
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-, (R)-
P046	122-09-8	Benzenethanamine, alpha,alpha-dimethyl-
P014	108-98-5	Benzenethiol

P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate.
P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compd. with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1).
P001	¹ 81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)-, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%
P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder
P017	598-31-2	Bromoacetone

P018	357-57-3	Brucine
P045	39196-18-4	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide $\text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2$
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)-thio]methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuran-1-yl ester.
P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester.
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester.

P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester.
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran.
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan.
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide Cu(CN)
P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate.
P030		Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride

P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P016	542-88-1	Dichloromethyl ether
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine
P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1 α ,4 α -lpha,4 β ,5 α ,8 α ,8 β)-

P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro- 1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1alpha,4alpha,4abeta,4abeta,5beta,8beta,8abeta)
P037	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro- 1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1alpha,2beta,2alpha,3beta,6beta,6alpha,7beta,7alpha)-

P051	¹ 72-20-8	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha,2beta,2abeta,3alpha,6alpha,6abeta,7beta,7aalpha)-, & metabolites
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
P046	122-09-8	alpha,alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan.
P047	¹ 534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, & salts
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-
P111	107-49-3	Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton

P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-[(methyldimino)carbonyl]oxime.
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan
P088	145-73-3	Endothall
P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, & metabolites
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethyldimino)-N-[[[(methyldimino)carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester.
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[[(methyldimino)carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide

P054	151-56-4	Ethyleneimine
P097	52-85-7	Famphur
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine
P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride.
P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate.
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury(2+) salt (R,T)
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P116	79-19-6	Hydrazine carbothioamide
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid
P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin
P192	119-38-0	Isolan.
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate.

P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolo ne, 5- (aminomet hyl)-
P196	15339-36- 3	Manganes e, bis(dimeth ylcarbamo dithioato- S,S')-,
P196	15339-36- 3	Manganes e dimethyldi thiocarba mate.
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato- O)phenyl-
P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate (R,T)
P082	62-75-9	Methanam ine, N- methyl-N- nitroso-
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis[chl oro-
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro- (R)
P118	75-70-7	Methaneth iol, trichloro-

P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-[[[(methyldamino)-carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-, monohydrochloride.
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2-methyl-4-[[[(methyldamino)carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-
P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb.

P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate
P069	75-86-5	2-Methyl lactonitrile
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb.
P128	315-8-4	Mexacarbate.
P072	86-88-4	alpha-Naphthyl thiourea
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO)_4 , (T-4)-
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide Ni(CN)_2
P075	¹ 54-11-5	Nicotine, & salts (this listing does not include patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies).

P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide
P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO ₂
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine (R)
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO ₄ , (T-4)-
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide
P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl.
P089	56-38-2	Parathion
P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-

P047	¹ 534-52-1	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, & salts
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester).
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate.
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate.
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea

P094	298-02-2	Phorate
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] ester
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester

P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-[4-[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl] O,O-dimethyl ester
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine.
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate.
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide K(CN)
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb
P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-,

P070	110-00-5	O-[(methy- lmino)carb- onyl]oxim- e
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl- 2-(methyl- sulfonyl)-, O-[(methy- lmino)carb- onyl]oxime.
P101	107-12-0	Propanenit- rile
P027	542-76-7	Propanenit- rile, 3-chloro-
P069	75-86-5	Propanenit- rile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetri- ol, trinitrate (R)
P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol
P003	107-02-8	2-Propenal
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen-1-ol
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propyleni- mine
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol
P008	504-24-5	4-Pyridinam- ine

P075	154-11-5	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-, & salts (this listing does not include patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies).
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-.
P114	12039-52-0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1 +) salt
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide Ag(CN)

P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide Na(CN)
P108	¹ 57-24-9	Strychnidin-10-one, & salts
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
P108	¹ 57-24-9	Strychnine, & salts
P115	7446-18-6	Sulfuric acid, dithallium (1 +) salt
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitromethane (R)
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl ₂ O ₃
P114	12039-52-0	Thallium(I) selenite
P115	7446-18-6	Thallium(I) sulfate

P109	3689-24-5	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox
P049	541-53-7	Thioimido dicarbonic diamide [(H ₂ N)C(S)] ₂ NH
P014	108-98-5	Thiophenol
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate.
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V ₂ O ₅
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-

P001	¹ 81-81-2	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrat ions greater than 0.3%
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimeth ylcarbamo dithioato- S,S')-,
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide $\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_2$
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2 , when present at concentrat ions greater than 10% (R,T)
P205	137-30-4	Ziram.
P001	¹ 81-81-2	2H-1- Benzopyra n-2-one, 4- hydroxy-3- (3-oxo-1- phenylbut yl)-, & salts, when present at concentrat ions greater than 0.3%

P001	¹ 81-81-2	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrat ions greater than 0.3%
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide , - (aminothio xomethyl)-
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2- thiourea
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein
P003	107-02-8	2- Propenal
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin
P004	309-00-2	1,4,5,8- Dimethan onaphthale ne, 1,2,3,4,10, 10-hexa- chloro- 1,4,4a,5,8, 8a,- hexahydro- , (1alpha,4a lpha,4abet a,5alpha,8 alpha,8abe ta)-
P005	107-18-6	Allyl alcohol
P005	107-18-6	2-Propen- 1-ol
P006	20859-73- 8	Aluminum phosphide (R,T)
P007	2763-96-4	5- (Aminome thyl)-3- isoxazolol

P007	2763-96-4	3(2H)-Isoxazolo ne, 5- (aminomet hyl)-
P008	504-24-5	4- Aminopyri dine
P008	504-24-5	4- Pyridinam ine
P009	131-74-8	Ammoniu m picrate (R)
P009	131-74-8	Phenol, 2,4,6- trinitro-, ammoniu m salt (R)
P010	7778-39-4	Arsenic acid H ₃ AsO ₄
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₅
P011	1303-28-2	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic oxide As ₂ O ₃
P012	1327-53-3	Arsenic trioxide
P013	542-62-1	Barium cyanide
P014	108-98-5	Benzeneth iol
P014	108-98-5	Thiopheno l
P015	7440-41-7	Beryllium powder
P016	542-88-1	Dichlorom ethyl ether
P016	542-88-1	Methane, oxybis[chl oro-
P017	598-31-2	Bromoace tone

P017	598-31-2	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-
P018	357-57-3	Brucine
P018	357-57-3	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
P020	88-85-7	Dinoseb
P020	88-85-7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide
P021	592-01-8	Calcium cyanide $\text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2$
P022	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P023	107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	106-47-8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
P024	106-47-8	p-Chloroaniline
P026	5344-82-1	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P026	5344-82-1	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P027	542-76-7	3-Chloropropionitrile
P027	542-76-7	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-
P028	100-44-7	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-

P028	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide
P029	544-92-3	Copper cyanide Cu(CN)
P030		Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified
P031	460-19-5	Cyanogen
P031	460-19-5	Ethanedinitrile
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride
P033	506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride (CN)Cl
P034	131-89-5	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
P034	131-89-5	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-
P036	696-28-6	Arsonous dichloride, phenyl-
P036	696-28-6	Dichlorophenylarsine
P037	60-57-1	Dieldrin

P037	60-57-1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha,2beta,2aalpha,3beta,6beta,6aalpha,7beta,7aalpha)-
P038	692-42-2	Arsine, diethyl-
P038	692-42-2	Diethylarsine
P039	298-04-4	Disulfoton
P039	298-04-4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] ester
P040	297-97-2	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
P040	297-97-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester

P041	311-45-5	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate
P041	311-45-5	Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester
P042	51-43-4	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-, (R)-
P042	51-43-4	Epinephrine
P043	55-91-4	Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP)
P043	55-91-4	Phosphorofluoric acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester
P044	60-51-5	Dimethoate
P044	60-51-5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester

P045	39196-18-4	2-Butanone, 3,3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime
P045	39196-18-4	Thiofanox
P046	122-09-8	Benzeneethanamine, alpha,alpha-dimethyl-
P046	122-09-8	alpha,alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine
P047	¹ 534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-ocresol, & salts
P047	¹ 534-52-1	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-, & salts
P048	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P048	51-28-5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
P049	541-53-7	Dithiobiuret
P049	541-53-7	Thioimido dicarbonic diamide [(H ₂ N)C(S)] ₂ NH
P050	115-29-7	Endosulfan

P050	115-29-7	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide
P051	¹ 72-20-8	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha,2beta,2abeta,3alpha,6alpha,6abeta,7beta,7aalpha)-, & metabolites
P051	72-20-8	Endrin
P051	72-20-8	Endrin, & metabolites
P054	151-56-4	Aziridine
P054	151-56-4	Ethyleneimine
P056	7782-41-4	Fluorine
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-

P057	640-19-7	Fluoroacetamide
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P058	62-74-8	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P059	76-44-8	Heptachlor
P059	76-44-8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
P060	465-73-6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-, (1alpha,4alpha,4abeta,5beta,8beta,8abeta)
P060	465-73-6	Isodrin
P062	757-58-4	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P062	757-58-4	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P063	74-90-8	Hydrocyanic acid

P063	74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide
P064	624-83-9	Methane, isocyanato-
P064	624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate
P065	628-86-4	Fulminic acid, mercury(2+) salt (R,T)
P065	628-86-4	Mercury fulminate (R,T)
P066	16752-77-5	Ethanimid othioic acid, N-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester
P066	16752-77-5	Methomyl
P067	75-55-8	Aziridine, 2-methyl-
P067	75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine
P068	60-34-4	Hydrazine, methyl-
P068	60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine
P069	75-86-5	2-Methylacetonitrile
P069	75-86-5	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb

P070	116-06-3	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime
P071	298-00-0	Methyl parathion
P071	298-00-0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P072	86-88-4	alpha-Naphthylthiourea
P072	86-88-4	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl
P073	13463-39-3	Nickel carbonyl Ni(CO) ₄ , (T-4)-
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide
P074	557-19-7	Nickel cyanide Ni(CN) ₂

P075	¹ 54-11-5	Nicotine, & salts (this listing does not include patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies).
P075	¹ 54-11-5	Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)-, & salts (this listing does not include patches, gums and lozenges that are FDA-approved over-the-counter nicotine replacement therapies).
P076	10102-43-9	Nitric oxide
P076	10102-43-9	Nitrogen oxide NO
P077	100-01-6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-

P077	100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen dioxide
P078	10102-44-0	Nitrogen oxide NO ₂
P081	55-63-0	Nitroglycerine (R)
P081	55-63-0	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (R)
P082	62-75-9	Methanamine, -methyl-N-nitroso-
P082	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
P084	4549-40-0	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine
P084	4549-40-0	Vinylamine, -methyl-N-nitroso-
P085	152-16-9	Diphosphoramide, octamethyl-
P085	152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium oxide OsO ₄ , (T-4)-
P087	20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide
P088	145-73-3	Endothall

