



OCT 31 2019

Robert B. Boshears, Plant Manager
Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC
500 East Reynolds Road
Arkadelphia, AR 71913

Dear Mr. Boshears:

The enclosed Permit No. 1016-AOP-R13 is your authority to construct, operate, and maintain the equipment and control apparatus as set forth in your application initially received on April 05, 2019.

After considering the facts and requirements of Arkansas Code Annotated § 8-4-101 *et seq.*, as referenced by § 8-4-304, and implementing regulations, I have determined that Permit No. 1016-AOP-R13 for the construction and operation of equipment at Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC, shall be issued and effective on the date specified in the permit, unless a Commission review has been properly requested under Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission's Administrative Procedures, Regulation No. 8, 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 Chapter Six of Regulation No. 8. Such a request shall be in the form and manner required by Regulation 8.603, including filing a written Request for Hearing with the Commission secretary at 101 E. Capitol Ave., Suite 205, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201. If you have any questions about filing the request, please call the Commission at 501-682-7890.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mitch Rouse", is written over a horizontal line.

Mitch Rouse
Associate Director
DEQ, Office of Air Quality

Enclosure: Final Permit

cc: abauer@eccci.com

ADEQ OPERATING AIR PERMIT

Pursuant to the Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26:

Permit No. : 1016-AOP-R13

IS ISSUED TO:


Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC
500 East Reynolds Road
Arkadelphia, AR 71923
Clark County
AFIN: 10-00004

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:

February 9, 2017 AND February 8, 2022

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

Signed:



Mitch Rouse
Associate Director
DEQ, Office of Air Quality

OCT 31 2019

Date

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Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC

Permit #: 1016-AOP-R13

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Ark. Code Ann.	Arkansas Code Annotated
AFIN	ADEQ Facility Identification Number
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon Monoxide
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
lb/hr	Pound Per Hour
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
No.	Number
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxide
PM	Particulate Matter
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter Smaller Than Ten 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

Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC

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SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE: Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC

AFIN: 10-00004

PERMIT NUMBER: 1016-AOP-R13

FACILITY ADDRESS: 500 East Reynolds Road
Arkadelphia, AR 71923

MAILING ADDRESS: 500 East Reynolds Road
Arkadelphia, AR 71913

COUNTY: Clark County

CONTACT NAME: Robert B. Boshears

CONTACT POSITION: Plant Manager

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (870) 245-2703

REVIEWING ENGINEER: Christopher Riley

UTM North South (Y): Zone 15: 3769336.42 m

UTM East West (X): Zone 15: 492382.51 m

SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

Reynolds Metals Company (Reynolds) operates a spent potliner thermal treatment process at its facility located in Gum Springs, Arkansas. The facility has submitted a minor modification and an administrative amendment to add a Pneumatic Baghouse Dust Conveyance Handling DC (SN-38) and a new dust collector from two conveyor pickup points. The permitted emissions increases are 0.5 tpy PM and PM₁₀, 0.01 tpy Dioxin/Furan, 0.02 tpy of any other single organic HAP, and 0.03 tpy of all other total organic HAPs.

Process Description

The facility consists of a hazardous waste storing, treatment and disposal facility. The treatment includes two kilns. The potliner is the carbon and refractory material used to line the inner surface of large production vessels (i.e., "pots") used in the electrolytic reduction of alumina to aluminum. When worn out or "spent," the potliner is removed and replaced. Due to the presence of cyanide compounds, spent potliner (SPL) carbon portion is a listed hazardous waste (EPA waste code K088) subject to regulation under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). SPL also contains fluorides and other contaminants which are regulated by state and federal air pollution control regulations. Reynolds can receive and treat a high-water liquid waste stream.

The spent potliner treated at the Gum Springs plant is a dry material with aggregate sizes ranging from fine to greater than one foot in diameter. Spent potliner is transported to the treatment facility in 20-cubic yard capacity, water tight containers via rail cars or trucks. Forklifts are used to off-load the closed containers at an outdoor unloading area. The containers are then transferred to a storage area where they remain closed during storage until the potliner can be removed and prepared for treatment. The high-water liquid waste stream will be received in tanker trucks and/or railcars. The facility will process the waste via direct burn by pumping from the delivery vehicle directly to either or both of the kilns or transfer the waste to the permitted onsite storage tanks. From the storage tanks the waste can be processed to either or both kilns.

The spent potliner pretreatment area is located entirely within an enclosed building at the facility. The pretreatment process begins when the containers are unloaded using a tilting platform onto a conveyor belt system. The unloading station is used to distribute the potliner material uniformly onto the conveyor belt that runs through the picking/sorting area where very large pieces of material and non-potliner are removed manually and magnetically.

Oversize SPL material rejected/removed from the SPL crushing system is either placed in a container or placed on a steel bunker located at the west end of the crushing area (Area 20). The material on the steel plate/pan is reduced in size using either a hydraulic hammer mounted on the front of a small front-end loader (typically referred to as a "Bobcat") or by a multiprocessor (similar to a Caterpillar MP20 Multiprocessor) fitted with jaws (similar to concrete cutter jaws) mated to an excavator (similar to a Caterpillar Model 325-series Hydraulic Excavator). Dust associated with the potliner processing area including the picking/sorting area and the crushing area (Area 20) is controlled by dust collectors (SN-01, SN-05, SN-26, and SN-27).

Oversize SPL material, either rejected/removed from the crushing system or identified upon receipt and prior to introduction to the crushing, is reduced in size while in the container or in

other type confinements using the excavator/multiprocessor/ jaws equipment. The material reduced in size is introduced back into the crushing system. The material is then passed through a grizzly screen which diverts any remaining large pieces into a tote box for separate removal or treatment.

The spent potliner is first delivered to a screen (SC-02) located prior to the jaw crusher. The larger material coming off this screen passes through the jaw crusher. The smaller material passing through this screen is conveyed to the crushed potliner storage building. In summary, the spent potliner meeting the facility sizing requirements is removed from the crushing circuit prior to crushing.

After the jaw crusher, the ferrous and non-ferrous tramp metals are removed via cross-belt magnets, magnetic head pulley conveyor, eddy-current aluminum separator, and screens. The spent potliner is then conveyed to a screen (SC-03) just ahead of the impact mill. Material passing through this screen is conveyed to the crushed potliner storage building for storage prior to thermal treatment or shipment offsite for recovery/reuse (such as waste fuels in cement kiln operations). The material not passing screen SC-03 passes through the impact mill for size reduction. After the impact mill, the material is conveyed to a screen (SC-05) to remove particles sized for thermal treatment. Any material needing further size reduction is recycled back through the tramp metals removing equipment and screen SC-03.

The plant has the capability to remove the recycle material from the system, if necessary. Properly sized solids are sent to the crushed potliner storage building. All conveyor systems throughout the pretreatment process are covered and dust collectors are located at all material transfer points.

Once properly sized, the crushed material is transferred to the crushed potliner storage building via a bucket elevator and a tripper conveyor. The storage building is fully enclosed to control fugitive emissions. Air from the building is pulled through dust collectors and emitted to the atmosphere through a 55-foot stack (SN-06). Front-end loaders are used to reclaim the material from the piles and load it into a reclaim hopper. The material may be conveyed (without blending with sand and limestone) to a load-out area for shipment offsite for recovery/reuse or may be blended with sand and limestone as described in the following for onsite thermal treatment. Sand and limestone are each transported to the facility via truck or rail and stored in separate piles. These materials are also reclaimed using front-end loaders and distributed into two separate reclaim hoppers (Limestone reclaim dust collector is SN-07 and sand reclaim dust collector is SN-08) . Each material travels by weighing conveyors to the kiln feed bin. The conveyors are controlled by a Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) system, ensuring that each material is fed in the proper proportion according to a preset recipe. The three materials are continuously weighed and fed to the 400-ton capacity kiln feed bin as required. As this bin holds several hours of feed to the kilns, it is fed intermittently.

The kiln solid feed mixture is fed via screw conveyor to one of two 250-foot long counter current, rotary kilns operating either simultaneously or individually. Emission control for the fed blending, bucket elevator, kiln feed bin is SN-09 and associated conveyances of kiln feed material to the kilns is SN-10 (kiln 1 feed) and SN-11 (kiln 2 feed). Contact water, landfill leachate, and/or landfill storm water runoff is injected via nozzle into the feed end of the kiln. Contact water contains spent potliner and is generated at the plant by cleanup and/or

decontamination activities. Landfill runoff is storm water that runs off from the on-site waste landfill. Landfill leachate is collected from the on-site waste landfill leachate collection system. The landfill is only used for kiln residues, so landfill runoff is similar in characteristics to contact water and landfill leachate.

Combustion air is fed to the kilns after being preheated from the exiting product cooler. The kilns are equipped with seals to prevent fugitive emissions and allow for efficient operation at an internal pressure below atmospheric. The wastes are subjected to a temperature of approximately 1000°F for approximately 90 minutes. The combustion gas streams from the kilns are sent through cyclones and multicyclones and then combined prior to being sent to the quench tower and fabric filter baghouse for further particulate removal. The quench tower may or may not need to be used to cool kiln gases prior to entering the baghouse. If operated, the quench tower is operated in such a way that there is no liquid recirculation or blowdown. Solids from the cyclones are recycled to the kiln. The gas stream is then reheated in an afterburner/ heat exchanger system for further destruction of air pollutants and emitted to the atmosphere through a 100-foot stack (SN-19). Solids collected by the final baghouse may be either transferred back the feed end of the kiln or to the dust loadout process (SN-18) for loading into containers for shipments offsite for recycle/disposal.

The treated waste solids are discharged from the kiln, cooled in a rotary cooler and sent through a screw conveyors (SN-012 kiln #1 discharge and SN-13 kiln #2 discharge), a bucket elevator and a series of conveyors (SN-14) to one of three residue storage silos (Bins #6, 7, and 8; Bin 7 is serviced by SN-15). Samples are drawn at the kiln discharge from each day's generation, composited and tested at the on-site laboratory or by a contract laboratory. Residues meeting the land disposal requirements will be conveyed (SN-23, SN-24, and SN-25) to Bins 9 and 10 in the product load out area (SN-16) where it passes through a pug mill adding approximately 8% moisture by volume before being transferred to trucks which then transports the material to the on-site waste landfill for disposal (SN-30). Residues not meeting the land disposal requirements will be sent via recycle conveyors (SN-20, SN-21, and SN-22) to the crushed potliner storage building and ultimately back to the kiln for retreatment.

To minimize dust emissions, spent potliner and treated residue conveyors are covered throughout the potliner preparation, storage and treatment process, both prior to and following thermal treatment in the kilns. Fabric filter dust collectors are located at all material transfer points from pretreatment through loadout of residue to the landfill.

Waste Feed

The waste solid feed material is made up of crushed potliner, limestone, and sand. The maximum feed to the kilns is 30 tons/hour/kiln. The volumetric gas flow rate through the kilns is 208,579 acfm (53,147 dscfm), which represents the maximum flow rate. This was done to present a "worst case" scenario for estimating emissions associated with these two sources.

Contact water, landfill leachate, and/or landfill runoff is also fed to the kilns at a maximum rate of 5 gpm/kiln. High-water feed stream will be fed at a rate of 10 gpm. As this water contains less than 10 percent solids, it adds less than 0.05 percent to the total feed to the kiln.

The facility added a new high-water feed stream to the incinerator (SN-19). This new high-water feed stream will be fed at the burner end of the kilns. The new feed stream would also emit an estimated 1.7 tpy VOC as fugitive emissions, to be designated SN-34.

Kiln Commissioning/Operation/Testing

The kilns at the Gum Springs plant were commissioned and started as follows:

- Kiln No. 1: April 1994
- Kiln No. 2: August 1993

Following a shakedown period, each kiln and afterburner reached full operating capacity within 4 - 6 weeks after startup. The kiln(s) are fired by natural gas burners and are heated upon start-up until both kiln system and afterburner are above permitted temperatures, and within other permitted operating conditions, prior to waste being fed to the kiln or SCC. If at any time permit conditions are not maintained throughout the system, waste feed is automatically shut off. Permitted operating conditions within the thermal treatment system are monitored by a series of weigh belts, flow meters, thermocouples, pressure transmitters, and redundant stack gas monitoring instruments.