P088	145-73-3	7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid
P089	56-38-2	Parathion
P089	56-38-2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
P092	62-38-4	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-
P092	62-38-4	Phenylmercury acetate
P093	103-85-5	Phenylthiourea
P093	103-85-5	Thiourea, phenyl-
P094	298-02-2	Phorate
P094	298-02-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester
P095	75-44-5	Carbonic dichloride
P095	75-44-5	Phosgene
P096	7803-51-2	Hydrogen phosphide
P096	7803-51-2	Phosphine
P097	52-85-7	Famphur

P097	52-85-7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-[4-[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl] O,O-dimethyl ester
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide
P098	151-50-8	Potassium cyanide K(CN)
P099	506-61-6	Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium
P099	506-61-6	Potassium silver cyanide
P101	107-12-0	Ethyl cyanide
P101	107-12-0	Propanenitrile
P102	107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol
P102	107-19-7	2-Propyn-1-ol
P103	630-10-4	Selenourea
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide
P104	506-64-9	Silver cyanide Ag(CN)
P105	26628-22-8	Sodium azide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide
P106	143-33-9	Sodium cyanide Na(CN)
P108	¹ 157-24-9	Strychnidin-10-one, & salts

P108	¹ 157-24-9	Strychnine , & salts
P109	3689-24-5	Tetraethyl dithiopyro phosphate
P109	3689-24-5	Thiodipho sphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P110	78-00-2	Plumbane, tetraethyl-
P110	78-00-2	Tetraethyl lead
P111	107-49-3	Diphosph oric acid, tetraethyl ester
P111	107-49-3	Tetraethyl pyrophosp hate
P112	509-14-8	Methane, tetranitro- (R)
P112	509-14-8	Tetranitro methane (R)
P113	1314-32-5	Thallic oxide
P113	1314-32-5	Thallium oxide Tl ₂ O ₃
P114	12039-52- 0	Selenious acid, dithallium (1 +) salt
P114	12039-52- 0	Tetraethyl dithiopyro phosphate
P115	7446-18-6	Thiodipho sphoric acid, tetraethyl ester

P115	7446-18-6	Plumbane, tetraethyl-
P116	79-19-6	Tetraethyl lead
P116	79-19-6	Thiosemicarbazide
P118	75-70-7	Methanethiol, trichloro-
P118	75-70-7	Trichloromethanethiol
P119	7803-55-6	Ammonium vanadate
P119	7803-55-6	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium oxide V_2O_5
P120	1314-62-1	Vanadium pentoxide
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide
P121	557-21-1	Zinc cyanide $Zn(CN)_2$
P122	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn_3P_2 , when present at concentrations greater than 10% (R,T)
P123	8001-35-2	Toxaphene

P127	1563-66-2	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate.
P127	1563-66-2	Carbofuran
P128	315-8-4	Mexacarbamate
P128	315-18-4	Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester)
P185	26419-73-8	1,3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2,4-dimethyl-, O-[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxime.
P185	26419-73-8	Tirpate

P188	57-64-7	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compd. with (3aS-cis)-1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethylpyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1)
P188	57-64-7	Physostigmine salicylate
P189	55285-14-8	Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino)-thio]methyl-, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuran-1-yl ester
P189	55285-14-8	Carbosulfan
P190	1129-41-5	Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester
P190	1129-41-5	Metolcarb

P191	644-64-4	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[(dimethylamino)carbonyl]-5-methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester
P191	644-64-4	Dimetilan
P192	119-38-0	Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester
P192	119-38-0	Isolan
P194	23135-22-0	Ethanimid thioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-2-oxo-, methyl ester
P194	23135-22-0	Oxamyl
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamo dithioato-S,S')-,
P196	15339-36-3	Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate

P197	17702-57-7	Formparanate
P197	17702-57-7	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[2-methyl-4-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-
P198	23422-53-9	Formetanate hydrochloride
P198	23422-53-9	Methanimidamide, N,N-dimethyl-N'-[3-[[[(methylamino)-carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]-monohydrochloride
P199	2032-65-7	Methiocarb
P199	2032-65-7	Phenol, (3,5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P201	2631-37-0	Promecarb

P202	64-00-6	m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	3-Isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate
P202	64-00-6	Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate
P203	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone
P203	1646-88-4	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylsulfonyl)-, O-[(methyldamino)carbonyl] oxime
P204	57-47-6	Physostigmine
P204	57-47-6	Pyrrolo[2,3-b]indol-5-ol, 1,2,3,3a,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3a,8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)-
P205	137-30-4	Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S,S')-,
P205	137-30-4	Ziram

U394	30558-43-1	A2213.
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde (I)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl-
U240	¹ 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts & esters
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid ethyl ester (I)
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead(2 +) salt
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium(1 +) salt
see F027	93-76-5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U002	67-64-1	Acetone (I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile (I,T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)

U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid (I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole
U012	62-53-3	Aniline (I,T)
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-
U014	492-80-8	Auramine
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine
U010	50-07-7	Azirino[2',3':3,4]pyrrolo[1,2-a]indole-4,7-dione, 6-amino-8-[[[(aminocarbonyl)oxy]methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-, [1aS-(1aalpha,8beta,8alpha,8beta)]-
U280	101-27-9	Barban.
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb.
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol.
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl.
U157	56-49-5	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-

U016	225-51-4	Benz[c]acridine
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-
U018	56-55-3	Benz[a]anthracene
U094	57-97-6	Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine (I,T)
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis[N,N-dimethyl-
U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis[2-chloro-

U222	636-21-5	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-
U019	71-43-2	Benzene (I,T)
U038	510-15-6	Benzenecetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chlorophenyl)-alpha-hydroxy-, ethyl ester
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U035	305-03-3	Benzenebutanoic acid, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-
U221	25376-45-8	Benzenediamine, ar-methyl-
U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester

U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedi carboxylic acid, diethyl ester
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedi carboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedi carboxylic acid, dioctyl ester
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2- dichloro-
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3- dichloro-
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4- dichloro-
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2- dichloroet hylidene)b is[4- chloro-
U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloro methyl)-
U223	26471-62- 5	Benzene, 1,3- diisocya na tomethyl- (R,T)
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl- (I)
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenedi ol
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachlor o-

U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro-(I)
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-methoxy-

U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloro methyl)-
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5- trinitro-
U021	92-87-5	Benzidine
U278	22781-23- 3	1,3- Benzodiox ol-4-ol, 2,2- dimethyl-, methyl carbamate.
U364	22961-82- 6	1,3- Benzodiox ol-4-ol, 2,2- dimethyl-,
U203	94-59-7	1,3- Benzodiox ole, 5-(2- propenyl)-
U141	120-58-1	1,3- Benzodiox ole, 5-(1- propenyl)-
U367	1563-38-8	7- Benzofura nol, 2,3- dihydro- 2,2- dimethyl-
U090	94-58-6	1,3- Benzodiox ole, 5- propyl-
U064	189-55-9	Benzo[rst] pentaphen e

U248	¹ 81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl)-, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U022	50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone
U023	98-07-7	Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'-Bioxirane
U021	92-87-5	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine
U073	91-94-1	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-
U091	119-90-4	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-
U095	119-93-7	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-
U225	75-25-2	Bromof orm

U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol (I)
U159	78-93-3	2-Butanone (I,T)
U160	1338-23-4	2-Butanone, peroxide (R,T)
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)
U143	303-34-4	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-[[[2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy]methyl]-

		2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, [1S-[1alpha(Z),7(2S*,3R*),7aalpha]]-
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol (I)
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester.
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, [1-[(butylamino)carbonyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-, methyl ester.
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester.
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester

U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester.
U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid, [1,2-phenylene bis (iminocarbonothioyl)]bis-, dimethyl ester.
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester.
U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester.
U114	¹ 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediyl bis-, salts & esters

U062	2303-16-4	Carbamot hioic acid, bis(1- methyleth yl)-, S- (2,3- dichloro-2- propenyl) ester
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl.
U372	10605-21- 7	Carbendaz im.
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofura n phenol.
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1 +) salt
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride
U156	79-22-1	Carbonoc hloridic acid, methyl ester (I,T)
U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluorid e (R,T)
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachlori de
U034	75-87-6	Chloral
U035	305-03-3	Chloramb ucil
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane , alpha & gamma isomers
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaph azin
U037	108-90-7	Chloroben zene
U038	510-15-6	Chloroben zilate
U039	59-50-7	p-Chloro- m-cresol

U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether
U047	91-58-7	beta-Chloronaphthalene
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol
U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H ₂ CrO ₄ , calcium salt
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene
U051		Creosote
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde
U055	98-82-8	Cumene (I)
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide (CN)Br
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane (I)

U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1alpha,2alpha,3beta,4alpha,5alpha,6beta)-
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone (I)
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide
U240	¹ 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts & esters
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin
U060	72-54-8	DDD
U061	50-29-3	DDT
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate
U070	95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene
U071	541-73-1	m-Dichlorobenzene

U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether
U024	111-91-1	Dichloromethoxyethane
U081	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol
U082	87-65-0	2,6-Dichlorophenol
U084	542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethylene oxide
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate

U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbamate.
U086	1615-80-1	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine
U087	3288-58-2	O,O-Diethyl S-methyl dithiophosphate
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol
U090	94-58-6	Dihydroscrofrol
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine (I)
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminobenzene
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
U096	80-15-9	alpha,alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride

U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol
U102	131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene
U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octylphthalate
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine (I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal (I)
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamine, N,N-diethyl-
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-

U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-
U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'-[methylenabis(oxy)]bis[2-chloro-
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-(I)
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro-
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethioamide
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-

U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2- trichloro-
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimid othioic acid, N,N'- [thiobis[(methylimi no)carbon yloxy]]bis- , dimethyl ester
U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimid othioic acid, 2- (dimethyla mino)-N- hydroxy-2- oxo-, methyl ester.
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2- ethoxy-
U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'- (nitrosoim ino)bis-
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'- oxybis-, dicarbama te.
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2- chloroetho xy)-
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1- dichloro-
U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2- dichloro-, (E)-

U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate (I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether (I)
U114	¹ 111-54-6	Ethylenebi sdithiocar bamic acid, salts & esters
U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
U116	96-45-7	Ethyleneth iourea
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride
U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacryl ate
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesu lfonate
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene

U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyd
U123	64-18-6	Formic acid (C,T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan (I)
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyd (I)
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro-(I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural (I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran (I)
U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-, D-
U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-[[[(methylnitrosoamino)-carbonylamino]-
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyd
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitroso-
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadien

U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine (R,T)
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-
U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)
U135	6/4/7783	Hydrogen sulfide
U135	6/4/7783	Hydrogen sulfide H ₂ S
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- (R)
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione
U137	193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene

U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole
U142	143-50-0	Kepone
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpine
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-
U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate
U129	58-89-9	Lindane
U163	70-25-7	MNNG
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile (I, T)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro- (I, T)

U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromet hoxo-
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodi fluoro-
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-
U119	62-50-0	Methanesu lfonic acid, ethyl ester
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-
U153	74-93-1	Methaneth iol (I, T)
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofl uoro-
U036	57-74-9	4,7- Methano- 1H- indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7 ,8,8- octachloro- 2,3,3a,4,7, 7a- hexahydro-
U154	67-56-1	Methanol (I)

U155	91-80-5	Methapyri lene
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4- Metheno- 2H- cyclobuta[cd]pentale n-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a, 4,5,5,5a,5 b,6- decachlor ooctahydr o-
U247	72-43-5	Methoxyc hlor
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol (I)
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide
U186	504-60-9	1- Methylbut adiene (I)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride (I,T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarb onate (I,T)
U226	71-55-6	Methyl chloroform
U157	56-49-5	3- Methylcho lanthrene
U158	101-14-4	4,4'- Methylene bis(2- chloroanili ne)
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride

U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate (I,T)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)
U164	56-04-2	Methylthiouracil
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C
U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthacenedione, 8-acetyl-10-[(3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy)-alpha-L-lyxohexopyranosyl)oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-, (8S-cis)-
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine

U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthale namine
U026	494-03-1	Naphthale namine, N,N'-bis(2- chloroethy l)-
U165	91-20-3	Naphthale ne
U047	91-58-7	Naphthale ne, 2- chloro-
U166	130-15-4	1,4- Naphthale nedione
U236	72-57-1	2,7- Naphthale nedisulfon ic acid, 3,3'-[(3,3'- dimethyl [1,1'- biphenyl]- 4,4'- diyl)bis(az o)bis[5- amino-4- hydroxy]-, tetrasodiu m salt
U279	63-25-2	1- Naphthale nol, methylcar bamate.
U166	130-15-4	1,4- Naphthoq uinone
U167	134-32-7	alpha- Naphthyla mine
U168	91-59-8	beta- Naphthyla mine
U217	10102-45- 1	Nitric acid, thallium(1 +) salt

U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene (I,T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane (I,T)
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodibutylamine
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodithanolamine
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodithylamine
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide

U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane (I,T)
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxaldehyde
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-
	123-63-7	Paraldehyde
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)
See F027	87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene (I)
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin
U188	108-95-2	Phenol
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-
U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-

U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylene bis[3,4,6-trichloro-
U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate.
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-
See F027	87-86-5	Phenol, pentachloro-
See F027	58-90-2	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
See F027	95-95-4	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
See F027	88-06-2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead(2 +) salt (2:3)

U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide (R)
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine (I,T)
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl- (I)
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro- (I,T)
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-

U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone
See F027	93-72-1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-(I,T)
U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone (I)
U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-(I,T)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid (I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)

U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U162	80-62-6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (I,T)
U373	122-42-9	Propham.
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur.
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb.
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine (I,T)
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazine dione, 1,2-dihydro-
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidin edione, 5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U164	56-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidin one, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-
U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-

U200	50-55-5	Reserpine
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol
U203	94-59-7	Safrole
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS ₂ (R,T)
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)
See F027	93-72-1	Silvex (2,4,5-TP)
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide (R)
See F027	93-76-5	2,4,5-T
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene
See F027	58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol

U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydr ofuran (I)
U214	563-68-8	Thallium(I) acetate
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium(I) carbonate
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium(I) chloride
U216	7791-12-0	thallium chloride TlCl
U217	10102-45- 1	Thallium(I) nitrate
U218	62-55-5	Thioaceta mide
U410	59669-26- 0	Thiodicar b.
U153	74-93-1	Thiometha nol (I,T)
U244	137-26-8	Thioperox ydicarboni c diamide [(H ₂ N)C(S)] ₂ S ₂ , tetramethy l-
U409	23564-05- 8	Thiophana te-methyl.
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea
U244	137-26-8	Thiram
U220	108-88-3	Toluene
U221	25376-45- 8	Toluenedi amine
U223	26471-62- 5	Toluene diisocyana te (R,T)
U328	95-53-4	o- Toluidine
U353	106-49-0	p- Toluidine

U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate.
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
U226	71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane
See F027	95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
See F027	88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
U404	121-44-8	Triethylamine.
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-
U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-

U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
U248	¹ 81-81-2	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene (I)
U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester, (3beta,16beta,17alpha,18beta,20alpha)-
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations of 10% or less
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde (I)
U001	75-07-0	Ethanal (I)
U002	67-64-1	Acetone (I)
U002	67-64-1	2-Propanone (I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile (I,T)

U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone
U004	98-86-2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, -9H-fluoren-2-yl-
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylamino fluorene
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide
U007	79-06-1	2-Propenamide
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid (I)
U008	79-10-7	2-Propenoic acid (I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
U009	107-13-1	2-Propenenitrile

U010	50-07-7	Azirino[2',3':3,4]pyrrolo[1,2-a]indole-4,7-dione, 6-amino-8-[[[(aminocarbonyl)oxy]methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-, [1aS-(1aalpha, 8beta, 8alpha, 8balpha)]-
U010	50-07-7	Mitomycin C
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole
U011	61-82-5	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
U012	62-53-3	Aniline (I,T)
U012	62-53-3	Benzenamine (I,T)
U014	492-80-8	Auramine
U014	492-80-8	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis[N,N-dimethyl-
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine
U015	115-02-6	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)
U016	225-51-4	Benz[c]acridine
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride

U017	98-87-3	Benzene, (dichloro methyl)-
U018	56-55-3	Benz[a]an thracene
U019	71-43-2	Benzene (I,T)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesu lfonic acid chloride (C,R)
U020	98-09-9	Benzenesu lfonyl chloride (C,R)
U021	92-87-5	Benzidine
U021	92-87-5	[1,1'- Biphenyl]- 4,4'- diamine
U022	50-32-8	Benzo[a]p yrene
U023	98-07-7	Benzene, (trichloro methyl)-
U023	98-07-7	Benzotric hloride (C,R,T)
U024	111-91-1	Dichlorom ethoxy ethane
U024	111-91-1	Ethane, 1,1'- [methylen ebis(oxy)] bis[2- chloro-
U025	111-44-4	Dichloroet hyl ether
U025	111-44-4	Ethane, 1,1'- oxybis[2- chloro-
U026	494-03-1	Chlornaph azin

U026	494-03-1	Naphthalenamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloroethyl)-
U027	108-60-1	Dichloroisopropyl ether
U027	108-60-1	Propane, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-
U028	117-81-7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester
U028	117-81-7	Diethylhexyl phthalate
U029	74-83-9	Methane, bromo-
U029	74-83-9	Methyl bromide
U030	101-55-3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
U030	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
U031	71-36-3	1-Butanol (I)
U031	71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol (I)
U032	13765-19-0	Calcium chromate
U032	13765-19-0	Chromic acid H ₂ CrO ₄ , calcium salt
U033	353-50-4	Carbonic difluoride

U033	353-50-4	Carbon oxyfluorid e (R,T)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldeh yde, trichloro-
U034	75-87-6	Chloral
U035	305-03-3	Benzeneb utanoic acid, 4- [bis(2- chloroethy l)amino]-
U035	305-03-3	Chloramb ucil
U036	57-74-9	Chlordane , alpha & gamma isomers
U036	57-74-9	4,7- Methano- 1H- indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7 ,8,8- octachloro- 2,3,3a,4,7, 7a- hexahydro-
U037	108-90-7	Benzene, chloro-
U037	108-90-7	Chloroben zene
U038	510-15-6	Benzenear etic acid, 4- chloro- alpha-(4- chlorophe nyl)-alpha- hydroxy-, ethyl ester
U038	510-15-6	Chloroben zilate
U039	59-50-7	p-Chloro- m-cresol

U039	59-50-7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U041	106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin
U041	106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-
U042	110-75-8	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
U042	110-75-8	Ethene, (2-chloroethoxy)-
U043	75-01-4	Ethene, chloro-
U043	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride
U044	67-66-3	Chloroform
U044	67-66-3	Methane, trichloro-
U045	74-87-3	Methane, chloro-(I,T)
U045	74-87-3	Methyl chloride (I,T)
U046	107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether
U046	107-30-2	Methane, chloromethoxy-
U047	91-58-7	beta-Chloronaphthalene
U047	91-58-7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
U048	95-57-8	o-Chlorophenol
U048	95-57-8	Phenol, 2-chloro-

U049	3165-93-3	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-, hydrochloride
U049	3165-93-3	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride
U050	218-01-9	Chrysene
U051		Creosote
U052	1319-77-3	Cresol (Cresylic acid)
U052	1319-77-3	Phenol, methyl-
U053	4170-30-3	2-Butenal
U053	4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde
U055	98-82-8	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-(I)
U055	98-82-8	Cumene (I)
U056	110-82-7	Benzene, hexahydro-(I)
U056	110-82-7	Cyclohexane (I)
U057	108-94-1	Cyclohexanone (I)
U058	50-18-0	Cyclophosphamide
U058	50-18-0	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine, N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro-, 2-oxide
U059	20830-81-3	Daunomycin

U059	20830-81-3	5,12-Naphthace- nedione, 8- acetyl-10- [(3-amino- 2,3,6- trideoxy)- alpha-L- lyxo- hexopyran osyl)oxy]- 7,8,9,10- tetrahydro- 6,8,11- trihydroxy- 1-methoxy- , (8S-cis)-
U060	72-54-8	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2- dichloroet hylidene)b is[4- chloro-
U060	72-54-8	DDD
U061	50-29-3	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2- trichloroet hylidene)b is[4- chloro-
U061	50-29-3	DDT
U062	2303-16-4	Carbamot hioic acid, bis(1- methyleth yl)-, S- (2,3-di chloro-2- propenyl) ester
U062	2303-16-4	Diallate
U063	53-70-3	Dibenz[a, h]anthrace ne

U064	189-55-9	Benzo[<i>rst</i>]pentaphene
U064	189-55-9	Dibenzo[<i>a,i</i>]pyrene
U066	96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
U066	96-12-8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U067	106-93-4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
U067	106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide
U068	74-95-3	Methane, dibromo-
U068	74-95-3	Methylene bromide
U069	84-74-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester
U069	84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate
U070	95-50-1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-
U070	95-50-1	<i>o</i> -Dichlorobenzene
U071	541-73-1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-
U071	541-73-1	<i>m</i> -Dichlorobenzene
U072	106-46-7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-

U072	106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene
U073	91-94-1	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-
U073	91-94-1	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
U074	764-41-0	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-(I,T)
U074	764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)
U075	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane
U075	75-71-8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-
U076	75-34-3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
U076	75-34-3	Ethylidene dichloride
U077	107-06-2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
U077	107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride
U078	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene
U078	75-35-4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U079	156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene

U079	156-60-5	Ethene, 1,2- dichloro-, (E)-
U080	75-09-2	Methane, dichloro-
U080	75-09-2	Methylene chloride
U081	120-83-2	2,4- Dichlorop henol
U081	120-83-2	Phenol, 2,4- dichloro-
U082	87-65-0	2,6- Dichlorop henol
U082	87-65-0	Phenol, 2,6- dichloro-
U083	78-87-5	Propane, 1,2- dichloro-
U083	78-87-5	Propylene dichloride
U084	542-75-6	1,3- Dichlorop ropene
U084	542-75-6	1-Propene, 1,3- dichloro-
U085	1464-53-5	2,2'- Bioxirane
U085	1464-53-5	1,2:3,4- Diepoxyb utane (I,T)
U086	1615-80-1	N,N'- Diethylhy drazine
U086	1615-80-1	Hydrazine , 1,2- diethyl-
U087	3288-58-2	O,O- Diethyl S- methyl dithiophos phate