Operation of the Potliner Storage/Containment Building

A containment building stores prepared spent potliner prior to thermal treatment. After crushing and sizing operations, the potliner is conveyed by bucket elevator to a tripper conveyor which builds approximately 14-foot high piles of crushed potliner within the central working area of the containment building. Fugitive dust emission control is provided by use of I.D. fans pulling 33,000 acfm through the building which exhausts through the potliner storage building dust collectors; no visible emissions are exhibited during routine operating and maintenance conditions or when vehicles and personnel are entering/ exiting the building.

Thermal Treatment System Operating Conditions

The operating conditions for startup, initial full scale operating and source testing of the systems are given in the permit, and are not repeated here.

Process Upsets

Process upsets that may occur during operation of the kiln system are the following:

- a. Permitted operating conditions not maintained;
- b. Loss of flame to kiln or afterburner;
- c. Quench tower failure during high kiln exit gas temperature; or
- d. Loss of power to plant.

In the event of (a) above, waste feed to the kilns and/or SCC would be automatically cut off until operating conditions stabilize to within allowable limits. The air pollution control equipment train would remain in operation during this period. Operating conditions during this period will be continuously recorded along with key air emission parameters such as opacity and carbon monoxide. No significant or definable impacts on air emissions are expected from this event.

In the event of (b) above, high temperatures are maintained by the thermal mass of the refractory brick in both kilns and afterburner during a temporary flameout condition. The burner management system and operator controls will restore fuel to the combustion chambers in about

5 minutes during which sufficient heat will be maintained in both kiln and afterburner for destruction of organic constituents. No significant or definable impacts on air emissions are expected to result from this event.

As indicated in the process description, operation of the quench tower is only necessary if the kiln exit gas exceeds the temperature limitations of the fabric filter in the baghouse. Event (c) above would result if the quench tower failed to respond to a high gas temperature episode.

To prevent damage to the fabric filters, a guillotine-type damper installed in the baghouse inlet duct work will open to allow ambient air to enter the duct and cool the gas stream. The system is operated at a negative pressure at this location, preventing the possibility for fugitive emissions. In this case, waste feed would automatically be stopped, and the gas stream would continue to go to the baghouse, afterburner and stack. No significant or definable impact on air emissions are expected to result from this event.

In the event of loss of electric power to the facility, (d) above, waste feed would be automatically shut off and the baghouse I.D. fans would also shut down. While the fans slowed to a stop, combustion gases from the kiln would proceed more slowly through the baghouse and afterburner chamber, which would remain at high enough temperatures (minimum permitted temperature) during this event to destroy the organic constituents. Particulate matter in the gas stream would be removed as normal operations. This upset event would result in no definable increase in particulate emissions.

Incineration Residue Management

The incinerator residue is loaded into dump trailers from the residue silos, driven to the on-site landfill, off-loaded and landfilled in accordance with Reynolds hazardous waste approvals.

2nd Cut Material Grinding Operation

The facility receives the pre-separated refractory portion of the potliner, 2nd cut materials or “under pot material” by rail car or trucks and transfers it to a storage area. A 2nd cut material grinding operation starts with a primary screen to remove oversized materials. Then oversized materials are transferred to a crusher to generate uniform size materials. This activity occurs within an enclosure serviced by a diesel powered duct collector (SN-32). Processed materials will ship offsite for use as recoverable materials.

Diesel Stormwater Pump

The facility periodically uses a stormwater pump (SN-33) to manage stormwater at the facility. The pump is powered by an 85 HP diesel engine. SN-33 is also subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ - *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*.

40 C.F.R. Part 52- PSD Determination for GHG

The GHG emissions from the facility are estimated based on the capacity of the incinerator unit. The maximum heat input capacity of the unit is 81 MMBtu/hr. Based on Tier 1 emission factors for GHG calculations, the estimated CO₂ emissions from the facility is 41,423 tpy (37,657 metric tpy) which is below the PSD threshold of 100,000 tons.

Six (6) Organic Fuel Tanks

Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC

Permit #: 1016-AOP-R13

AFIN: 10-00004

The facility uses two (2) - 50,000 Gallon and four- 24,000 gallon Organic Fuel Tanks containing high-water waste feed.

Alternative Solid Waste Handling

Waste solids and sludges are delivered to the facility by truck and stored in a tank. Depending on the type of waste, the contents of the tank will be mixed or solidified prior to incineration or landfill. The storage tank is 14 by 50 feet. Containment is in a T-enclosure building. Alternative solid waste materials are typically low BTU solids and sludges which may contain benzene. Exhaust from the building is treated with activated carbon prior to discharge to the atmosphere.

Regulations

The following table contains the regulations applicable to this permit.

Regulations
Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code, Regulation 18, effective March 14, 2016
Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, Regulation 19, effective March 14, 2016
Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26, effective March 14, 2016
NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE - <i>National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors</i>
40 C.F.R. Part 64 - <i>Compliance Assurance Monitoring</i>
NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ - <i>National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines</i>
NSPS 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII - <i>Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engine</i>
NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD - <i>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations</i>
40 CFR 61 Subpart FF- <i>National Emission Standards for Benzene Waste Operations</i>

Emission Summary

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

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
Total Allowable Emissions		PM	14.7	50.5
		PM ₁₀	14.5	49.9
		PM _{2.5}	See Note*	
		SO ₂	123.0	243.0
		VOC	14.48	53.5
		CO	24.8	105.9
		NO _x	112.6	245.7
		Lead	5.03E-2	0.21
HAPs Note: Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons are not VOCs.		Arsenic Compounds	1.92E-2	8.61E-2
		Beryllium Compounds	0.0194	0.0865
		Cadmium Compounds	0.0481	0.210
		Chlorine	22.87	100.18
		Hydrochloric Acid	22.87	100.18
		Chromium Compounds	0.0209	0.0901
		Dioxin and Furans**	8.0E-08	8.43E-07
		Fluorides	2.33	6.53
		Mercury	0.03	0.11
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons**	0.6812	2.9829
		Bromine	1.67	7.29
		Selenium	0.048	0.21
		Single Organics**	1.08	4.76
		Total Other Organics**	13.2	50.76
Benzene	0.06	0.26		
Air Contaminants ***		Ammonia	15.98	69.94
01	Receiving Area Dust Collector	PM	0.3	1.0
		PM ₁₀	0.3	1.0
		Lead	2.00E-05	8.61E-05
		Ammonia	0.16	0.68
		Arsenic Compounds	1.49E-05	6.49E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	2.37E-05	1.04E-04

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Cadmium Compounds	5.80E-06	2.54E-05
		Chromium Compounds	8.30E-05	3.64E-04
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	5.60E-05	2.50E-04
05	Mill Area Dust Collector	PM	0.3	1.0
		PM ₁₀	0.3	1.0
		Lead	1.97E-05	8.61E-05
		Ammonia	2.94	12.87
		Arsenic Compounds	1.50E-05	6.49E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	2.40E-05	1.04E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	5.80E-05	2.54E-05
		Chromium Compounds	8.30E-04	3.64E-04
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	5.60E-04	2.50E-04
06	Potliner Building Dust Collector	PM	0.6	2.5
		PM ₁₀	0.6	2.5
		Lead	5.34E-05	2.34E-04
		Ammonia	2.41	10.56
		Arsenic Compounds	4.02E-05	1.77E-04
		Beryllium Compounds	6.42E-05	2.81E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	1.58E-05	6.90E-05
		Chromium Compounds	2.26E-04	9.87E-04
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	1.51E-04	6.61E-04
07	Limestone Reclaim Dust Collector	PM	0.3	1.2
		PM ₁₀	0.3	1.2
		Ammonia	0.08	0.34
08	Brown Sand Reclaim Dust Collector	PM	0.3	1.2
		PM ₁₀	0.3	1.2
		Lead	2.44E-05	1.10E-04
		Ammonia	0.12	0.51
		Arsenic Compounds	1.84E-05	8.03E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	2.93E-05	1.29E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	7.18E-06	3.15E-05
		Chromium Compounds	1.03E-04	4.50E-04
09	Kiln Feed Bin Dust Collector	PM	0.4	1.8
		PM ₁₀	0.4	1.8
		Lead	3.65E-05	1.60E-04
		Ammonia	2.52	11.04
		Arsenic Compounds	2.76E-05	1.21E-04
		Beryllium Compounds	4.39E-05	1.93E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	1.08E-05	4.72E-05
		Chromium Compounds	1.55E-04	6.75E-04

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	1.04E-04	4.53E-04
10	Kiln #1 Feed Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
		Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05
		Ammonia	0.68	2.98
		Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
		Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
		Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05
11	Kiln #2 Feed Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
		Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05
		Ammonia	0.68	2.98
		Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
		Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
		Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05
12	Kiln #1 Discharge Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.3
		Lead	1.12E-09	4.91E-09
		Ammonia	0.16	0.68
		Arsenic Compounds	4.01E-06	1.76E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	1.40E-09	6.14E-09
		Cadmium Compounds	3.08E-09	1.35E-08
		Chromium Compounds	4.12E-08	1.81E-07
13	Kiln #2 Discharge Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.3
		Lead	1.12E-09	4.91E-09
		Ammonia	0.16	0.68
		Arsenic Compounds	4.01E-06	1.80E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	1.40E-09	7.36E-09
		Cadmium Compounds	3.08E-09	1.35E-08
		Chromium Compounds	4.12E-08	1.81E-07
14	Product Silo Dust Collector	PM	0.2	0.9
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.9
		Lead	3.90E-09	1.70E-08
		Ammonia	0.06	0.26

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Arsenic Compounds	1.38E-05	6.05E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	4.83E-09	2.12E-08
		Cadmium Compounds	1.07E-08	4.65E-08
		Chromium Compounds	1.42E-07	6.22E-07
15	Product Silo #7 Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.3
		Lead	1.30E-09	5.61E-09
		Ammonia	0.02	0.09
		Arsenic Compounds	4.58E-06	2.01E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	1.60E-09	7.01E-09
		Cadmium Compounds	3.52E-09	1.55E-08
		Chromium Compounds	4.71E-08	2.07E-07
16	Product Loadout Bin Dust Collector	PM	0.2	0.5
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.5
		Lead	2.14E-09	9.38E-09
		Ammonia	0.03	0.14
		Arsenic Compounds	7.66E-06	3.36E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	2.68E-09	1.18E-08
		Cadmium Compounds	5.89E-09	2.58E-08
		Chromium Compounds	7.87E-08	3.45E-07
18	Kiln Waste Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.3
		Lead	5.99E-06	2.63E-05
		Ammonia	0.02	0.09
		Arsenic Compounds	4.52E-06	1.98E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	7.20E-06	3.16E-05
		Cadmium Compounds	1.77E-06	7.74E-06
		Chromium Compounds	2.53E-05	1.11E-04
19	Off-Gas Stack (150-SX-01 & 150-DC-17)	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	1.70E-05	7.43E-05
		PM	6.8	29.7
		PM ₁₀	6.8	29.7
		SO ₂	122.4	241.1
		VOC	10.1	44.1
		CO	22.9	100.0
		NO _x	104.0	218.5
		Lead	0.05	0.21
		Arsenic Compounds	0.019	0.085
		Beryllium Compounds	0.019	0.085
		Cadmium Compounds	0.048	0.21
		Chromium Compounds	0.019	0.085