U087	3288-58-2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-methyl ester
U088	84-66-2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester
U088	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate
U089	56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol
U089	56-53-1	Phenol, 4,4'-(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis-, (E)-
U090	94-58-6	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-propyl-
U090	94-58-6	Dihydroscrofrol
U091	119-90-4	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-
U091	119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine
U092	124-40-3	Dimethylamine (I)
U092	124-40-3	Methanamine, -methyl-(I)

U093	60-11-7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-
U093	60-11-7	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
U094	57-97-6	Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
U094	57-97-6	7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene
U095	119-93-7	[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-
U095	119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine
U096	80-15-9	alpha,alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)
U096	80-15-9	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl-(R)
U097	79-44-7	Carbamic chloride, dimethyl-
U097	79-44-7	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride
U098	57-14-7	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine

U098	57-14-7	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U099	540-73-8	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine
U099	540-73-8	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-
U101	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol
U101	105-67-9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
U102	131-11-3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
U102	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate
U103	77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate
U103	77-78-1	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
U105	121-14-2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-
U105	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
U106	606-20-2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-
U106	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene
U107	117-84-0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester

U107	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Diethylene oxide
U108	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane
U109	122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
U109	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-
U110	142-84-7	Dipropylamine (I)
U110	142-84-7	1-Propanamine, N-propyl-(I)
U111	621-64-7	Di-n-propylnitrosamine
U111	621-64-7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid ethyl ester (I)
U112	141-78-6	Ethyl acetate (I)
U113	140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U113	140-88-5	2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U114	¹ 111-54-6	Carbamodithioic acid, 1,2-ethanediyl bis-, salts & esters

U114	¹ 111-54-6	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamic acid, salts & esters
U115	75-21-8	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
U115	75-21-8	Oxirane (I,T)
U116	96-45-7	Ethylenethiourea
U116	96-45-7	2-Imidazolidinethione
U117	60-29-7	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis-(I)
U117	60-29-7	Ethyl ether (I)
U118	97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate
U118	97-63-2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U119	62-50-0	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U119	62-50-0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester
U120	206-44-0	Fluoranthene
U121	75-69-4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
U121	75-69-4	Trichloromonofluoromethane
U122	50-00-0	Formaldehyde

U123	64-18-6	Formic acid (C,T)
U124	110-00-9	Furan (I)
U124	110-00-9	Furfuran (I)
U125	98-01-1	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)
U125	98-01-1	Furfural (I)
U126	765-34-4	Glycidylaldehyde
U126	765-34-4	Oxiranecarboxaldehyde
U127	118-74-1	Benzene, hexachloro-
U127	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene
U128	87-68-3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
U128	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene
U129	58-89-9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-, (1alpha,2alpha,3beta,4alpha,5alpha,6beta)-
U129	58-89-9	Lindane
U130	77-47-4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-

U130	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U131	67-72-1	Ethane, hexachloro-
U131	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane
U132	70-30-4	Hexachlorophene
U132	70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-methylene bis[3,4,6-trichloro-
U133	302-01-2	Hydrazine (R,T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)
U134	7664-39-3	Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)
U135	6/4/7783	Hydrogen sulfide
U135	6/4/7783	Hydrogen sulfide H ₂ S
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-
U136	75-60-5	Cacodylic acid
U137	193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
U138	74-88-4	Methane, iodo-
U138	74-88-4	Methyl iodide
U140	78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)
U140	78-83-1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl- (I,T)

U141	120-58-1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-
U141	120-58-1	Isosafrole
U142	143-50-0	Kepone
U142	143-50-0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-
U143	303-34-4	2-Butenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 7-[[[2,3-dihydroxy-2-(1-methoxyethyl)-3-methyl-1-oxobutoxy]methyl]-2,3,5,7a-tetrahydro-1H-pyrrolizin-1-yl ester, [1S-[1alpha(Z),7(2S*,3R*),7aalpha]]-
U143	303-34-4	Lasiocarpine
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead(2 +) salt
U144	301-04-2	Lead acetate

U145	7446-27-7	Lead phosphate
U145	7446-27-7	Phosphoric acid, lead(2 +) salt (2:3)
U146	1335-32-6	Lead, bis(acetato-O)tetrahydroxytri-
U146	1335-32-6	Lead subacetate
U147	108-31-6	2,5-Furandione
U147	108-31-6	Maleic anhydride
U148	123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide
U148	123-33-1	3,6-Pyridazine dione, 1,2-dihydro-
U149	109-77-3	Malononitrile
U149	109-77-3	Propanedinitrile
U150	148-82-3	Melphalan
U150	148-82-3	L-Phenylalanine, 4-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U151	7439-97-6	Mercury
U152	126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile (I,T)
U152	126-98-7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl- (I,T)

U153	74-93-1	Methanethiol (I,T)
U153	74-93-1	Thiomethanol (I,T)
U154	67-56-1	Methanol (I)
U154	67-56-1	Methyl alcohol (I)
U155	91-80-5	1,2-Ethanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-N'-2-pyridinyl-N'-(2-thienylmethyl)-
U155	91-80-5	Methapyriline
U156	79-22-1	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I,T)
U156	79-22-1	Methyl chlorocarbonate (I,T)
U157	56-49-5	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-
U157	56-49-5	3-Methylcholanthrene
U158	101-14-4	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylene bis[2-chloro-
U158	101-14-4	4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)

U159	78-93-3	2- Butanone (I,T)
U159	78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (I,T)
U160	1338-23-4	2- Butanone, peroxide (R,T)
U160	1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)
U161	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)
U161	108-10-1	4-Methyl- 2- pentanone (I)
U161	108-10-1	Pentanol, 4-methyl-
U162	80-62-6	Methyl methacryl ate (I,T)
U162	80-62-6	2- Propenoic acid, 2- methyl-, methyl ester (I,T)
U163	70-25-7	Guanidine , -methyl- N'-nitro-N- nitroso-
U163	70-25-7	MNNG
U164	56-04-2	Methylthi ouracil

U164	56-04-2	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-
U165	91-20-3	Naphthalene
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthalenedione
U166	130-15-4	1,4-Naphthoquinone
U167	134-32-7	1-Naphthalenamine
U167	134-32-7	alpha-Naphthylamine
U168	91-59-8	2-Naphthalenamine
U168	91-59-8	beta-Naphthylamine
U169	98-95-3	Benzene, nitro-
U169	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene (I,T)
U170	100-02-7	p-Nitrophenol
U170	100-02-7	Phenol, 4-nitro-
U171	79-46-9	2-Nitropropane (I,T)
U171	79-46-9	Propane, 2-nitro- (I,T)
U172	924-16-3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
U172	924-16-3	N-Nitrosodibutylamine

U173	1116-54-7	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U173	1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodietanolamine
U174	55-18-5	Ethanamine, -ethyl-N-nitroso-
U174	55-18-5	N-Nitrosodietylamine
U176	759-73-9	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea
U176	759-73-9	Urea, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U177	684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
U177	684-93-5	Urea, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
U178	615-53-2	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester
U178	615-53-2	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane
U179	100-75-4	N-Nitrosopiperidine
U179	100-75-4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-
U180	930-55-2	N-Nitrosopiperidine

U180	930-55-2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-
U181	99-55-8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-
U181	99-55-8	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U182	123-63-7	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,6-trimethyl-
U182	123-63-7	Paraldehyde
U183	608-93-5	Benzene, pentachloro-
U183	608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene
U184	76-01-7	Ethane, pentachloro-
U184	76-01-7	Pentachloroethane
U185	82-68-8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-
U185	82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)
U186	504-60-9	1-Methylbutadiene (I)
U186	504-60-9	1,3-Pentadiene (I)
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, -(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U187	62-44-2	Phenacetin
U188	108-95-2	Phenol
U189	1314-80-3	Phosphorus sulfide (R)

U189	1314-80-3	Sulfur phosphide (R)
U190	85-44-9	1,3-Isobenzofurandione
U190	85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride
U191	109-06-8	2-Picoline
U191	109-06-8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-
U192	23950-58-5	Pronamide
U193	1120-71-4	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide
U193	1120-71-4	1,3-Propane sultone
U194	107-10-8	1-Propanamine (I,T)
U194	107-10-8	n-Propylamine (I,T)
U196	110-86-1	Pyridine
U197	106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone
U197	106-51-4	2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione
U200	50-55-5	Reserpine

U200	50-55-5	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoyl)oxy]-, methyl ester,(3beta,16beta,17alpha,18beta,20alpha)-
U201	108-46-3	1,3-Benzenediol
U201	108-46-3	Resorcinol
U203	94-59-7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-
U203	94-59-7	Safrole
U204	7783-00-8	Selenious acid
U204	7783-00-8	Selenium dioxide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide
U205	7488-56-4	Selenium sulfide SeS ₂ (R,T)
U206	18883-66-4	Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-, D-

U206	18883-66-4	D-Glucose, 2-deoxy-2-[[[(methylnitrosoamino)-carbonyl]amino]-
U206	18883-66-4	Streptozotocin
U207	95-94-3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
U207	95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
U208	630-20-6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U208	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
U209	79-34-5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U209	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U210	127-18-4	Ethene, tetrachloro-
U210	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene
U211	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride
U211	56-23-5	Methane, tetrachloro-
U213	109-99-9	Furan, tetrahydro-(I)

U213	109-99-9	Tetrahydr ofuran (I)
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium(1 +) salt
U214	563-68-8	Thallium(I) acetate
U215	6533-73-9	Carbonic acid, dithallium (1 +) salt
U215	6533-73-9	Thallium(I) carbonate
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium(I) chloride
U216	7791-12-0	Thallium chloride TlCl
U217	10102-45- 1	Nitric acid, thallium(1 +) salt
U217	10102-45- 1	Thallium(I) nitrate
U218	62-55-5	Ethanethio amide
U218	62-55-5	Thioaceta mide
U219	62-56-6	Thiourea
U220	108-88-3	Benzene, methyl-
U220	108-88-3	Toluene
U221	25376-45- 8	Benzenedi amine, ar- methyl-
U221	25376-45- 8	Toluenedi amine
U222	636-21-5	Benzenam ine, 2- methyl-, hydrochlor ide

U222	636-21-5	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
U223	26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-(R,T)
U223	26471-62-5	Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)
U225	75-25-2	Bromofor m
U225	75-25-2	Methane, tribromo-
U226	71-55-6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-
U226	71-55-6	Methyl chloroform
U226	71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
U227	79-00-5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
U227	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228	79-01-6	Ethene, trichloro-
U228	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene
U234	99-35-4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-
U234	99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U235	126-72-7	1-Propanol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)

U235	126-72-7	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
U236	72-57-1	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[(3,3'-dimethyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)bis(azo)]bis[5-amino-4-hydroxy]-, tetrasodium salt
U236	72-57-1	Trypan blue
U237	66-75-1	2,4-(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]-
U237	66-75-1	Uracil mustard
U238	51-79-6	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester
U238	51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)
U239	1330-20-7	Benzene, dimethyl-(I,T)
U239	1330-20-7	Xylene (I)

U240	¹ 94-75-7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts & esters
U240	¹ 94-75-7	2,4-D, salts & esters
U243	1888-71-7	Hexachloropropene
U243	1888-71-7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U244	137-26-8	Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide [(H ₂ N)C(S)] ₂ S ₂ , tetramethyl-
U244	137-26-8	Thiram
U246	506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide (CN)Br
U247	72-43-5	Benzene, 1,1'-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-methoxy-
U247	72-43-5	Methoxychlor

U248	¹ 81-81-2	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenyl-butyl)-, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U248	¹ 81-81-2	Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U249	1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide Zn ₃ P ₂ , when present at concentrations of 10% or less
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl
U271	17804-35-2	Carbamic acid, [1-[(butylamino)carbonyl]-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl]-, methyl ester
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb

U278	22781-23-3	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-, methyl carbamate
U279	63-25-2	Carbaryl
U279	63-25-2	1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate
U280	101-27-9	Barban
U280	101-27-9	Carbamic acid, (3-chlorophenyl)-, 4-chloro-2-butynyl ester
U328	95-53-4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
U328	95-53-4	o-Toluidine
U353	106-49-0	Benzenamine, 4-methyl-
U353	106-49-0	p-Toluidine
U359	110-80-5	Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-
U359	110-80-5	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol
U364	22961-82-6	1,3-Benzodioxol-4-ol, 2,2-dimethyl-,

U367	1563-38-8	7-Benzofuranol, 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-
U367	1563-38-8	Carbofuran phenol
U372	10605-21-7	Carbamic acid, 1H-benzimidazol-2-yl, methyl ester
U372	10605-21-7	Carbendazim
U373	122-42-9	Carbamic acid, phenyl-, 1-methylethyl ester
U373	122-42-9	Propham
U387	52888-80-9	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-(phenylmethyl) ester
U387	52888-80-9	Prosulfocarb
U389	2303-17-5	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) ester
U389	2303-17-5	Triallate
U394	30558-43-1	A2213

U394	30558-43-1	Ethanimid othioic acid, 2- (dimethyla mino)-N- hydroxy-2- oxo-, methyl ester
U395	5952-26-1	Diethylene glycol, dicarbama te
U395	5952-26-1	Ethanol, 2,2'- oxybis-, dicarbama te
U404	121-44-8	Ethanamin e, N,N- diethyl-
U404	121-44-8	Triethyla mine
U409	23564-05-8	Carbamic acid, [1,2- phenylene bis (iminocarb onothioyl)]bis-, dimethyl ester
U409	23564-05-8	Thiophana te-methyl
U410	59669-26-0	Ethanimid othioic acid, N,N'- [thiobis[(methylimi no)carbon yloxy]]bis- , dimethyl ester
U410	59669-26-0	Thiodicar b

U411	114-26-1	Phenol, 2-(1-methylethoxy)-, methylcarbamate
U411	114-26-1	Propoxur

APPENDIX U

40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJ

Subpart JJJJ—Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

What This Subpart Covers

§60.4230 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) 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 SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 kilowatt (KW) (25 horsepower (HP)) that are manufactured on or after July 1, 2008.

(2) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are gasoline fueled or that are rich burn engines fueled by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), where the date of manufacture is:

(i) On or after July 1, 2008; or

(ii) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.

(3) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are not gasoline fueled and are not rich burn engines fueled by LPG, where the manufacturer participates in the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart and where the date of manufacture is:

(i) On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);

(ii) On or after January 1, 2008, for lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP;

(iii) On or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or

(iv) On or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines.

(4) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006, where the stationary SI ICE are manufactured:

(i) On or after July 1, 2007, for engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);

(ii) on or after January 1, 2008, for lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP;

(iii) on or after July 1, 2008, for engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP; or

(iv) on or after January 1, 2009, for emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP).

(5) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary SI ICE after June 12, 2006.

(6) The provisions of §60.4236 of this subpart are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that commence construction after June 12, 2006.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to stationary SI ICE being tested at an engine 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 as applicable.

(d) For the purposes of this subpart, stationary SI ICE using alcohol-based fuels are considered gasoline engines.

(e) Stationary SI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR parts 90 and 1048, for engines that would need to be certified to standards in those parts), except that owners and operators, as well as manufacturers, may be eligible to request an exemption for national security.

(f) Owners and operators of facilities with internal combustion engines 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.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

Emission Standards for Manufacturers

§60.4231 What emission standards must I meet if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines or equipment containing such engines?

(a) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after July 1, 2008 to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as follows:

If engine displacement is * * *	and manufacturing dates are * * *	the engine must meet emission standards and related requirements for nonhandheld engines under * * *
(1) below 225 cc	July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2011	40 CFR part 90.
(2) below 225 cc	January 1, 2012 or later	40 CFR part 1054.
(3) at or above 225 cc	July 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010	40 CFR part 90.
(4) at or above 225 cc	January 1, 2011 or later	40 CFR part 1054.

(b) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) (except emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) that use gasoline and that are

manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(2), or manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) for emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 130 HP, to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP that use gasoline and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cubic centimeters (cc) that use gasoline to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate.

(c) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) (except emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(2), or manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) for emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 130 HP, to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their emergency stationary SI ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP that are rich burn engines that use LPG and that are manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc that are rich burn engines that use LPG to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate.

(d) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who choose to certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG and emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) under the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart must certify those engines to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who choose to certify their emergency stationary SI ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG), must certify those engines to the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 1054, as appropriate. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG and emergency stationary ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, manufacturers may choose to certify these engines to the standards in Table 1 to this subpart applicable to engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 500 HP.

(e) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who choose to certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) under the voluntary manufacturer certification program described in this subpart must certify those engines to the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers may certify their stationary SI ICE with a

maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) that are lean burn engines that use LPG to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048. For stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP (75 KW) and less than 500 HP (373 KW) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, and for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (373 KW) manufactured prior to July 1, 2010, manufacturers may choose to certify these engines to the certification emission standards for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines.

(f) Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, stationary SI 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 SI ICE.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59175, Oct. 8, 2008; 76 FR 37973, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6697, Jan. 30, 2013]

§60.4232 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines?

Engines manufactured by stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in §60.4231 during the certified emissions life of the engines.

Emission Standards for Owners and Operators

§60.4233 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(a) for their stationary SI ICE.

(b) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) that use gasoline must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(b) for their stationary SI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) manufactured on or after the applicable date in §60.4230(a)(4) that are rich burn engines that use LPG must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(c) for their stationary SI ICE.

(d) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards for field testing in 40 CFR 1048.101(c) for their non-emergency stationary SI ICE and with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for their emergency stationary SI ICE. Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 75 KW (100 HP) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011, that were certified to the standards in Table 1 to this subpart applicable to engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 500 HP, may optionally choose to meet those standards.

(e) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 75 KW (100 HP) (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart for their stationary SI ICE. For owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 100 HP (except gasoline and rich burn engines that use LPG) manufactured prior to January 1, 2011 that were certified to the certification emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 applicable to engines that are not severe duty engines, if such stationary SI ICE was certified to a carbon monoxide (CO) standard above the standard in Table 1 to this subpart, then the owners and operators may meet the CO certification (not field testing) standard for which the engine was certified.

(f) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed stationary SI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the requirements as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with emission standards in §60.4231(a) for their stationary SI ICE. Engines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4231(a) applicable to engines manufactured on July 1, 2008.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are gasoline engines and are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the emission standards in §60.4231(b) for their stationary SI ICE. Engines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines) must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4231(b) applicable to engines manufactured on July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines).

(3) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG, that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in §60.4231(c). Engines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines) must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4231(c) applicable to engines manufactured on July 1, 2008 (or January 1, 2009 for emergency engines).

(4) Owners and operators of stationary SI natural gas and lean burn LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, except that such owners and operators of non-emergency engines and emergency engines greater than or equal to 130 HP must meet a nitrogen oxides (NOX) emission standard of 3.0 grams per HP-hour (g/HP-hr), a CO emission standard of 4.0 g/HP-hr (5.0 g/HP-hr for non-emergency engines less than 100 HP), and a volatile organic compounds (VOC) emission standard of 1.0 g/HP-hr, or a NOX emission standard of 250 ppmvd at 15 percent oxygen (O₂), a CO emission standard 540 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂ (675 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂ for non-emergency engines less than 100 HP), and a VOC emission standard of 86 ppmvd at 15 percent O₂, where the date of manufacture of the engine is:

(i) Prior to July 1, 2007, for non-emergency engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn natural gas engines and LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP);

(ii) Prior to July 1, 2008, for non-emergency engines with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP;

(iii) Prior to January 1, 2009, for emergency engines;

(iv) Prior to January 1, 2008, for non-emergency lean burn natural gas engines and LPG engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP.

(5) Owners and operators of stationary SI landfill/digester gas ICE engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP), that are modified or reconstructed after June 12, 2006, must comply with the same emission standards as those specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas engines. Engines with maximum engine power less than 500 HP and a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2008 must comply with the emission standards specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas ICE with a maximum engine power less than 500 HP manufactured on July 1, 2008. Engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP) and a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 2007 must comply with the emission standards specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP (except lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP) manufactured on July 1, 2007. Lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP with a date of manufacture prior to January 1, 2008 must comply with the emission standards specified in paragraph (e) of this section for stationary landfill/digester gas ICE that are lean burn engines greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP and manufactured on January 1, 2008.

(g) Owners and operators of stationary SI wellhead gas ICE engines may petition the Administrator for approval on a case-by-case basis to meet emission standards no less stringent than the emission standards that apply to stationary emergency SI engines greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP due to the presence of high sulfur levels in the fuel, as specified in Table 1 to this subpart. The request must, at a minimum, demonstrate that the fuel has high sulfur levels that prevent the use of aftertreatment controls and also that the owner has reasonably made all attempts possible to obtain an engine that will meet the standards without the use of aftertreatment controls. The petition must request the most stringent standards reasonably applicable to the engine using the fuel.

(h) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are required to meet standards that reference 40 CFR 1048.101 must, if testing their engines in use, meet the standards in that section applicable to field testing, except as indicated in paragraph (e) of this section.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 37973, June 28, 2011]

§60.4234 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE must operate and maintain stationary SI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §60.4233 over the entire life of the engine.

Other Requirements for Owners and Operators

§60.4235 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI gasoline fired internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE subject to this subpart that use gasoline must use gasoline that meets the per gallon sulfur limit in 40 CFR 80.195.

§60.4236 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary SI ICE produced in previous model years?

(a) After July 1, 2010, owners and operators may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233.

(b) After July 1, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 500 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in

§60.4233, except that lean burn engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP and less than 1,350 HP that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 may not be installed after January 1, 2010.

(c) For emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than 19 KW (25 HP), owners and operators may not install engines that do not meet the applicable requirements in §60.4233 after January 1, 2011.

(d) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4231 and 60.4233, it is prohibited to import stationary SI ICE less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP), stationary rich burn LPG SI ICE, and stationary gasoline SI ICE that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, after the date specified in paragraph (a), (b), and (c) of this section.

(e) The requirements of this section do not apply to owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that have been modified or reconstructed, and they do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

§60.4237 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine?