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Chlorine	22.87	100.18
		Dioxins and Furans	8.00E-08	8.43E-07
		Fluorides	1.48	6.48
		Hydrochloric Acid	22.87	100.18
		Mercury	0.026	0.11
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	0.68	2.98
		Bromine	1.67	7.29
		Selenium	0.48	0.21
		Single Organics	1.08	4.74
		Total Other Organics	10.1	44.1
20	Off-Spec Transfer Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
		Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05
		Ammonia	0.01	0.05
		Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
		Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
		Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05
21	Off-Spec Transfer Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
		Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05
		Ammonia	0.01	0.05
		Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
		Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
		Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05
22	Off-Spec Transfer Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
		Lead	3.18E-08	1.40E-05
		Ammonia	0.01	0.05
		Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
		Cadmium Compounds	9.40E-07	4.12E-06
		Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05
23	Product Transfer Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
		Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Ammonia	0.01	0.05
		Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.70E-05
		Cadmium Compounds	9.40E-07	4.12E-06
		Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.90E-05
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05
24	Product Transfer Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
		Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05
		Ammonia	0.01	0.05
		Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
		Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
		Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05
25	Product Transfer Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.2
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
		Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05
		Ammonia	0.01	0.05
		Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
		Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
		Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05
26	Secondary Screen Area Dust Collector	PM	0.5	2.1
		PM ₁₀	0.5	2.1
		Lead	4.49E-05	1.97E-04
		Ammonia	2.94	12.87
		Arsenic Compounds	3.40E-05	1.49E-04
		Beryllium Compounds	5.40E-05	2.37E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	1.33E-05	5.80E-05
		Chromium Compounds	1.90E-04	8.31E-04
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	1.30E-04	5.57E-04
27	Conveyor CV-59	PM	0.3	1.0
		PM ₁₀	0.3	1.0
		Lead	1.97E-05	8.61E-05
		Ammonia	2.94	12.87
		Arsenic Compounds	1.49E-05	6.49E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	2.37E-05	1.04E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	5.80E-06	2.54E-05

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Chromium Compounds	8.30E-05	3.64E-04
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	5.60E-05	2.44E-04
30	Incinerator Residue Management	PM	0.3	1.3
		PM ₁₀	0.3	1.3
		Lead	2.81E-05	1.23E-04
		Arsenic Compounds	2.12E-05	9.27E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	3.38E-05	1.48E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	8.28E-06	3.63E-05
		Chromium Compounds	1.19E-04	5.20E-04
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	7.95E-05	3.48E-04
32	2 nd Cut Material Grinding Operation with Baghouse	PM	2.0	2.0
		PM ₁₀	2.0	2.0
		SO ₂	0.4	1.8
		VOC	0.5	2.2
		CO	1.3	5.6
		NO _x	5.9	25.8
		Beryllium Compounds	1.05E-04	5.55E-06
		Fluorides	8.48E-01	4.51E-02
		Total Other Organic HAPs	0.01	0.04
33	Non-Emergency (CI) 85 HP Diesel Stormwater Pump – Pre June 2006	PM	0.2	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.1
		SO ₂	0.2	0.1
		VOC	0.3	0.2
		CO	0.6	0.3
		NO _x	2.7	1.4
		Total Other Organic HAPs	0.01	0.01
34	Waste Stream Fugitive Emissions	VOC	0.4	1.7
		Total Other Organic HAPs	0.30	1.30
35	6 Organic Tanks	VOC	2.0	0.1
		Total Other Organic HAPs	1.60	0.08
36	Metal Shredder	PM	0.7	0.9
		PM ₁₀	0.3	0.4
37	Alternative Solid waste Handling Operations	VOC	1.18	5.2
		Total other Organic HAPs	1.18	5.2
		Benzene	0.06	0.26
38	Pneumatic Baghouse Dust	PM	0.1	0.5
		PM ₁₀	0.3	0.4
		Dioxin/Furan	1E-11	4.4E-11

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EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
	Conveyance Handling DC	Single Organic HAP	3.9E-3	0.02
		Total Organic HAP	5.3E-3	0.03

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

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

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

SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

The SPL process was originally permitted in permit 27-AR-4 issued January 25, 1988 for the Reynolds Hurricane Creek facility. The process used existing equipment from another process at the facility.

Air Permit 1016-A was issued on June 21, 1990. This permit was to allow the process to be moved from the Reynolds Hurricane Creek facility to the current location. Total permitted emissions were 7 lbs/hr particulate, 0.2 lbs/hr SO₂, 4.0 lbs/hr NO_x, 28 lbs/hr CO, 4.0 lbs/hr VOC as well as rates for Pb, Be, F, CN and HCl.

Air Permit 1016-AR-1 was issued on November 29, 1994. In this permit, the emission limit for PAHs was revised to reflect actual emissions test data. The increase was from 0.004 to 0.68 pounds per hour.

Air Permit 1016-AR-2 was issued on November 29, 1994. In this permit, RMC requested that ADEQ permit contact water and landfill runoff as allowable feeds to the SPL treatment process. In addition, the emission limit for PAHs was revised to reflect actual emissions test data. The 0.004 pound per hour limit originally proposed by RMC and incorporated in the previous permit was an estimate that did not adequately account for all PAH formation and destruction mechanisms. In the application for this modification, RMC submitted an analysis indicating that the increase from 0.004 to 0.68 pounds per hour is acceptable and within limits considered to be protective of human health and the environment.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R0 was issued on May 11, 2000. This permit was the initial Title V permit for the facility. In this permit, the allowable potliner blend ratio was increased from 35 to 40%, the allowable kiln feed rate was increased from 24 to 30 tons per hour, and landfill leachate was included as an acceptable waste feed by direct injection. Ammonia emissions were quantified for the first time in this permit. Allowable emissions of NO_x increased due to most recent testing information and the increase in throughput requested; some other pollutant emission rates changed by small amounts. In addition, the allowable cyanide and fluorides in the feed increased based on testing that demonstrated these increases would not increase emissions of these pollutants. At the issuance date of this permit, the facility was operating under a RCRA permit which does not authorize the increased kiln feed rate. The facility was limited to the lower feed rates until such time as the RCRA permit was revised or superseded by a MACT permit for the combustion units.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R1 was issued on March 29, 2001. This permit was the first modification to the Title V permit for this facility. This permit changed the source descriptions for SN-27 and SN-29, due to some minor changes to the facility design. There was no change in emissions due to this modification.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R2 was issued on July 29, 2004. This was the second modification to the Title V permit for the facility. In this permit, there were no changes in emissions. The permit changes were:

- Lowering the minimum temperature for the afterburner exit gas from 1800°F to 1750°F,

- Specifying an hourly rolling average as the averaging time for the aqueous feed rate, the pressure drop across the off-gas dust collector, the afterburner exit gas temperature, the THC concentration in the process off-gas stack, and the off-gas dust collector inlet temperature, and
- Correcting the numbering of the specific conditions.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R2 was administratively amended on July 29, 2004. This amendment added the Pelletizing Operation to the Insignificant Activities list.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R3 was issued on October 10, 2006. A Part B permit application was submitted in August 1993 and updated in December 1997. This was also the first Title V Renewal for this facility.

- The first minor modification allowed the permittee to install a new loadout system which consists of a new belt conveyor, screw conveyor, bucket elevator, and truck loadout for the Potliner Building. The emissions from the new system were collected with several new emissions pick-up points, which exhausted through the existing baghouse system (SN-06). Since the SN-06 dust collector was permitted for equipment expansion and continuous operation, emission limits were not be affected and no change in conditions was requested. (Note: Although permitted, this loadout system was not constructed. Reynolds later developed an alternate design for a loadout system, the third minor modification listed below.)
- The second minor modification involved changing the Area 20 dust collectors (SN-01, SN-02, SN-05, SN-26, and SN-27). The changes were the result of system repairs and optimizations recommended in an engineering study. Through elimination of unnecessary air bleed-ins, and by applying collection air to the proper places, the study recommends elimination of SN-02 and an air volume reduction in dust collector SN-26 from 30,000 cfm to 28,000 cfm. The total Area 20 dust collection exhaust volume was reduced from a total of 71,700 cfm to 64,000 cfm.
- The third minor modification involved installation of a new truck loadout system for prepared potliner feed. The system was an extension of the feed delivery system to the Kiln (SN-09). A diverter valve allowed the operator to send feed to either the kiln or to the new loadout, which consists of conveyors, a tote delivery system, vibrators, an articulating arm, and an inline dust collector (SN-31 which is an Insignificant Activity). Material sent to the new loadout system will then be shipped via truck for further treatment at an off-site facility. Permitted particulate emissions from SN-09 were not changed and the permitted increases from the new SN-31 were 0.2 tons per year of particulate, 1.23 tons per year of ammonia, and trace amounts of heavy metals included in the total particulate.
- Finally, a full modification was submitted to update stack testing requirements to the 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart EEE, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors, standards. This permit modification was also included all requirements associated with 40 C.F.R. 63, Subpart EEE.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R4 was issued on February 17, 2012. In addition to renewing the facility's Title V air permit, the facility added a new grinding line "2nd Cut Material Grinding Operation (SN-32)" to process 35,000 tons per year (tpy) of the refractory (non-carbon) portion

of the potliner (2nd cut, non-hazardous waste material). Also, the facility installed a portable baghouse to control some of the emissions from SN-32. This resulted in increasing combustion emissions, but it reduced HAP emissions by 99.9%. The total annual permitted emission changes associated with this permit included: +2.0 tpy PM/PM₁₀, +1.8 tpy SO₂, +2.2 tpy VOC, +5.6 tpy CO, +25.8 tpy NO_x, -5.5 tpy Ammonia, and a small change in HAPs.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R5 was issued on May 1, 2012. The facility requested a minor modification to add a diesel stormwater pump (SN-33) which is subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ and to add two (2) water heaters (Group A-13) to insignificant activities. Also, the portable baghouse for SN-32 (2nd Cut Material Grinding Operation) is subject to NSPS 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII and the appropriate conditions were added to the permit that were left out of the previous modification. Also, there were a few emission changes due to typographical and rounding errors. The total annual permitted emission changes associated with this permit included: +0.1 tpy PM/PM₁₀, +0.1 tpy SO₂, +0.1 tpy VOC, +0.2 tpy CO, +0.7 tpy NO_x, + 0.28 tpy Lead, a small reduction in Arsenic Compounds, - 0.125 tpy Chromium Compounds, and + 5.5 tpy Ammonia.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R6 was issued on June 11, 2013. The facility requested a modification to add a High-Water Feed Stream to its incinerator at SN-19. The new feed stream also emitted VOC's as fugitive emissions, designated as SN-34. Also, SN-28 was added with two gasoline tanks. The total annual permitted emission changes associated with this permit included: +239.1 tpy SO₂, +1.3 tpy VOC, and +13.5 tpy NO_x.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R7 was issued on April 3, 2014. The facility requested a modification to add new High-Water Feed Streams to the incinerator at SN-19. The facility performed stack testing and requested an adjustment of the SO₂ emissions to 122.4 lb/hr to reflect actual operating parameters. No annual SO₂ emission increases were requested. The new feed stream would also emit an estimated 1.7 tpy VOC as fugitive emissions at SN-34. The facility added six new organic liquid storage tanks designated as SN-35. The total annual permitted emission rate limit changes associated with this permit included +12.6 tpy VOC, +1.254 tpy Ethylbenzene, +7.387 tpy Methanol, +0.01465 tpy Phenol, +0.7364 tpy Styrene, and +1.548 tpy Toluene.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R8 was issued on July 21, 2015. The facility requested a minor modification to add waste streams from outside sources for incineration in their kilns (SN-19), increase in operating hours for the diesel stormwater pump (SN-33), and add applicable NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD conditions to the permit. The total annual permitted emission rate limit changes associated with this modification included: +0.1 tpy VOC, +0.1 tpy CO, +0.7 tpy NO_x, +7.29 tpy Bromine, +0.21 tpy Selenium, and +4.74 tpy Single Organic HAPs.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R9 was issued on October 8, 2015. The facility requested a minor modification to add a new piece of equipment, a metal shredder (SN-36). The facility also corrected the yearly HAP emissions from SN-35. The total annual permitted emission rate limit changes associated with this minor modification included: +0.9 tpy PM, +0.4 tpy PM₁₀, -0.76 tpy Ethylbenzene, -4.52 tpy Methanol, -8.97E-03 tpy Phenol, -0.45 tpy Styrene, and -0.94 tpy Toluene. These HAPs have been listed together as Total Other Organic HAP.