(a) Starting on July 1, 2010, if the emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is greater than or equal to 500 HP that was built on or after July 1, 2010, does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter.

(b) Starting on January 1, 2011, if the emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP that was built on or after January 1, 2011, does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than 130 HP, was built on or after July 1, 2008, and does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter upon startup of your emergency engine.

Compliance Requirements for Manufacturers

§60.4238 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines ≤19 KW (25 HP) or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who are subject to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(a) must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§60.4239 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines >19 KW (25 HP) that use gasoline or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who are subject to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(b) must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 1048, subpart C, and must test their engines as specified in that part. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054, and manufacturers of stationary SI emergency engines that are greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP who meet the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§60.4240 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines >19 KW (25 HP) that are rich burn engines that use LPG or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who are subject to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(c) must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 1048, subpart C, and must test their engines as specified in that part. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054, and manufacturers of stationary SI emergency engines that are greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP who meet the Phase 1 emission standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

[73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008]

§60.4241 What are my compliance requirements if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines participating in the voluntary certification program or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

(a) Manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that do not use gasoline and are not rich burn engines that use LPG can choose to certify their engines to the emission standards in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, under the voluntary certification program described in this subpart. Manufacturers who certify their engines under the voluntary certification program must meet the requirements as specified in paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section. In addition, manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines who choose to certify their engines under the voluntary certification program, must also meet the requirements as specified in §60.4247.

(b) Manufacturers of engines other than those certified to standards in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054 must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 1048, subpart C, and must follow the same test procedures that apply to large SI nonroad

engines under 40 CFR part 1048, but must use the D-1 cycle of International Organization of Standardization 8178-4: 1996(E) (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17) or the test cycle requirements specified in Table 3 to 40 CFR 1048.505, except that Table 3 of 40 CFR 1048.505 applies to high load engines only. Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers who certify their stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 30 KW (40 HP) with a total displacement less than or equal to 1,000 cc to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new nonroad SI engines in 40 CFR part 90 or 40 CFR part 1054, and manufacturers of emergency engines that are greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP who meet the Phase 1 standards in 40 CFR 90.103, applicable to class II engines, must certify their stationary SI ICE using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 90, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1054, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in those parts. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, subpart C, to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

(c) Certification of stationary SI ICE to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, is voluntary, but manufacturers who decide to certify are subject to all of the requirements indicated in this subpart with regard to the engines included in their certification. Manufacturers must clearly label their stationary SI engines as certified or non-certified engines.

(d) Manufacturers of natural gas fired stationary SI ICE who conduct voluntary certification of stationary SI ICE to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, must certify their engines for operation using fuel that meets the definition of pipeline-quality natural gas. The fuel used for certifying stationary SI natural gas engines must meet the definition of pipeline-quality natural gas as described in §60.4248. In addition, the manufacturer must provide information to the owner and operator of the certified stationary SI engine including the specifications of the pipeline-quality natural gas to which the engine is certified and what adjustments the owner or operator must make to the engine when installed in the field to ensure compliance with the emission standards.

(e) Manufacturers of stationary SI ICE that are lean burn engines fueled by LPG who conduct voluntary certification of stationary SI ICE to the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, must certify their engines for operation using fuel that meets the specifications in 40 CFR 1065.720.

(f) Manufacturers may certify their engines for operation using gaseous fuels in addition to pipeline-quality natural gas; however, the manufacturer must specify the properties of that fuel and provide testing information showing that the engine will meet the emission standards specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, when operating on that fuel. The manufacturer must also provide instructions for configuring the stationary engine to meet the emission standards on fuels that do not meet the pipeline-quality natural gas definition. The manufacturer must also provide information to the owner and operator of the certified stationary SI engine regarding the configuration that is most conducive to reduced emissions where the engine will be operated on gaseous fuels with different quality than the fuel that it was certified to.

(g) A stationary SI engine manufacturer may certify an engine family solely to the standards applicable to landfill/digester gas engines as specified in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable, but must certify their engines for operation using landfill/digester gas and must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for use only in landfill/digester gas applications. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1048.135(b).

(h) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

(i) For engines being certified to the voluntary certification standards in Table 1 of this subpart, the VOC measurement shall be made by following the procedures in 40 CFR 1065.260 and 1065.265 in

order to determine the total NMHC emissions by using a flame-ionization detector and non-methane cutter. As an alternative to the nonmethane cutter, manufacturers may use a gas chromatograph as allowed under 40 CFR 1065.267 and may measure ethane, as well as methane, for excluding such levels from the total VOC measurement.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59176, Oct. 8, 2008; 76 FR 37974, June 28, 2011]

§60.4242 What other requirements must I meet if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines or equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

(a) Stationary SI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 90, 40 CFR part 1048, or 40 CFR part 1054, as applicable, as well as 40 CFR part 1068 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 or 1054, except that engines certified pursuant to the voluntary certification procedures in §60.4241 are subject only to the provisions indicated in §60.4247 and are permitted to provide instructions to owners and operators allowing for deviations from certified configurations, if such deviations are consistent with the provisions of paragraphs §60.4241(c) through (f). Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060, as applicable. Labels on engines certified to 40 CFR part 1048 must refer to stationary engines, rather than or in addition to nonroad engines, as appropriate.

(b) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under 40 CFR part 90, 40 CFR part 1048, or 40 CFR part 1054 for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad 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. This provision also applies to equipment or component manufacturers certifying to standards under 40 CFR part 1060.

(c) Manufacturers of engine families certified to 40 CFR part 1048 may meet the labeling requirements referred to in paragraph (a) of this section for stationary SI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in paragraph (a) of this section or by adding the words "and stationary" after the word "nonroad" to the label.

(d) For all engines manufactured on or after January 1, 2011, and for all engines with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, a stationary SI engine manufacturer that certifies an engine family solely to the standards applicable to emergency engines must add a permanent label stating that the engines in that family are for emergency use only. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1048.135(b).

(e) All stationary SI engines subject to mandatory certification 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. Stationary SI engines subject to standards in 40 CFR part 90 may use the provisions in 40 CFR 90.909. Manufacturers of stationary engines with a maximum engine power greater than 25 HP that are not certified to standards and other requirements under 40 CFR part 1048 are subject to the labeling provisions of 40 CFR 1048.20 pertaining to excluded stationary engines.

(f) For manufacturers of gaseous-fueled stationary engines required to meet the warranty provisions in 40 CFR 90.1103 or 1054.120, we may establish an hour-based warranty period equal to at least the certified emissions life of the engines (in engine operating hours) if we determine that these engines are likely to operate for a number of hours greater than the applicable useful life within 24

months. We will not approve an alternate warranty under this paragraph (f) for nonroad engines. An alternate warranty period approved under this paragraph (f) will be the specified number of engine operating hours or two years, whichever comes first. The engine manufacturer shall request this alternate warranty period in its application for certification or in an earlier submission. We may approve an alternate warranty period for an engine family subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The engines must be equipped with non-resettable hour meters.
- (2) The engines must be designed to operate for a number of hours substantially greater than the applicable certified emissions life.
- (3) The emission-related warranty for the engines may not be shorter than any published warranty offered by the manufacturer without charge for the engines. Similarly, the emission-related warranty for any component shall not be shorter than any published warranty offered by the manufacturer without charge for that component.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008]

Compliance Requirements for Owners and Operators

§60.4243 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

(a) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is manufactured after July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(a) through (c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4231(a) through (c), as applicable, for the same engine class and maximum engine power. In addition, you must meet one of the requirements specified in (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, you must keep records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator. You must also meet the requirements as specified in 40 CFR part 1068, subparts A through D, as they apply to you. If you adjust engine settings according to and consistent with the manufacturer's instructions, your stationary SI internal combustion engine will not be considered out of compliance.

(2) If you do not operate and maintain the certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, your engine will be considered a non-certified engine, and you must demonstrate compliance according to (a)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section, as appropriate.

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine 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, but no performance testing is required if you are an owner or operator.

(ii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI 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 within 1 year of engine startup to demonstrate compliance.

(iii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI 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 within 1 year of engine startup and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to procedures specified in this subpart, for the same model year and demonstrating compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) Purchasing a non-certified engine and demonstrating compliance with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(d) or (e) and according to the requirements specified in §60.4244, as applicable, and according to paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine greater than 25 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.

(ii) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI 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 and conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f), you must demonstrate compliance according paragraph (b)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section, except that if you comply according to paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, you demonstrate that your non-certified engine complies with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f).

(d) If you own or operate an emergency stationary ICE, you must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(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, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section, 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 any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (d)(3) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (d)(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) Emergency stationary ICE 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 §60.17), 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 ICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(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 and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3)(i) 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) 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]

(e) Owners and operators of stationary SI natural gas fired engines may operate their engines using propane for a maximum of 100 hours per year as an alternative fuel solely during emergency operations, but must keep records of such use. If propane is used for more than 100 hours per year in an engine that is not certified to the emission standards when using propane, the owners and operators are required to conduct a performance test to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards of §60.4233.

(f) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine that is less than or equal to 500 HP and you purchase a non-certified engine or you do not operate and maintain your certified stationary SI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written emission-related instructions, you are required to perform initial performance testing as indicated in this section, but you are not required to conduct subsequent performance testing unless the stationary engine is rebuilt or undergoes major repair or maintenance. A rebuilt stationary SI ICE means an engine that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

(g) It is expected that air-to-fuel ratio controllers will be used with the operation of three-way catalysts/non-selective catalytic reduction. The AFR controller must be maintained and operated appropriately in order to ensure proper operation of the engine and control device to minimize emissions at all times.

(h) If you are an owner/operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power greater than or equal to 500 HP that is manufactured after July 1, 2007 and before July 1, 2008, and must comply with the emission standards specified in sections 60.4233(b) or (c), you must comply by one of the methods specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (h)(4) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 1048. 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.

(i) If you are an owner or operator of a modified or reconstructed stationary SI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4233(f), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (i)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4233(f), as applicable.

(2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4244. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 37974, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6697, Jan. 30, 2013]

Testing Requirements for Owners and Operators

§60.4244 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE who conduct performance tests must follow the procedures in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that are specified by Table 2 to this subpart.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c). If your stationary SI internal combustion engine is non-operational, you do not need to startup the engine solely to conduct a performance test; however, you must conduct the performance test immediately upon startup of the engine.

(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 be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load and last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the NOX mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NOX in the engine exhaust using Equation 1 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.912 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of NOX in g/HP-hr.

Cd = Measured NOX concentration in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

1.912×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm NOX to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, horsepower-hour (HP-hr).

(e) To determine compliance with the CO mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of CO in the engine exhaust using Equation 2 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.164 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of CO in g/HP-hr.

Cd = Measured CO concentration in ppmv.

1.164×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm CO to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(f) For purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of VOC, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included. To determine compliance with the VOC mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of VOC in the engine exhaust using Equation 3 of this section:

$$ER = \frac{C_d \times 1.833 \times 10^{-3} \times Q \times T}{HP - hr}$$

Where:

ER = Emission rate of VOC in g/HP-hr.

Cd = VOC concentration measured as propane in ppmv.

1.833×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm VOC measured as propane, to grams per standard cubic meter at 20 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meters per hour, dry basis.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

HP-hr = Brake work of the engine, in HP-hr.