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Air Permit 1016-AOP-R10 was issued on April 14, 2016. The facility requested a modification to change SN-19 the Total Other Organics to match the VOC's emission limit of 10.1 lb/hr to 44.1 ton/yr and the Single Organics as 1.08 lb/hr and 4.74 ton/yr and to process an under pot material through the 2nd cut Material Grinding Operation (SN-32). The total annual permitted emission changes included +0.5 tpy Fluorides, +4.74 tpy Single Organics, and +39.39 tpy of Total Other Organics.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R11 was issued on February 09, 2017. The facility submitted a renewal of their Title V permit with no changes to the emissions or operations of the facility. There were no permitted increases or decreases to the emissions of this facility.

Air Permit 1016-AOP-R12 was issued on May 8, 2019. The facility submitted a modification to add SN-37 (Alternative solid waste handling operations). SN-37 is subject to 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart FF. The permitted emissions increases for this modification were 5.2 tpy of both VOC and Total Other Organic HAPs and 0.26 tpy of Benzene.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SN-01

Receiving Area Dust Collector

The Receiving Area Dust Collector (SN-01) controls emissions from the lift and tilt platform, belt feeders, screens and conveyors. SN-01 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

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

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
01	Receiving Area Dust Collector	PM ₁₀ Lead	0.3 1.97E-05	1.0 8.61E-05

- 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. [Reg.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
01	Receiving Area Dust Collector	PM Ammonia Arsenic Compounds Beryllium Compounds Cadmium Compounds Chromium Compounds Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	0.3 0.16 1.49E-05 2.37E-05 5.80E-06 8.30E-05 5.60E-05	1.0 0.68 6.49E-05 1.04E-04 2.54E-05 3.64E-04 2.50E-04

- 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
01	7%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

- The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-01 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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

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Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-05

Mill Area Dust Collector

The Mill Area Dust Collector (SN-05) controls emissions from the mill sizing screen, impact mill, impact discharge conveyor, and prepared potliner conveyor. SN-05 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

5. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
05	Mill Area Dust Collector	PM ₁₀ Lead	0.3 1.97E-05	1.0 8.61E-05

6. 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. [Reg.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
05	Mill Area Dust Collector	PM Ammonia Arsenic Compounds Beryllium Compounds Cadmium Compounds Chromium Compounds Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	0.3 2.94 1.49E-05 2.40E-05 5.80E-05 8.30E-04 5.60E-04	1.0 12.87 6.49E-05 1.04E-04 2.54E-05 3.64E-04 2.50E-04

7. 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
05	7%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

8. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-05 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-06

Potliner Building Dust Collector

The Potliner Building Dust Collector (SN-06) controls emissions from the two (2) ceiling vents, SPL reclaim feed hopper and two (2) SPL reclaim feeders. SN-06 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

9. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
06	Potliner Building Dust Collector	PM ₁₀	0.6	2.5
		Lead	5.34E-05	2.34E-04

10. 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. [Reg.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
06	Potliner Building Dust Collector	PM	0.6	2.5
		Ammonia	2.41	10.56
		Arsenic Compounds	4.02E-05	1.77E-04
		Beryllium Compounds	6.42E-05	2.81E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	1.58E-05	6.90E-05
		Chromium Compounds	2.26E-04	9.87E-04
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	1.51E-04	6.61E-04

11. 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
06	7%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

12. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-06 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-07

Limestone Reclaim Dust Collector

The Limestone Reclaim Dust Collector (SN-07) controls emissions from the limestone reclaim hopper and limestone reclaim feeder. SN-07 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

13. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
07	Limestone Reclaim Dust Collector	PM ₁₀	0.3	1.2

14. 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. [Reg.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
07	Limestone Reclaim Dust Collector	PM	0.3	1.2
		Ammonia	0.08	0.34

15. 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
07	10%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

16. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-07 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-08

Sand Reclaim Dust Collector

The Sand Reclaim Dust Collector (SN-08) controls emissions from the sand reclaim hopper and sand reclaim feeder. SN-08 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

17. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
08	Sand Reclaim Dust Collector	PM ₁₀	0.3	1.2
		Lead	2.44E-05	1.06E-04

18. 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. [Reg.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
08	Sand Reclaim Dust Collector	PM	0.3	1.2
		Ammonia	0.12	0.51
		Arsenic Compounds	1.84E-05	8.03E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	2.93E-05	1.29E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	7.18E-06	3.15E-05
		Chromium Compounds	1.03E-04	4.50E-04

19. 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
08	10%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

20. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-08 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-09

Kiln Feed Bin Dust Collector

The Kiln Feed Bin Dust Collector (SN-09) controls emissions from kiln #1 feed conveyor, kiln #2 feed conveyor, kiln feed bin, kiln feed bucket elevator, two kiln feed collector conveyors, kiln #1 feeder, and kiln #2 feeder. SN-09 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
09	Kiln Feed Dust Bin Collector	PM ₁₀ Lead	0.4 3.65E-05	1.8 1.60E-04

22. 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. [Reg.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
09	Kiln Feed Dust Bin Collector	PM	0.4	1.8
		Ammonia	2.52	11.04
		Arsenic Compounds	2.76E-05	1.21E-04
		Beryllium Compounds	4.39E-05	1.93E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	1.08E-05	4.72E-05
		Chromium Compounds	1.55E-04	6.75E-04
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	1.04E-04	4.53E-04

23. 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
09	7%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

24. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-09 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-10

Kiln #1 Feed Dust Collector

The Kiln #1 Feed Dust Collector (SN-10) controls emissions from kiln #1 screw conveyor and kiln #1 feed conveyor. SN-10 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

25. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-10	Kiln #1 Feed Dust Collector	PM ₁₀ Lead	0.1 3.18E-06	0.2 1.40E-05

26. 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. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
SN-10	Kiln #1 Feed Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.2
		Ammonia	0.68	2.98
		Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
		Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
		Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05

27. 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
10	7%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

28. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-10 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-11

Kiln #2 Feed Dust Collector

The Kiln #2 Feed Dust Collector (SN-11) controls emissions from kiln #2 screw conveyor and kiln #2 feed conveyor. SN-11 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

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 equipment limitations. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
11	Kiln #2 Feed Dust Collector	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
		Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05

30. 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. [Reg.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
11	Kiln #2 Feed Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.2
		Ammonia	0.68	2.98
		Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
		Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
		Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05

31. 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
11	7%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

32. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-11 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-12

Kiln #1 Discharge Dust Collector

The Kiln #1 Discharge Dust Collector (SN-12) controls emissions from the kiln #1 collection conveyor and kiln #1 cooler screw conveyor. SN-12 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

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 equipment limitations. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
12	Kiln #1 Discharge Dust Collector	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.3
		Lead	1.12E-09	4.91E-09

34. 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. [Reg.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
12	Kiln #1 Discharge Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.3
		Ammonia	0.16	0.68
		Arsenic Compounds	4.01E-06	1.76E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	1.40E-09	6.14E-09
		Cadmium Compounds	3.08E-09	1.35E-08
		Chromium Compounds	4.12E-08	1.81E-07

35. 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
12	10%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

36. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-12 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-13

Kiln #2 Discharge Dust Collector

The Kiln #2 Discharge Dust Collector (SN-13) controls emissions from the kiln #2 collection conveyor and kiln #2 cooler screw conveyor. SN-13 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

37. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
13	Kiln #2 Discharge Dust Collector	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.3
		Lead	1.12E-09	4.91E-09

38. 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. [Reg.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
13	Kiln #2 Discharge Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.3
		Ammonia	0.16	0.68
		Arsenic Compounds	4.01E-06	1.75E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	1.40E-09	7.36E-09
		Cadmium Compounds	3.08E-09	1.35E-08
		Chromium Compounds	4.12E-08	1.81E-07

39. 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
13	10%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

40. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-13 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-14

Product Silo Dust Collector

The Silo Distribution Dust Collector (SN-14) controls emissions from the product storage bucket elevator, silo #6, silo #6 feed conveyor, silo #7 feed conveyor, silo #8, and silo #8 feed conveyor. SN-14 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

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 equipment limitations. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
14	Product Silo Dust Collector	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.9
		Lead	3.87E-09	1.69E-08

42. 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. [Reg.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
14	Product Silo Dust Collector	PM	0.2	0.9
		Ammonia	0.06	0.26
		Arsenic Compounds	1.38E-05	6.05E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	4.83E-09	2.12E-08
		Cadmium Compounds	1.07E-08	4.65E-08
		Chromium Compounds	1.42E-07	6.22E-07

43. 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
14	10%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

44. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-14 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-15

Product Silo #7 Dust Collector

The Product Silo #7 Dust Collector (SN-15) controls emissions from silo #7. SN-15 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

45. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
15	Product Silo #7 Dust Collector	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.3
		Lead	1.30E-09	5.61E-09

46. 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. [Reg.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
15	Product Silo #7 Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.3
		Ammonia	0.02	0.09
		Arsenic Compounds	4.58E-06	2.01E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	1.60E-09	7.01E-09
		Cadmium Compounds	3.52E-09	1.55E-08
		Chromium Compounds	4.71E-08	2.07E-07

47. 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
15	10%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

48. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-15 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-16

Product Loadout Bin Dust Collector

The Product Loadout Dust Collector (SN-16) controls emissions from the truck loadout bucket elevators and product loadout bins 9 and 10. SN-16 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

49. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
16	Product Loadout Bin Dust Collector	PM ₁₀ Lead	0.2 2.14E-09	0.5 9.38E-09

50. 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. [Reg.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
16	Product Loadout Bin Dust Collector	PM Ammonia Arsenic Compounds Beryllium Compounds Cadmium Compounds Chromium Compounds	0.2 0.03 7.66E-06 2.68E-09 5.89E-09 7.87E-08	0.5 0.14 3.36E-05 1.18E-08 2.58E-08 3.45E-07

51. 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
16	10%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

52. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-16 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-18

Kiln Waste Dust Collector

The Kiln Waste Dust Collector (SN-18) controls emissions from the dust disengaging vessel and dust loadout feed spout. SN-18 is subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

53. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
18	Kiln Waste Dust Collector	PM ₁₀ Lead	0.1 5.99E-06	0.3 2.63E-05

54. 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. [Reg.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
18	Kiln Waste Dust Collector	PM	0.1	0.3
		Ammonia	0.02	0.09
		Arsenic Compounds	4.52E-06	1.98E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	7.20E-06	3.16E-05
		Cadmium Compounds	1.77E-06	7.74E-06
		Chromium Compounds	2.53E-05	1.11E-04
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	1.70E-05	7.43E-05

55. 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
18	7%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

56. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-18 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-19 Off-Gas Stack

The Off-Gas Stack (SN-19) is the final emission point for the thermal treatment of the SPL and high-water feed stream. The combustion gas streams from the kilns are sent through cyclones and multiclones and then combined prior to being sent to the quench tower and fabric filter baghouse for further particulate removal. The quench tower may or may not need to be used to cool kiln gases prior to entering the bag house. The gas stream is then reheated in an afterburner/heat exchanger system for further destruction of air pollutants and emitted to the atmosphere through a 100 foot stack.

This source is subject to CAM. However, it is also subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE, National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors. This rule was finalized after November 15, 1990. Therefore, the Off-Gas Stack is exempt from the requirements of CAM for every pollutant that is subject to EEE.