(g) If the owner/operator chooses to measure VOC emissions using either Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, then it has the option of correcting the measured VOC emissions to account for the potential differences in measured values between these methods and Method 25A. The results from Method 18 and Method 320 can be corrected for response factor differences using Equations 4 and 5 of this section. The corrected VOC concentration can then be placed on a propane basis using Equation 6 of this section.

$$RF_i = \frac{C_{Mi}}{C_{Ai}}$$

Where:

RF_i = Response factor of compound i when measured with EPA Method 25A.

C_{Mi} = Measured concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

C_{Ai} = True concentration of compound i in ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{icorr} = RF_i \times C_{imeas}$$

Where:

C_{icorr} = Concentration of compound i corrected to the value that would have been measured by EPA Method 25A, ppmv as carbon.

C_{imeas} = Concentration of compound i measured by EPA Method 320, ppmv as carbon.

$$C_{Peq} = 0.6098 \times C_{icorr}$$

Where:

C_{Peq} = Concentration of compound i in mg of propane equivalent per DSCM.

Notification, Reports, and Records for Owners and Operators

§60.4245 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary SI internal combustion engine?

Owners or operators of stationary SI ICE must meet the following notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Owners and operators of all stationary SI ICE must keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(2) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(3) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards and information as required in 40 CFR parts 90, 1048, 1054, and 1060, as applicable.

(4) If the stationary SI internal combustion engine is not a certified engine or is a certified engine operating in a non-certified manner and subject to §60.4243(a)(2), documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2010, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than or equal to 130 HP and less than 500 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2011 that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. For all stationary SI emergency ICE greater than 25 HP and less than 130 HP manufactured on or after July 1, 2008, that do not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, the owner or operator of 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.

(c) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE greater than or equal to 500 HP that have not been certified by an engine manufacturer to meet the emission standards in §60.4231 must submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Name and address of the owner or operator;

(2) The address of the affected source;

(3) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;

(4) Emission control equipment; and

(5) Fuel used.

(d) Owners and operators of stationary SI ICE that are subject to performance testing must submit a copy of each performance test as conducted in §60.4244 within 60 days after the test has been completed. Performance test reports using EPA Method 18, EPA Method 320, or ASTM D6348-03 (incorporated by reference—see 40 CFR 60.17) to measure VOC require reporting of all QA/QC data. For Method 18, report results from sections 8.4 and 11.1.1.4; for Method 320, report results from sections 8.6.2, 9.0, and 13.0; and for ASTM D6348-03 report results of all QA/QC procedures in Annexes 1-7.

(e) If you own or operate an emergency stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power more than 100 HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(3)(i), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (e)(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) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(3)(i), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §60.4243(d)(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.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008; 78 FR 6697, Jan. 30, 2013; 81 FR 59809, Aug. 30, 2016]

General Provisions

§60.4246 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 3 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you.

Mobile Source Provisions

§60.4247 What parts of the mobile source provisions apply to me if I am a manufacturer of stationary SI internal combustion engines or a manufacturer of equipment containing such engines?

(a) Manufacturers certifying to emission standards in 40 CFR part 90, including manufacturers certifying emergency engines below 130 HP, must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 90. Manufacturers certifying to emission standards in 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054. Manufacturers of equipment containing stationary SI internal combustion engines meeting the provisions of 40 CFR part 1054 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1060 to the extent they apply to equipment manufacturers.

(b) Manufacturers required to certify to emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 must meet the provisions of 40 CFR part 1048. Manufacturers certifying to emission standards in 40 CFR part 1048 pursuant to the voluntary certification program must meet the requirements in Table 4 to this subpart as well as the standards in 40 CFR 1048.101.

(c) For manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines participating in the voluntary certification program and certifying engines to Table 1 to this subpart, Table 4 to this subpart shows which parts of the mobile source provisions in 40 CFR parts 1048, 1065, and 1068 apply to you.

Compliance with the deterioration factor provisions under 40 CFR 1048.205(n) and 1048.240 will be required for engines built new on and after January 1, 2010. Prior to January 1, 2010, manufacturers of stationary internal combustion engines participating in the voluntary certification program have the option to develop their own deterioration factors based on an engineering analysis.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008]

Definitions

§60.4248 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.

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 SI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) are given in 40 CFR 90.105, 40 CFR 1054.107, and 40 CFR 1060.101, as appropriate. The values for certified emissions life for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) certified to 40 CFR part 1048 are given in 40 CFR 1048.101(g). The certified emissions life for stationary SI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 75 KW (100 HP) certified under the voluntary manufacturer certification program of this subpart is 5,000 hours or 7 years, whichever comes first. You may request in your application for certification that we approve a shorter certified emissions life for an engine family. We may approve a shorter certified emissions life, in hours of engine operation but not in years, if we determine that these engines will rarely operate longer than the shorter certified emissions life. If engines identical to those in the engine family have already been produced and are in use, your demonstration must include documentation from such in-use engines. In other cases, your demonstration must include an engineering analysis of information equivalent to such in-use data, such as data from research engines or similar engine models that are already in production. Your demonstration must also include any overhaul interval that you recommend, any mechanical warranty that you offer for the engine or its components, and any relevant customer design specifications. Your demonstration may include any other relevant information. The certified emissions life value may not be shorter than any of the following:

- (i) 1,000 hours of operation.
- (ii) Your recommended overhaul interval.
- (iii) Your mechanical warranty for the engine.

Certified stationary internal combustion engine means an engine that belongs to an engine family that has a certificate of conformity that complies with the emission standards and requirements in this part, or of 40 CFR part 90, 40 CFR part 1048, or 40 CFR part 1054, as appropriate.

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.

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 carbon dioxide (CO₂).

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 §60.4243(d) in order to be considered emergency stationary ICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §60.4243(d), 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 §60.4243(d).

(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 §60.4243(d)(2)(ii) or (iii) and §60.4243(d)(3)(i).

Engine manufacturer means the manufacturer of the engine. See the definition of “manufacturer” in this section.

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.

Freshly manufactured engine means an engine that has not been placed into service. An engine becomes freshly manufactured when it is originally produced.

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.

Installed means the engine is placed and secured at the location where it is intended to be operated.

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.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining or natural gas production.

Manufacturer has the meaning given in section 216(1) of the Clean Air 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 resale.

Maximum engine power means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1048.801.

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").

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.

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.

Pipeline-quality natural gas means a naturally occurring fluid mixture of hydrocarbons (e.g., methane, ethane, or propane) produced in geological formations beneath the Earth's surface that maintains a gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure under ordinary conditions, and which is provided by a supplier through a pipeline. Pipeline-quality natural gas must either be composed of at least 70 percent methane by volume or have a gross calorific value between 950 and 1,100 British thermal units per standard cubic foot.

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 June 12, 2006, with passive emission control technology for NOX (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.

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 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 compression ignition 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.

Stationary internal combustion engine test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in 40 CFR part 63, subpart P, that tests stationary ICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 60, subpart J.

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.

Volatile organic compounds means volatile organic compounds as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(s).

Voluntary certification program means an optional engine certification program that manufacturers of stationary SI internal combustion engines with a maximum engine power greater than 19 KW (25 HP) that do not use gasoline and are not rich burn engines that use LPG can choose to participate in to certify their engines to the emission standards in §60.4231(d) or (e), as applicable.

[73 FR 3591, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 59177, Oct. 8, 2008; 76 FR 37974, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6698, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 1 to Subpart J of Part 60—NO_x, CO, and VOC Emission Standards for Stationary Non-Emergency SI Engines ≥100 HP (Except Gasoline and Rich Burn LPG), Stationary SI Landfill/Digester Gas Engines, and Stationary Emergency Engines >25 HP

Engine type and fuel	Maximum engine power	Manufacture date	Emission standards ^a					
			g/HP-hr			ppmvd at 15% O ₂		
			NO _x	CO	VOC ^d	NO _x	CO	VOC ^d
Non-Emergency SI Natural Gas ^b and Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn LPG ^b	100≤HP<500	7/1/2008	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
		1/1/2011	1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60
Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn Natural Gas and LPG	500≤HP<1,350	1/1/2008	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
		7/1/2010	1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60
Non-Emergency SI Natural Gas and Non-Emergency SI Lean Burn LPG (except lean burn 500≤HP<1,350)	HP≥500	7/1/2007	2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86
	HP≥500	7/1/2010	1.0	2.0	0.7	82	270	60
Landfill/Digester Gas (except lean burn 500≤HP<1,350)	HP<500	7/1/2008	3.0	5.0	1.0	220	610	80
		1/1/2011	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610	80

	HP≥500	7/1/2007	3.0	5.0	1.0	220	610	80
		7/1/2010	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610	80
Landfill/Digester Gas Lean Burn	500≤HP<1,350	1/1/2008	3.0	5.0	1.0	220	610	80
		7/1/2010	2.0	5.0	1.0	150	610	80
Emergency	25<HP<130	1/1/2009	c10	387	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HP≥130		2.0	4.0	1.0	160	540	86

^aOwners and operators of stationary non-certified SI engines may choose to comply with the emission standards in units of either g/HP-hr or ppmvd at 15 percent O₂.

^bOwners and operators of new or reconstructed non-emergency lean burn SI stationary engines with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source that are meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ, Table 2a do not have to comply with the CO emission standards of Table 1 of this subpart.

^cThe emission standards applicable to emergency engines between 25 HP and 130 HP are in terms of NO_x + HC.

^dFor purposes of this subpart, when calculating emissions of volatile organic compounds, emissions of formaldehyde should not be included.

[76 FR 37975, June 28, 2011]

Table 2 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests

[As stated in §60.4244, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load]

For each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary SI internal combustion engine demonstrating compliance according to §60.4244	a. limit the concentration of NO _x in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, if measuring flow rate	(a) Alternatively, 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 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.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3Bb of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)a d	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for NO _x concentration.
		iii. If necessary, determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 2C of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1 or Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	
		iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix Ae, or ASTM Method D6348-03d e	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO _x concentration.
		v. 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	(5) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)a d, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix Ae, or ASTM Method D6348-03d e	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	b. limit the concentration of CO in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, if measuring flow rate	(a) Alternatively, 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, 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.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3Bb of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^{a d}	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		iii. If necessary, determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 2C of 40 CFR 60, appendix A-1 or Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	
		iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix Ae, or ASTM Method D6348-03 ^{d e}	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for CO concentration.
		v. Measure CO 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	(5) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^{a d e} , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix Ae, or ASTM Method D6348-03 ^{d e}	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	c. limit the concentration	i. Select the sampling port	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60,	(a) Alternatively, for VOC, O ₂ , and moisture

	of VOC in the stationary SI internal combustion engine exhaust	location and the number/location of traverse points at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine;	appendix A-1, if measuring flow rate	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.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3Bb of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2 or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005)a d	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for VOC concentration.
		iii. If necessary, determine the exhaust flowrate of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust;	(3) Method 2 or 2C of 40 CFR 60, appendix A-1 or Method 19 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	
		iv. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(4) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix Ae, or ASTM Method D6348-03d e	(c) Measurements to determine moisture must be made at the same time as the measurement for VOC concentration.
		v. Measure VOC at the exhaust of the	(5) Methods 25A and 18 of 40 CFR	(d) Results of this test consist of the average of

		stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device	part 60, appendices A-6 and A-7, Method 25A with the use of a hydrocarbon cutter as described in 40 CFR 1065.265, Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6c e, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix Ae, or ASTM Method D6348-03d e	the three 1-hour or longer runs.

^aAlso, you may petition the Administrator for approval to use alternative methods for portable analyzer.

^bYou may use ASME PTC 19.10-1981, Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses, for measuring the O₂ content of the exhaust gas as an alternative to EPA Method 3B. AMSE PTC 19.10-1981 incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17

^cYou may use EPA Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-6, provided that you conduct an adequate pre-survey test prior to the emissions test, such as the one described in OTM 11 on EPA's Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/prelim/otm11.pdf>).

^dIncorporated by reference; see 40 CFR 60.17.

^eYou must meet the requirements in §60.4245(d).

[81 FR 59809, Aug. 30, 2016]

Table 3 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart JJJJ

[As stated in §60.4246, 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 §60.4248.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§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 §60.4245.
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to owners and operators who are subject to performance testing in subpart JJJJ.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	

§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	Yes	Requirements are specified in subpart JJJJ.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	No	
§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	

Table 4 to Subpart JJJJ of Part 60—Applicability of Mobile Source Provisions for Manufacturers Participating in the Voluntary Certification Program and Certifying Stationary SI ICE to Emission Standards in Table 1 of Subpart JJJJ

[As stated in §60.4247, you must comply with the following applicable mobile source provisions if you are a manufacturer participating in the voluntary certification program and certifying stationary SI ICE to emission standards in Table 1 of subpart JJJJ]

Mobile source provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
1048 subpart A	Overview and Applicability	Yes	
1048 subpart B	Emission Standards and Related Requirements	Yes	Except for the specific sections below.
1048.101	Exhaust Emission Standards	No	
1048.105	Evaporative Emission Standards	No	
1048.110	Diagnosing Malfunctions	No	
1048.140	Certifying Blue Sky Series Engines	No	
1048.145	Interim Provisions	No	
1048 subpart C	Certifying Engine Families	Yes	Except for the specific sections below.
1048.205(b)	AECD reporting	Yes	
1048.205(c)	OBD Requirements	No	
1048.205(n)	Deterioration Factors	Yes	Except as indicated in 60.4247(c).
1048.205(p)(1)	Deterioration Factor Discussion	Yes	
1048.205(p)(2)	Liquid Fuels as they require	No	
1048.240(b)(c)(d)	Deterioration Factors	Yes	
1048 subpart D	Testing Production-Line Engines	Yes	
1048 subpart E	Testing In-Use Engines	No	
1048 subpart F	Test Procedures	Yes	
1065.5(a)(4)	Raw sampling (refers reader back to the specific emissions regulation for	Yes	

	guidance)		
1048 subpart G	Compliance Provisions	Yes	
1048 subpart H	Reserved		
1048 subpart I	Definitions and Other Reference Information	Yes	
1048 appendix I and II	Yes		
1065 (all subparts)	Engine Testing Procedures	Yes	Except for the specific section below.
1065.715	Test Fuel Specifications for Natural Gas	No	
1068 (all subparts)	General Compliance Provisions for Nonroad Programs	Yes	Except for the specific sections below.
1068.245	Hardship Provisions for Unusual Circumstances	No	
1068.250	Hardship Provisions for Small-Volume Manufacturers	No	
1068.255	Hardship Provisions for Equipment Manufacturers and Secondary Engine Manufacturers	No	

Appendix V

40 C.F.R. 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. **A** **pp** **lic** **it** **y**.

(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. ☐ ☐ onitorin ☐ ☐esi ☐n criteri ☐.

(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 **Submission 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. De~~fin~~ines for su~~bs~~itt~~ing~~s.

(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. **Permitting of Source 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. Quality Improvement 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. 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.

§ 64.1 Sins 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.

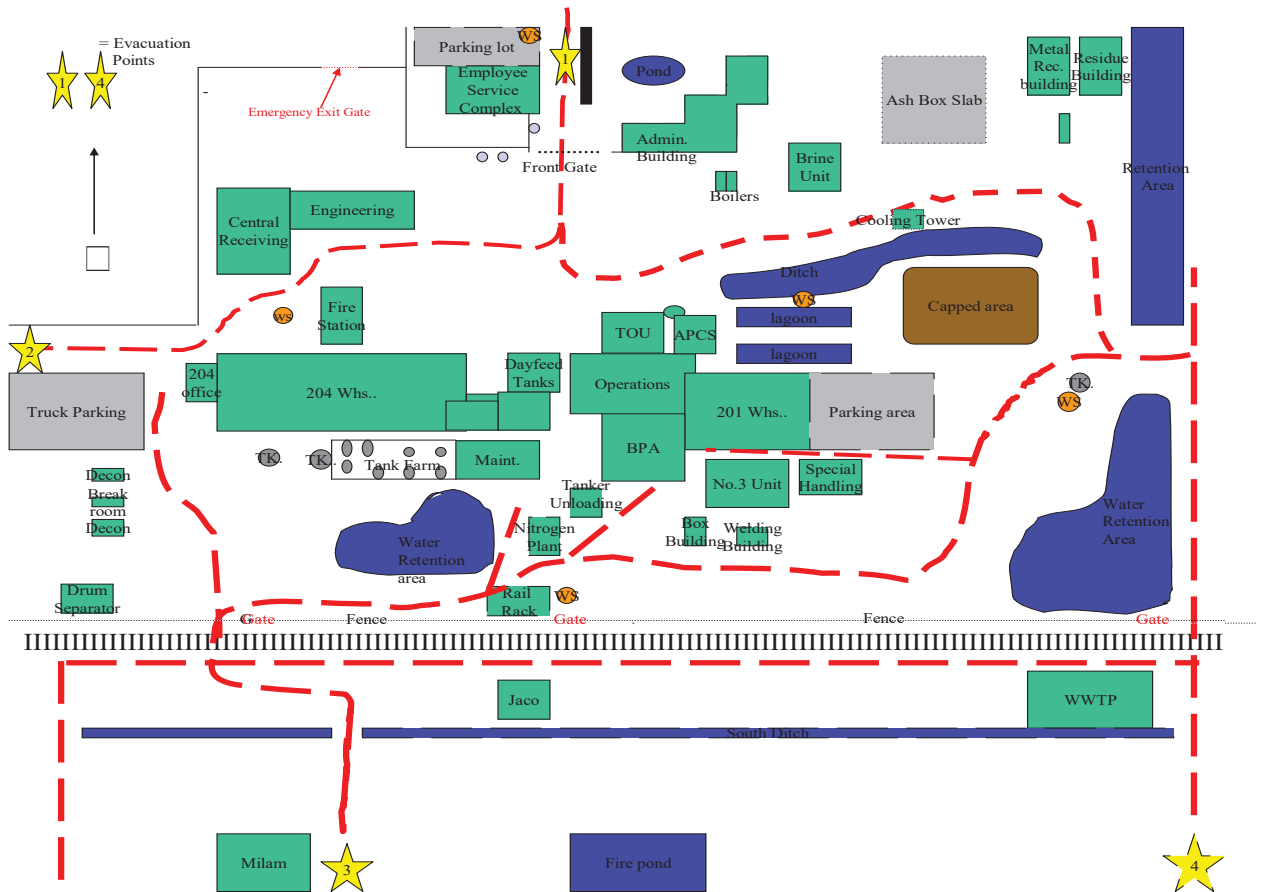
(2) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or the permitting authority to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) 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.

Appendix W

Haul Road Maintenance Plan

ROAD MAINTENANCE INSPECTION



DATE _____

INSPECTED BY _____

Notes on spots marked: _____



Title: El Dorado Facility Road Maintenance Plan			
Facility: Clean Harbors El Dorado	Prepared by: Kathy Shoemaker	SOP Number: ENV 118-005-02	Page 1 of 3
Issue Date: January 2013	Next Review Date: January 31, 2024	Rev Number: 2	Revision Date: July 6, 2018
Reviewed By:			
<i>Health and Safety Manager</i>		<i>Date</i>	
<i>Compliance Manager</i>		<i>Date</i>	
<i>Facility Manager</i>		<i>Date</i>	
<i>Facility Manager</i>		<i>Date</i>	
<i>Incineration Manager</i>		<i>Date</i>	
<i>Purchasing Manager</i>		<i>Date</i>	
<i>Facility Engineering Manager</i>		<i>Date</i>	
<i>Training Manager</i>		<i>Date</i>	
Approved By:			
<i>General Manager</i>		<i>Date</i>	

TITLE: El Dorado Facility Road Maintenance Plan			
Facility: Clean Harbors El Dorado	Prepared by: Kathy Shoemaker	SOP Number: ENV 118-005-02	Page 2 of 3

1. Purpose

To establish a uniform procedure for minimizing plant fugitive emission from the facility concrete and asphalt roadways.

2. Site Specific Details

The roads in the El Dorado facility are used by a variety of vehicles to gain access to the facility areas for unloading/loading, operations, employee centers, offices and contract areas. This plan is written to ensure that the asphalt and concrete roadways used throughout the El Dorado Facility are maintained in order to manage fugitive dust emissions.

3. Responsibilities

It is a responsibility of every employee to review roadways while they are driving and report any major concerns to their supervisor or managers, who will input maintenance work orders.

The Compliance Department will perform a weekly walk through and complete all necessary paperwork associated with the results of the weekly walk through.

The Maintenance Department is responsible for completing all necessary repairs per the work orders that are created after a weekly walk through. Further, this department is also responsible for the monthly sweeping which is noted below and keeping all records of this activity.

4. Prerequisites

4.1. Work Instruction Steps:

The inspections and procedures for the facility road maintenance plan are noted below:

TITLE: El Dorado Facility Road Maintenance Plan			
Facility: Clean Harbors El Dorado	Prepared by: Kathy Shoemaker	SOP Number: ENV 118-005-02	Page 3 of 3

Weekly Maintenance

Every week a walkthrough of the facility will be performed and any road conditions which may result in excess fugitive emissions will be noted on the Facility Road Check map. Items of concern include: major pot holes, cracks, gaps or gouges, and/or excessive debris.

Work orders will be managed through the Clean Harbors El Dorado maintenance program, and the repairs will be made in a timely manner. If excess debris can be cleaned up manually or with the site sweepers, then the Manager in the specific area of concern will be notified to have this issue addressed.

Monthly Maintenance

Monthly, the facility will use an industrial size street sweeper to clean up all asphalt and concrete roadways.

6. Safety and Environmental Consequences of Debris:

When sweeping or the cleaning of a roadway occurs employees will wear the appropriate PPE.

SOP Revision History

Revision Date		Revisions Made	Revised By	Approved By
1/25/13		Added SOP number	K. Smith	
1/13/14		No changes to the plan	C. Wedgeworth	
6/2/15		New SOP format	C. Wedgeworth	
7/15/16		Reviewed no revisions	K Shoemaker	
7/15/17		Reviewed no revisions	K Shoemaker	
7/06/18		Changed review date for two years	K. Shoemaker	
1/31/21		Reviewed no charges	K. Shoemaker	

ROAD MAINTENANCE INSPECTION

DATE _____

INSPECTED BY _____

Notes on spots marked: _____