Specific Conditions

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 Conditions #60 through #81 and Plantwide Conditions #8 through #96. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
19	Off-Gas Stack	PM ₁₀	6.8	29.7
		SO ₂	122.4	241.1
		VOC	10.1	44.1
		CO	22.9	100.0
		NO _x	104	218.5
		Lead	0.05	0.21

58. 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 #60 through #81 and Plantwide Conditions #8 through #96. [Reg.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
19	Off-Gas Stack	PM	6.8	29.7
		Arsenic Compounds	0.019	0.085
		Beryllium Compounds	0.019	0.085
		Cadmium Compounds	0.048	0.21
		Chromium Compounds	0.019	0.085
		Chlorine	22.87	100.18
		Dioxins and Furans	8.0E-8	8.43E-7
		Fluorides	1.48	6.48
		Hydrochloric Acid	22.87	100.18
		Mercury	0.026	0.11
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	0.68	2.98

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
		Bromine	1.67	7.29
		Selenium	0.48	0.21
		Single Organics	1.08	4.74
		Total Other Organics	10.1	44.1

59. 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
19	20%	[Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

60. During periods of source operation, the permittee utilize a continuous opacity monitor (COM) to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #59. In lieu of using a COM, and during times when the COM is not functional, the permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-19 and keep a record of these observations. If the permittee detects visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, the permittee must immediately take action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. This COM is also used to verify compliance with the CAM Plan as seen in Plant Wide Condition 103. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
61. The permittee shall construct, maintain, calibrate and operate the process monitoring systems specified in Appendix A of this permit - Automatic Waste Feed Shutoff System Parameters, Devices, Cutoff Limits, and Actions. Each monitored operating parameter identified in Appendix A shall be continuously monitored and recorded. The kiln feed material, contact water, high-water feed stream, landfill runoff and leachate, lean-water feed streams, semi-volatile metals, and low-volatile metals shall be charged to a kiln only when all monitoring and recording instruments and devices required by this condition are on-line and operating properly. The kiln feed material, contact water, high-water feed stream, landfill runoff and leachate shall not be charged to a kiln unless all of the monitored parameters described are within the ranges specified. Upon any occurrence of an interlocked parameter deviating from the allowed range, the monitoring system shall automatically cut off the flow of all waste and aqueous waste feed streams to one, or both, kilns at the levels, and in the manner, specified below. Upon the occurrence of any automatic waste feed shutoff, the affected feeds shall not be restarted until such time as the monitored parameters are within the specified ranges. In the event of a malfunction of the automatic waste feed shutoff system, the permittee shall perform manual shut downs of all waste feed streams to one or both kilns. Reclaim feeder lines are to be shut down only if malfunction is associated with their operation. Feeder line and/or kiln waste feed operations shall not be restarted until such time as the problem causing the malfunction has been located and corrected. For those monitored parameters which do not have limits specified, interlocks are not yet required. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated by meeting the limits of Appendix A. [Reg.19.703, 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]
62. The feed material to each kiln shall consist of a blend containing a crushed potliner weight percent of 25-40%. The blend shall be such that the cyanide feed rate does not exceed 105 lbs/hr and the fluoride feed rate does not exceed 2600 lbs/hr. The operator shall continuously monitor the blending of potliner in a manner such that an inability to maintain the required blend ratio shall result in an immediate stop to all reclaim feeders. Compliance with this Specific Condition shall be determined by using the values for concentrations and feedstock densities determined by the sampling and analysis program and the as-fired blend ratio and individual kiln mass feed rates to determine the average pounds constituent per hour. Kiln feed rates used for this calculation shall be those determined in accordance with Specific Condition #64. [Reg.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]
63. The permittee shall not accept for treatment, any material other than the spent potliner, sand, limestone feedstocks, high-water feed streams, lean-water feed streams, semi-volatile metals, and low-volatile metals that are specified in this Permit. Contact water generated from routine on-site operations and landfill runoff and leachate from the on-site landfill are also acceptable feedstocks. If sampling and analysis of the kiln discharge residue indicates the need for further reduction in the concentrations of regulated constituents, the discharged residue may be re-introduced to the kiln feed system. Off-specification residuals shall be separately treated and not commingled with untreated spent potliner. If sand or limestone is considered a necessary feedstock for treatment of off-specification kiln residue, the Permittee shall establish and not exceed the minimum feed rate of limestone and sand considered necessary to result in successful treatment. [Reg.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]
64. This permit authorizes the operation of two kilns. Each kiln feed rate, as measured by the associated weight integrator, shall be no greater than 30 tons per hour on a one-hour rolling average. When both kilns are in-service, each kiln is limited to a 30 ton per hour feed rate on a one-hour rolling average such that the total feed rate shall be no greater than 60 tons per hour on a one-hour rolling average. Contact water, high-water feed stream, landfill runoff, waste feed rates, and leachate may be introduced to each kiln at a combined rate not to exceed fifteen gallons per minute per each kiln. [Reg.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]
65. The permittee shall maintain records which demonstrate compliance with the throughput limits set in Specific Condition #64. These records may be used by the Department for enforcement purposes. Records shall be updated on a monthly basis, shall be kept on site, and shall be provided to the Department upon request. [Reg.19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
66. Natural gas fuel feed to each operating kiln shall be continuous. Each natural gas burner shall be equipped with a burner flame detector that initiates an automatic waste feed

- shutoff in the event of a flameout. [Reg.19.703, 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]
67. Each rotary kiln shall be operated so that the kiln draft is sufficient to maintain a negative pressure of at least -0.02 in. water column. A pressure greater than -0.02 in water column shall result in an automatic waste feed shutoff to the affected kiln. [Reg.19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
68. The gas flow rate to each kiln induced draft fan shall be continuously monitored and recorded. Loss of power to a kiln induced draft fan shall result in an automatic waste feed shutoff to the affected kiln. [Reg.19.703, 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]
69. Use of the water quench shall be considered as an emergency quench and shall result in an automatic waste feed shutoff. [Reg.19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
70. The pressure differential across the off-gas dust collector shall be monitored as described in the approved Alternate Monitoring Application. [Reg.19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
71. Loss of power to either, or both, in-service off-gas dust collector discharge fans shall result in a system-wide automatic waste feed shutoff. [Reg.19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
72. Natural gas firing to each in-service afterburner shall be continuous. Each natural gas burner shall be equipped with a burner flame detector that initiates a system-wide automatic waste feed shutoff in the event of a flameout. [Reg.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]
73. Loss of power to any afterburner combustion air supply fan shall result in a system-wide automatic waste feed shutoff. [' 19.303 of Regulation #19 and A.C.A. ' 8-4-203 as referenced by ' 8-4-304 and ' 8-4-311]
74. The internal pressure of each afterburner chamber shall be maintained at no greater than 3 inches water column. [Reg.19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
75. Each afterburner shall be operated with an exit gas temperature of no less than 1,750 EF based on an hourly rolling average. An hourly rolling average afterburner exit gas temperature less than 1,750 EF shall result in an automatic waste feed shutoff to the affected kiln. This parameter is based upon performance testing; therefore it may be changed based on future performance tests. Any changes to this parameter must have supporting testing and documentation kept on site. [Reg.19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
76. The process off-gas stack shall be equipped with a continuous gas analyzer system that shall continuously monitor and record stack gas opacity and the concentrations of oxygen (O₂) and carbon monoxide (CO) in the gas stream. Monitors used for this purpose shall be designed to actuate a system-wide automatic waste feed shutoff at the concentration

- limits set in Specific Condition #77 . All CEMs shall be operated in accordance with ADEQ CEM conditions. [Reg.19.703, 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]
77. The carbon monoxide concentration in the process off-gas stack shall not exceed 100 ppmv, dry gas basis, corrected to 7% O₂. Compliance with this concentration limit shall be based on a rolling one hour averaging time. The monitoring and recording system used to demonstrate compliance with this condition shall continuously monitor, report and record dry gas, oxygen corrected, one hour average concentrations. The hourly rolling average is defined as the arithmetic mean of the 60 most recent 1-minute average values reported. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
78. As a means of verifying that the material fed to the kiln meets the physical and chemical composition limit specified in this permit, all spent potliner to be treated shall be subject to the sampling and analysis program. A copy of the sampling and analysis program shall be kept on site and made available to Department personnel immediately upon request. The permittee shall not accept for processing spent potliner with mass concentrations of PAHs exceeding 1200 ppm. [Reg.19.703, 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]
79. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ and NO_x limits in Specific Condition #57 by performing initial and subsequent performance testing using EPA Method 6C for SO₂ and EPA Method 7E for NO_x while feeding the high-water feed stream samples in accordance with Plantwide Condition #3. Subsequent performance tests will be performed annually. After 3 years of testing that demonstrates compliance, the permittee may start testing once every 5 years. [Reg.19.702 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
80. Samples will be taken from each load of liquid waste delivered to the facility and analyzed for sulfur. During the test, the permittee shall operate the treatment system within 10% of the rated throughput capacity. If 90% of the rated capacity cannot be achieved, the permittee shall be limited to 10% above the actual tested throughput. The permittee shall reference this limitation in all compliance reports. [Reg.19.702 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
81. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #80. These records shall be updated by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The records shall be maintained on-site and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Reg.19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-20, SN-21, and SN-22
Off-Spec Transfer Dust Collectors

The Off-Spec Transfer Dust Collectors (SN-20, SN-21, and SN-22) control emissions from the off-spec bypass and crossover conveyor. SN-20, SN-21, and SN-22 are subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

82. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
20	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
	Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05
21	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
	Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05
22	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
	Lead	3.18E-08	1.40E-05

83. 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. [Reg.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
20	PM	0.1	0.2
	Ammonia	0.01	0.05
	Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
	Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
	Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
	Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05
21	PM	0.1	0.2
	Ammonia	0.01	0.05
	Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
	Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
	Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
	Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
22	PM	0.1	0.2
	Ammonia	0.01	0.05
	Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
	Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
	Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
	Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05

84. 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
20, 21, 22	7%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

85. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-20, 21, and 22, and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-23, SN-24, and SN-25
Product Transfer Dust Collectors

The Product Transfer Dust Collectors (SN-23, SN-24, and SN-25) control emissions from the product transfer conveyor. SN-23, SN-24, and SN-25 are subject to CAM for particulate emissions.

Specific Conditions

86. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
23	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
	Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05
24	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
	Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05
25	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.2
	Lead	3.18E-06	1.40E-05

87. 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. [Reg.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
23	PM	0.1	0.2
	Ammonia	0.01	0.05
	Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
	Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
	Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
	Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.88E-05
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05
24	PM	0.1	0.2
	Ammonia	0.01	0.05
	Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
	Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
	Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
	Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05

Source	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
25	PM	0.1	0.2
	Ammonia	0.01	0.05
	Arsenic Compounds	2.40E-06	1.05E-05
	Beryllium Compounds	3.83E-06	1.68E-05
	Cadmium Compounds	9.39E-07	4.12E-06
	Chromium Compounds	1.35E-05	5.89E-05
	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	9.01E-06	3.95E-05

88. 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
23, 24, 25	10%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

89. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-23, 24, and 25, and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-26

Secondary Screen Area Dust Collector

The Dust Collector for Secondary Screen Area (SN-26) controls emissions from the aluminum separator #1, impact mill feed conveyor, secondary sizing screen, aluminum separator #2, screen #5 recirculating conveyor, roll crusher feed conveyor, roll crusher and collecting conveyor.

Specific Conditions

90. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
26	Secondary Screen Area Dust Collector	PM ₁₀ Lead	0.5 4.49E-05	2.1 1.97E-04

91. 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. [Reg.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
26	Secondary Screen Area Dust Collector	PM	0.5	2.1
		Ammonia	2.94	12.87
		Arsenic Compounds	3.39E-05	1.49E-04
		Beryllium Compounds	5.41E-05	2.37E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	1.33E-05	5.80E-05
		Chromium Compounds	1.90E-04	8.31E-04
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	1.28E-04	5.57E-04

92. 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
26	7%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

93. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-26 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-27

Conveyor CV-59

The Dust Collector for Bucket Elevator and Prepared Potliner Screw Conveyor (SN-27) controls emissions from the Prepared Potliner Screw Conveyor, bucket elevator, impact mill discharge conveyor and SPL tripper conveyor.

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 equipment limitations. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
27	Conveyor CV-59	PM ₁₀ Lead	0.3 1.97E-05	1.0 8.61E-05

95. 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. [Reg.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
27	Conveyor CV-59	PM	0.3	1.0
		Ammonia	2.94	12.87
		Arsenic Compounds	1.49E-05	6.49E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	2.37E-05	1.04E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	5.80E-06	2.54E-05
		Chromium Compounds	8.30E-05	3.64E-04
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	5.60E-05	2.44E-04

96. 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
27	7%	Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64

97. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity from SN-27 and keep a record of these observations. These daily observations also constitute monitoring for the CAM Plan as listed in Plant Wide Condition 102. 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 Department personnel upon request. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as

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referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31 and Reg. 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64]

SN-30

Incinerator Residue Management

Fugitive emissions from handling of incinerator residue are generated by truck loading and unloading of processed potliner in transfer to the landfill and by wind erosion.

Specific Conditions

98. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
30	Incinerator Residue Management	PM ₁₀	0.3	1.3
		Lead	2.81E-05	1.23E-04

99. 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. [Reg.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
30	Incinerator Residue Management	PM	0.3	1.3
		Arsenic Compounds	2.12E-05	9.27E-05
		Beryllium Compounds	3.38E-05	1.48E-04
		Cadmium Compounds	8.28E-06	3.63E-05
		Chromium Compounds	1.19E-04	5.20E-04
		Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	7.95E-05	3.48E-04

SN-32

2nd Cut Material Grinding Operation

2nd Cut Material Grinding Operation is a grinding line to process the refractory (non-carbon) portion of the potliner (2nd cut materials). The facility receives the pre-separated refractory portion of the potliner, 2nd cut materials, by rail car or trucks and transfers it to a storage area. The 2nd cut material grinding operation starts with a primary screen to remove oversized materials. Then oversized materials are transferred to a crusher to generate uniform size materials. Processed materials will ship offsite for use as recoverable materials. The emissions are controlled through the use of a portable baghouse (SN-32). This diesel engine (190HP) for the baghouse will increase combustion emissions, but it will also reduce HAP's by 99.9%. The 2nd cut material processed by the operation is not classified as a hazardous waste under Arkansas Regulation 23 and the management described herein constitutes use as "recoverable materials" under Arkansas Regulation 22. SN-32 is also subject to NSPS 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart III - *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engine*.

A 2nd cut material grinding operation starts with a primary screen to remove oversized materials. Then, oversized materials are transferred to a crusher to generate uniform size materials. Processed materials ship offsite for use as recoverable materials.

Specific Conditions

100. 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 #103. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
32	2 nd Cut Material Grinding Operation with Baghouse	PM ₁₀	2.0	2.0
		SO ₂	0.4	1.8
		VOC	0.5	2.2
		CO	1.3	5.6
		NO _x	5.9	25.8

101. 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 #103. [Reg.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
32	2 nd Cut Material Grinding Operation with Baghouse	PM	2.0	2.0
		Beryllium Compounds	1.05E-04	5.55E-06
		Fluorides	8.48E-01	4.51E-02
		Total Other Organic HAPs	0.01	0.04

102. 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
32	5%	Reg.18.501

103. The permittee shall only process the refractory (non-carbon and non-hazardous waste material) portion of the potliner (Second Cut Material) or the under pot material. The permittee shall not process Second Cut Material or Under Pot Material in excess of 35,000 tons per consecutive 12 month period at SN-32. [Reg.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]
104. The permittee shall maintain monthly records which demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #103. The permittee will update the records by the fifteenth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The permittee will keep the records onsite, and make the records available to the Department personnel upon request. [Reg.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]

NSPS 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII Conditions

105. SN-32 is subject to NSPS 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII. The permittee shall comply with, but not be limited to the following conditions. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII]
106. 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 purchase diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 80.510(b) for non-road diesel fuel. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4207(b)]
107. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4209(b)]
108. If the permittee do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or the permittee change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the permittee must demonstrate compliance as follows: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(b)]
 - a. If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, the permittee 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, 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 the permittee change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer.

109. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 60.4212 (a-e)]

- a. The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 C.F.R. § 1039, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and according to 40 C.F.R. § 1042, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.
- b. Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 C.F.R. § 1039 must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 C.F.R. § 1039.101(e) and 40 C.F.R. § 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 C.F.R. § 1039.
- c. Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 C.F.R. § 89.112 or 40 C.F.R. § 94.8, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 C.F.R. § 89.112 or 40 C.F.R. § 94.8, as applicable, determined from the following equation:

$$\text{NTE requirement for each pollutant} = (1.25) \times (\text{STD}) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

- i. Where:
- ii. STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 C.F.R. 89.112 or 40 C.F.R. 94.8, as applicable.
- iii. Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 C.F.R. § 89.112 or 40 C.F.R. § 94.8 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-2007 model year engines in §§ 60.4204(a), 60.4205(a), or 60.4205(c) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in §§ 60.4204(a), 60.4205(a), or 60.4205(c), determined from the equation in paragraph (c) of this section.
 - i. Where:
 - ii. STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in §§ 60.4204(a), 60.4205(a), or 60.4205(c).
 - iii. Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §§ 60.4204(a), 60.4205(a), or 60.4205(c) may follow the testing procedures specified in § 60.4213, as appropriate.
- e. Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 C.F.R. § 1042 must not exceed the NTE

standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 C.F.R. §§ 1042.101c(b-f).

110. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4214 (b)]
111. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4214 (c)]

SN-33

Diesel Stormwater Pump

The facility periodically uses a stormwater pump at the facility. The pump is powered by an 85 HP diesel engine. SN-33 is also subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ.

Specific Conditions

112. 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 #115. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
33	Non-Emergency (CI) 85hp Diesel Stormwater Pump – Pre June 2006	PM ₁₀	0.2	0.1
		SO ₂	0.2	0.1
		VOC	0.3	0.2
		CO	0.6	0.3
		NO _x	2.7	1.4

113. 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 #115. [Reg.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
33	Non-Emergency (CI) 85 HP Diesel Stormwater Pump – Pre June 2006	PM	0.2	0.1
		Total Other Organic HAPs	0.01	0.01

114. 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
33	20%	Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E

115. The permittee shall not operate the stormwater pump SN-33 in excess of 1,000 total hours (non-emergency) per rolling 12 month period in order to demonstrate compliance with the annual emission rate limits. [Reg.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]
116. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #115. 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 Department personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Reg.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]

NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ Conditions

117. SN-33 is subject to 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ. For stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if the permittee commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006. The permittee shall follow the conditions listed below and all applicable regulations and conditions. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6590 (a)(1)(ii)]
118. If the permittee owns or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, the permittee must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to the permittee. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in § 63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6602]
119. As stated in §§ 63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, the permittee must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

Table 2c of NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ		
For each . . .	The permittee must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup the permittee must . . .
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ²	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ³
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	

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 Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under Federal, State, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the Federal, State or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

²Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in § 63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

³Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 2c]

120. The permittee must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(e)(1)]
 - a. An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
121. If the permittee operates a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, The permittee must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(h)]
122. If the permittee owns or operates a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, the permittee have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(i)]
123. The permittee must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart that apply to the permittee at all times. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6605(a)]

124. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6605(b)]
125. The permittee must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation and operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to the permittee according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(a)]
126. The permittee must report each instance in which the permittee did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to the permittee. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in § 63.6650. If the permittee change your catalyst, the permittee must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When the permittee reestablish the values of your operating parameters, the permittee must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that the permittee are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(b)]
127. The permittee must comply with the emission and operating limitations, the permittee must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6655(a)]
 - a. A copy of each notification and report that the permittee submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that the permittee submitted, according to the requirement in § 63.10(b)(2)(xiv).
 - b. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
 - c. Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in § 63.10(b)(2)(viii).
 - d. Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
 - e. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with § 63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

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128. The permittee must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to the permittee. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6655 (d)]
129. The permittee must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that the permittee operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if the permittee own or operate any of the following stationary RICE; [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6655 (e)]
 - a. An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
 - b. An existing stationary emergency RICE.
 - c. An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.

SN-34

Waste Stream Fugitive Emissions

The High-Water Feed Stream emits to its incinerator at SN-19. The new feed stream will also emit VOC's as fugitive emissions, designated as SN-34.

130. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
34	Waste Stream Fugitive Emissions	VOC	0.4	1.7

131. 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. [Reg.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
34	Waste Stream Fugitive Emissions	Total Other Organic HAPs	0.30	1.30

132. The permittee shall perform a recount of the type and number of valve, pumps, and connectors for equipment leaks every 5 years or every permit renewal. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD Conditions

133. SN-34 is subject to NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD. The permittee shall comply with, but not be limited to the following conditions. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD]
134. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.680(a)(1) and (2)(i);(b)(1)(iii);(c)(1)&(3)(i-iii);(e)(1)(ii)]
- The plant site is a major source of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 63.2.
 - 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.
 - 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 C.F.R. §§ 264 or 265.

135. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680 (b)(1)(iii)]
- a. 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 does not apply to the material, then the material is not an off-site material subject to this subpart.
 - i. 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 § 63.681 of this subpart.
136. *Affected sources*— [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.680 (c)(1) and (3)(i-iii)]
- a. *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.
 - b. *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)(3)(i) through (c)(3)(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 300 hours or more during a calendar year in off-site material service, as defined in § 63.681 of this subpart.
137. *Compliance dates*— [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.680(e)(1)(ii)]

- a. *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 this subpart on or before the date specified in paragraph (e)(1)(i) or (e)(1)(ii) of this section as applicable to the affected source.
 - i. 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 this subpart upon the first date that the affected source begins to manage off-site material.
- 138. The general standards under this section apply to owners and operators of affected sources as designated in § 63.680(c) of this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.683(a)]
- 139. *Off-site material management units.* [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.683(b)(1)]
 - a. 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.
- 140. *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 this subpart by implementing leak detection and control measures in accordance with the standards specified in § 63.691 of this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.683(d)]
- 141. The provisions of this section apply to the treatment of off-site material to remove or destroy HAP for which § 63.683(b)(1)(ii) of this subpart references the requirements of this section for such treatment. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.684(a)]
- 142. 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 § 63.683(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)(5) 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.684(b)(5)]
 - a. *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)(5)(i) through (b)(5)(iv) of this section.
- 143. The owner or operator must maintain records for each treatment process in accordance with the requirements of § 63.696(a) of this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.684(f)]
- 144. The owner or operator must prepare and submit reports for each treatment process in accordance with the requirements of § 63.697(a) of this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.684(g)]

145. The Administrator may at any time conduct or request 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.684(h)]
146. The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from tanks for which § 63.683(b)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.685(a)]
147. The owner or operator shall control air emissions from each tank subject to this section in accordance with the following applicable requirements: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.685(b)(1-4)]
- 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 this subpart, 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 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 3 to use Tank 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 3 to use Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.
 - 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 this subpart, 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 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 4 to use Tank 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 4 to use Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

Table 4 of NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD		
Tank design capacity (cubic meters)	Maximum HAP vapor pressure of off-site material managed in tank (kilopascals)	Tank control level
Design capacity equal to or greater than 38 m ³ and less than 151 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 13.1 kPa	Level 2.
Design capacity equal to or greater	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or	Level 2.

than 151 m ³	greater than 0.7 kPa	
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- c. For a tank that is used for a waste stabilization process, the owner or operator shall control air emissions from the tank by using Tank Level 2 controls in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.
 - d. For a tank that manages off-site material having a maximum HAP vapor pressure that is equal to or greater than 76.6 kPa, the owner or operator must control air emissions by using one of the tanks specified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) through (b)(4)(iii) of this section.
 - i. A tank vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (g) of this section;
 - ii. A pressure tank designed and operated in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (h) of this section; or
 - iii. 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.
148. Owners and operators controlling air emissions from a tank using Tank Level 1 controls shall meet the following requirements: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.685(c)(1-2)]
- 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 this subpart. 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 this subpart, as applicable to the tank.
 - b. 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 00 of 40 C.F.R. § 63—National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1.
 - 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 Tank 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 macro encapsulation unit by a backhoe.

1. During those periods of time when the material transfer activity is occurring, the tank may be operated without a cover.
 2. At all other times, air emissions from the tank must be controlled in accordance with the provisions specified in 40 C.F.R. § 67, subpart 00—National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1.
149. Owners and operators controlling air emissions from a tank using Tank Level 2 controls shall use one of the following tanks: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.685(d)(1-5)]
 - a. A fixed-roof tank equipped with an internal floating roof in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (e) of this section;
 - b. A tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (f) of this section;
 - c. A tank vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (g) of this section;
 - d. A pressure tank designed and operated in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (h) of this section; or
 - e. 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.
150. 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)(3) of this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.685(e)(1-2)]
 - a. 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:
 1. A single continuous seal that is either a liquid-mounted seal or a metallic shoe seal, as defined in § 63.681 of this subpart; or
 2. 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:
 1. 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.
 2. Each opening in the internal floating roof shall be equipped with a gasketed cover or a gasketed lid except for leg sleeves, automatic

- bleeder vents, rim space vents, column wells, ladder wells, sample wells, and stub drains.
 - 3. 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.
 - 4. Each automatic bleeder vent and rim space vent shall be gasketed.
 - 5. Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed sliding cover.
 - 6. 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.
- b. 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 spaces 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.
- 1. The owner or operator shall inspect the internal floating roof in accordance with the procedures specified in § 63.695(b) of this subpart.
151. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.685(f)(1-2)]
- a. 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.
- 1. The primary seal shall be a liquid-mounted seal or a metallic shoe seal, as defined in § 63.681 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 3.8 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.
2. 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 1.3 centimeters (cm).
- iii. The external floating roof shall meet the following specifications:
1. 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.
 2. Except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, roof drains, and leg sleeves, each opening in the roof shall be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid.
 3. 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.
 4. Each automatic bleeder vent and each rim space vents shall be equipped with a gasket.
 5. 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.
 6. Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well shall be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.
 7. Each unslotted guide pole shall be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.
 8. Each slotted guide pole shall be equipped with a gasketed float or other device which closes off the surface from the atmosphere.
 9. Each gauge hatch and each sample well shall be equipped with a gasketed cover.
- b. 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.
 - 1. The owner or operator shall inspect the external floating roof in accordance with the procedures specified in § 63.695(b) of this subpart.
152. 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 this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.685(g)(1-3)]
- 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:
 - 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 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.
- iv. The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of § 63.693 of this subpart.
 - 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:
 - 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:
 - 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.
 - 2. To remove accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of the tank.
 - ii. Opening of a safety device, as defined in § 63.681 of this subpart, is allowed at any time conditions require it to do so to avoid an unsafe condition.
 - c. The owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the air emission control equipment in accordance with the procedures specified in § 63.695 of this subpart.
153. The owner or operator who elects to control tank air emissions by using a pressure tank shall meet the following requirements. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.685(h)(1-3)]
- a. 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.
 - b. All tank openings shall be equipped with closure devices designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions as determined using the procedure specified in § 63.694(k) of this subpart.
 - c. 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 under either of the following conditions as specified in paragraph (h)(3)(i) or (h)(3)(ii) of this section.
 - i. At those times when opening of a safety device, as defined in § 63.681 of this subpart, is required to avoid an unsafe condition.
 - ii. 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 § 63.693 of this subpart.

154. 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 (4) of this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.685(i)(1-4)]
- a. 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 C.F.R. § 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 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.
 - b. 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 § 63.693 of this subpart.
 - c. Opening of a safety device, as defined in § 63.681 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 and monitor the closed-vent system and control device as specified in § 63.693.
155. The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from transfer systems for which § 63.683(b)(1)(i) of this subpart references the use of this section for such air emission control. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.689(a)]
156. 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)(3) of this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.689(c)(1-3)]
- a. A transfer system that uses covers in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (d) of this section.
 - b. 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).
 - c. 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)(3)(i) and (c)(3)(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 § 63.693 of this subpart.
- 157. This section specifies the testing methods and procedures required for this subpart to perform the following: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.694(a)(1-12)]
 - a. To determine the average VOHAP concentration for off-site material streams at the point-of-delivery for compliance with standards specified § 63.683 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (b) of this section.
 - b. To determine the average VOHAP concentration for treated off-site material streams at the point-of-treatment for compliance with standards specified § 63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (c) of this section.
 - c. To determine the treatment process VOHAP concentration limit (C_R) for compliance with standards specified § 63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (d) of this section.
 - d. To determine treatment process required HAP removal rate (RMR) for compliance with standards specified § 63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (e) of this section.
 - e. To determine treatment process actual HAP removal rate (MR) for compliance with standards specified § 63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (f) of this section.
 - f. To determine treatment process required HAP reduction efficiency (R) for compliance with standards specified in § 63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (g) of this section.
 - g. To determine treatment process required HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) for compliance with standards specified in § 63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (h) of this section.
 - h. To determine treatment process required actual HAP mass removal rate (MR_{bio}) for compliance with standards specified in § 63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (i) of this section.
 - i. To determine maximum organic HAP vapor pressure of off-site materials in tanks for compliance with the standards specified in § 63.685 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (j) of this section.
 - j. To determine no detectable organic emissions, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (k) of this section.
 - k. To determine closed-vent system and control device performance for compliance with the standards specified in § 63.693 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (l) of this section.
 - l. To determine process vent stream flow rate and total organic HAP concentration for compliance with the standards specified in § 63.693 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (m) of this section.

158. Testing methods and procedures to determine average VOHAP concentration of an off-site material stream at the point-of-delivery. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.694(b)(1-3)]
- a. The average VOHAP 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.
 - b. *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.
 1. The averaging period to be used for determining the average VOHAP 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.
 2. 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.
 3. 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 25D in 40 C.F.R. § 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:

1. Method 305 in 40 C.F.R. § 63, appendix A.
2. Method 25D in 40 C.F.R. § 60, appendix A.
3. Method 624 in 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 136.4 and 40 C.F.R. 136.5 must be followed.
4. Method 625 in 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 136.4 and 40 C.F.R. 136.5 must be followed.
5. Method 1624 in 40 C.F.R. part 136, appendix A.
6. Method 1625 in 40 C.F.R. part 136, appendix A.
7. Method 8260 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW-846, Third Edition, September 1986, as amended by Update I, November 15, 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 8 of Method 8260, and this program must include the following elements related to measuring the concentrations of volatile compounds:
 - a. 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.
 - b. Documentation of specific quality assurance procedures followed during sampling, sample preparation, sample introduction, and analysis.
 - c. 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.
8. Method 8270 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW-846, Third Edition, September 1986, as amended by Update I, November 15,

1992. 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:

- a. 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.
 - b. Documentation of specific quality assurance procedures followed during sampling, sample preparation, sample introduction, and analysis.
 - c. 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.
9. Any other analysis method that has been validated in accordance with the procedures specified in section 5.1 and section 5.3 and the corresponding calculations in section 6.1 or section 6.3 of Method 301 in appendix A in 40 C.F.R. § 63. The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in section 6.1.5 or section 6.3.3 of Method 301. If correction is required under section 6.3.3 of Method 301, the data are acceptable if the correction factor is within the range of 0.7 to 1.30. Other sections of Method 301 are not required.

- iii. *Calculations.* The average VOHAP 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 305. 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_{m305}) listed in Table 1 of this subpart.

$$C = \frac{1}{Q_T} \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i \times C_i)$$

Where:

C = Average VOHAP 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 4) for the averaging period (not to exceed 1 year).

Q_i = Mass quantity of off-site material stream represented by C_i , kg/hr.

Q_T = Total mass quantity of off-site material during the averaging period, kg/hr.

C_i = Measured VOHAP concentration of sample “i” as determined in accordance with the requirements of § 63.694(a), ppmw.

- c. Knowledge of the off-site material to determine VOHAP 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 VOHAP 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 VOHAP 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 301 in 40 C.F.R. § 63, 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 VOHAP concentration value which would be obtained had the off-site material samples been analyzed using Method 305. 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_{m305}) 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 VOHAP concentration for an off-site material stream using knowledge, then the results from a determination of VOHAP 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 request that the owner or operator perform this determination using direct measurement.

159. Determination of average VOHAP concentration of an off-site material stream at the point-of-treatment. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.694(c)(1-3)]
- a. *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 VOHAP 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. Examples 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 25D in 40 C.F.R. § 60, appendix A.
 - b. *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}) 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 305. 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_{m305}) 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 4) for the averaging period (not to exceed 1 year).

Q_i = Mass quantity of off-site material stream represented by C_i , kg/hr.

Q_T = Total mass quantity of off-site material during the averaging period, kg/hr.

C_i = Measured VOHAP concentration of sample "i" as determined in accordance with the requirements of § 63.694(a), ppmw.

160. *Determination of treatment process VOHAP concentration limit (C_R). [Regulation 19, §19.304 and 40 C.F.R. Part § 63.694(d)(1-3)]*

- a. All of the off-site material streams entering the treatment process shall be identified.
- b. 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.
- c. 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_R = VOHAP concentration limit, ppmw.

x=Individual off-site material stream "x" that has a VOHAP 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.

Q_x = Total mass quantity of off-site material stream "x", kg/yr.

Q_y = Total mass quantity of off-site material stream "y", kg/yr.

\bar{C}_x = VOHAP concentration of off-site material stream "x" at the point-of-delivery, ppmw.

161. *Determination of required HAP mass removal rate (RMR). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.694(e)(1-4)]*

- a. Each individual stream containing HAP that enters the treatment process shall be identified.
- b. The average VOHAP 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.
- c. For each stream identified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section that has an average VOHAP 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.
- d. The required HAP mass removal rate (RMR) shall be calculated by using the average VOHAP concentration, average volumetric flow rate, and density determined in paragraph (e)(3) of this section for each stream and the following equation:

$$RMR = \sum_{y=1}^n \left[V_y \times k_y \times \frac{(\bar{C}_y - 500 \text{ ppmw})}{10^6} \right]$$

Where:

RMR = Required HAP mass removal rate, kg/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 § 63.694(b).

n = Total number of “y” streams treated by process.

V_y = Average volumetric flow rate of stream “y” at the point-of-delivery, m³/hr.

k_y = Density of stream “y”, kg/m³.

\bar{C}_y = Average VOHAP concentration of stream “y” at the point-of-delivery as determined in § 63.694(b)(2), ppmw.

162. Determination of actual HAP mass removal rate (MR). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.694(f)(1-3)]

- a. The actual HAP mass removal rate (MR) shall be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour.
- b. The HAP mass flow entering the process (E_b) and the HAP mass flow exiting the process (E_a) shall be determined using the test methods and procedures specified in paragraphs (g)(2) through (g)(4) of this section.
- c. 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:

$$MR = E_b - E_a$$

Where:

MR = Actual HAP mass removal rate, kg/hr.

E_b = HAP mass flow entering process as determined in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, kg/hr.

E_a = HAP mass flow exiting process as determined in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, kg/hr.

163. Determination of treatment process HAP reduction efficiency (R). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.694(g)(1-5)]
- a. The HAP reduction efficiency (R) for a treatment process shall be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs.
 - b. 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.
 - c. For each run, information shall be determined for each stream identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section as specified in paragraphs (g)(3)(i) through (g)(3)(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 (Q_b). The mass quantity shall be determined for each stream identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section as exiting the process (Q_a).
 - ii. The average VOHAP 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 VOHAP 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.
 - d. The HAP mass flow entering the process (E_b) and the HAP mass flow exiting the process (E_a) shall be calculated using the results determined in paragraph (g)(3) of this section and the following equations:

$$E_a = \frac{1}{10^6} \sum_{j=1}^m (Q_{aj} \times \overline{C_{aj}})$$

$$E_b = \frac{1}{10^6} \sum_{j=1}^m (Q_{bj} \times \overline{C_{bj}})$$

Where:

E_b = HAP mass flow entering process, kg/hr.

E_a = HAP mass flow exiting process, kg/hr.

m = Total number of runs (at least 3)

j = Individual run “j”

Q_{bj} = Mass quantity of material entering process during run “j”, kg/hr.

Q_{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 § 63.694(c), ppmw.

C_{bj} = Average VOHAP concentration of material entering process during run “j” as determined in § 63.694(b)(2), ppmw.

- e. The HAP reduction efficiency (R) shall be calculated using the HAP mass flow rates determined in paragraph (g)(4) 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)(4) of this section, kg/hr.

E_a = HAP mass flow exiting process as determined in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (g)(4) of this section, kg/hr.

164. Determination of HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.694(h)(1-2)]

- a. The fraction of HAP biodegraded (F_{bio}) shall be determined using one of the procedures specified in appendix C of this § 63.
- b. The HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) shall be calculated by using the following equation:

$$R_{bio} = F_{bio} \times 100$$

Where:

R_{bio} = HAP biodegradation efficiency, percent.

F_{bio} = Fraction of HAP biodegraded as determined in paragraph (h)(1) of this section.

165. Determination of actual HAP mass removal rate (MR_{bio}). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.694(i)(1-4)]

- a. The actual HAP mass removal rate (MR_{bio}) shall be determined based on results for a minimum of three consecutive runs. The sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour.
- b. 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 (F_{bio}) shall be determined using the procedure specified in 40 C.F.R. § 63, appendix C of this part.
- d. 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)(3), respectively, of this section and the following equation:

$$MR_{bio} = E_b \times F_{bio}$$

Where:

MR_{bio} = Actual HAP mass removal rate, kg/hr.

E_b = HAP mass flow entering process, kg/hr.

F_{bio} = Fraction of HAP biodegraded.

166. *Determination of maximum HAP vapor pressure for off-site material in a tank.*

[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.694(j)(1-3)]

- 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 this section or by knowledge of the off-site material as specified by paragraph (j)(3) of this section.
- b. Direct measurement to determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure of an off-site material.
 - 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.
 - 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:
 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 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.

167. Procedure for determining no detectable organic emissions for the purpose of complying with this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.694(k)(1-12)]
- 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - e. 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.

- 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 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 (k)(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 (k)(6) of this section is compared with the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (k)(9) of this section.
 - 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 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 (k)(8) 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 (k)(8) is less than 10,000 ppmv.
168. Control device performance test procedures. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.694(l)(1-4)]
- 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.
 - 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 this section, and at the outlet of the control device.
 - 1. The control device inlet sampling site shall be located after the final product recovery device.
 - 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.

- ii. To determine compliance with an enclosed combustion device concentration limit, the sampling site shall be located at the outlet of the device.
- 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.
- 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 this chapter; 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 this part may be used. The following procedures shall be used to calculate percent reduction efficiency:
 - i. The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or a minimum of four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time such as 15 minute intervals during the run.
 - ii. The mass rate of either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP (E_i and E_o , respectively) shall be computed.
 1. The following equations shall be used:

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

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

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 (1)(3)(ii)(A) of this section.
3. When the total HAP mass rate is calculated, only the HAP constituents shall be summed using the equation in paragraph (1)(3)(ii)(A) of this section.

- iii. The percent reduction in TOC (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.

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 this section, 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 this section, kilograms TOC 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 TOC (minus methane and ethane) across the device shall be determined by comparing the TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP in all combusted vent streams and primary and secondary fuels with the TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP exiting the device, respectively.
- d. To determine compliance with the enclosed combustion device total HAP concentration limit of this subpart, 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 this part, may be used. The following procedures shall be used to calculate parts per million by volume concentration, corrected to 3 percent oxygen:
- i. The minimum sampling time for each run shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or a minimum of four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15 minute intervals during the run.
- ii. The TOC concentration or total HAP concentration shall be calculated according to paragraph (m)(4)(ii)(A) or (m)(4)(ii)(B) of this section.
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:

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

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 this section except that only HAP constituents shall be summed.
- iii. The measured TOC concentration or total HAP concentration shall be corrected to 3 percent oxygen as follows:
 1. 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 (% $O_{2\text{dry}}$). The samples shall be collected during the same time that the samples are collected for determining TOC concentration or total HAP concentration.
 2. The concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen (C_c) shall be computed using the following equation:

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

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.

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

169. Determination of process vent stream flow rate and total HAP concentration. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.694(m)(1-4)]
- a. Method 1 or 1A of 40 C.F.R. § 60, appendix A, as appropriate, must be used for selection of the sampling site.
 - b. No traverse site selection method is needed for vents smaller than 0.10 meter in diameter.
 - 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.
 - d. Process vent stream total HAP concentration must be measured using the following procedures:
 - 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 this part may be used.
- 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:
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.
 2. The total HAP concentration (C_{HAP}) must be computed according to the following equation:

$$C_{HAP} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^x \left(\sum_{j=1}^n C_{ji} \right)}{X}$$

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.

x = Number of samples in the sample run.

170. This section specifies the inspection and monitoring procedures required to perform the following: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.695(a)(1-4)]
- a. To inspect tank fixed roofs and floating roofs for compliance with the Tank Level 2 controls standards specified in § 63.685 of this subpart, the inspection procedures are specified in paragraph (b) of this section.
 - b. To inspect and monitor closed-vent systems for compliance with the standards specified in § 63.693 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 § 63.689(c)(1) of this subpart, the inspection and monitoring procedures are specified in paragraph (d) of this section.
 - d. To monitor and record off-site material treatment processes for compliance with the standards specified in 63.684(e), the monitoring procedures are specified in paragraph (e) of this section.
171. Tank Level 2 fixed roof and floating roof inspection requirements. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.695(c)(1-4)]

- a. Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with an internal floating roof in accordance with the provisions of § 63.685(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 gaskets 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:
 - 1. 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
 - 2. Visually inspect the internal floating roof, primary seal, secondary seal (if one is in service), gaskets, 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 § 63.697 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, gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least every 5 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in § 63.697 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)(4) of this section.
 - v. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.696 of this subpart.
- b. Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the provisions of § 63.685(f) of this subpart shall meet the following requirements:
 - i. The owner or operator shall measure the external floating roof seal gaps in accordance with the following requirements:
 - 1. 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 5 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in § 63.697 of this subpart.

2. 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 § 63.697 of this subpart.
3. 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.
4. The owner shall determine the total surface area of gaps in the primary seal and in the secondary seal individually using the following procedure.
 - a. The seal gap measurements shall be performed at one or more floating roof levels when the roof is floating off the roof supports.
 - b. Seal gaps, if any, shall be measured around the entire perimeter of the floating roof in each place where a 0.32-centimeter (cm) ($\frac{1}{8}$ -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.
 - c. 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.
 - d. 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 § 63.685(f)(1) of this subpart.
5. In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in § 63.685(f)(1) of this subpart, the owner or

- operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of this section.
6. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.696 of this subpart.
- ii. The owner or operator shall visually inspect the external floating roof in accordance with the following requirements:
 1. 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.
 2. The owner or operator shall perform the inspections following installation of the external floating roof and, thereafter, at least once every year.
 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)(4) of this section.
 4. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.696(d) of this subpart.
 - c. Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with a fixed roof in accordance with the provisions of § 63.685(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. Thereafter, 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)(4) of this section.
 - iv. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.696(e) of this subpart.
 - d. 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 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.
 - 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.
172. Owners and operators that use a closed-vent system in accordance with the provisions of § 63.693 of this subpart shall meet the following inspection and monitoring requirements: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.695(c)(1-3)]
- a. Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with § 63.693(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 § 63.694(k) 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:
 - 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 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).
2. 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 § 63.694(k) of this subpart to demonstrate that components or connections operate with no detectable organic emissions.
 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.
 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.
- 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 this section.
 - iv. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.696 of this subpart.
- b. Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with § 63.693(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. Thereafter, 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)(3) of this section.
 - iv. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.696 of this subpart.
- c. 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 5 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection.

- 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) 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.
 - 1. Completion of the repair is technically infeasible without the shutdown of the process or unit that vents to the closed-vent system.
 - 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.
 - iii. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the defect repair in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.696 of this subpart.
173. Owners and operators that use a transfer system equipped with a cover in accordance with the provisions of § 63.689(c)(1) of this subpart shall meet the following inspection requirements: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.695(d)(1-5)]
- a. 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.
 - b. The owner or operator must perform an initial inspection following installation of the cover. Thereafter, the owner or operator must perform the inspections at least once every calendar year except as provided for in paragraph (f) of this section.
 - c. In the event that a defect is detected, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d)(5) of this section.
 - d. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in § 63.696 of this subpart.
 - e. 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 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 (d)(5)(ii) of this section.
 - ii. 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 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 § 63.696 of this subpart.

174. *Control device monitoring requirements.* For each control device required under § 63.693 of this subpart 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 this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.695(e)(1-7)]

- 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 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 15 minutes or an average value for intervals of 15 minutes or less and continuously record either:
 - 1. Each measured data value; or
 - 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.
 - 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.
- 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.
- 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 this subpart. 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 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.
- 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 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 an excursion criterion specified in paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (e)(4)(iii) of this section, then a single excursion is determined to have occurred for the control device for that operating day.
 - 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 this section.
 - 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.
 - 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.
- 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.

- 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 this section.
 - i. An excursion is not a violation nor does it count toward the number of excused excursions allowed under paragraph (e)(6)(ii) of this section when the excursion occurs during any one of the following periods:
 - 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
 - 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).
 - 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 this subpart.
 - g. Nothing in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(6) of this section shall be construed to allow or excuse a monitoring parameter excursion caused by any activity that violates other applicable provisions of this subpart.
175. *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 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 this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.695(f)(1-2)]
- 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 this section.
 - 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 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.
176. The owner or operator subject to this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in § 63.10 under 40 C.F.R. 63 subpart A—General Provisions that are

applicable to this subpart as specified in Table 2 of this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.696(a)]

177. The owner or operator of a control device subject to this subpart shall maintain the records in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 63.10 of this part. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.696(b)]
178. Each owner or operator using an internal floating roof to comply with the tank control requirements specified in § 63.685(e) of this subpart or using an external floating roof to comply with the tank control requirements specified in § 63.685(f) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain the following records: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.696(d)(1-4)]
- a. Documentation describing the floating roof design and the dimensions of the tank.
 - b. A record for each inspection required by § 63.695(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.
 - c. The owner or operator shall record for each defect detected during inspections required by § 63.695(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 § 63.695(b)(4) 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.
 - d. Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the provisions of § 63.685(f) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain records for each seal gap inspection required by § 63.695(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 § 63.695(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.
179. Each owner or operator using a fixed roof to comply with the tank control requirements specified in § 63.685(g) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain the following records: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.696(e)(1-2)]
- a. A record for each inspection required by § 63.695(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.
 - b. The owner or operator shall record for each defect detected during inspections required by § 63.695(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 § 63.695(b)(4) 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.

180. Each owner or operator using an enclosure to comply with the tank control requirements specified in § 63.685(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 C.F.R. 52.741, appendix B. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.696(f)]
181. 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 § 63.693(d) through (h) of this subpart, as applicable. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.696(g)(1-2)]
 - 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.
 - 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 this subpart, as applicable, due to planned routine maintenance.
182. An owner or operator shall record the information specified in paragraphs (h)(1) through (h)(3) of this section 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 this subpart, as applicable. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.696(h)(1-3)]
 - a. The occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the control device system.
 - 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.
 - c. Actions taken during periods of malfunction to restore a malfunctioning control device to its normal or usual manner of operation.
183. 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 paragraph (a)(2) of this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.697(a)(1-2)]
 - 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 this subpart. For the purpose of this subpart, 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.

- 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 this subpart.
184. The owner or operator of a control device used to meet the requirements of § 63.693 of this subpart shall submit the following notifications and reports to the Administrator: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.697(b)(1-4)]
- a. A Notification of Performance Tests specified in § 63.7 and § 63.9(g) of this part,
 - b. Performance test reports specified in § 63.10(d)(2) of this part, and
 - c. Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports specified in § 63.10(d)(5) of this part.
 - 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) of this part, 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 this section.
 - d. A summary report specified in § 63.10(e)(3) of this part 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 this subpart 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.
185. Each owner or operator using an internal floating roof or external floating roof to comply with the Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in § 63.685(d) of this subpart shall notify the Administrator in advance of each inspection required under § 63.695(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: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.697(c)(1-3)]
- a. Prior to each inspection to measure external floating roof seal gaps as required under § 63.695(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.
- b. 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.
 - c. 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 7 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 7 calendar days before refilling the tank.
186. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.698(a)]
187. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.698(b)]
188. The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or Tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.698(c)(1-4)]
- a. Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.680, 63.683 through 63.691, and 63.693. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart.
 - b. Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §§ 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.
 - c. Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.
189. Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

SN-35

Six (6) Organic Fuel Tanks

The facility installed two (2) - 50,000 Gallon and four- 24,000 gallon Organic Fuel Tanks containing high-water waste feed.

190. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
35	Six (6) Organic Fuel Tanks	VOC	2.0	0.1

191. 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. [Reg.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
35	Six (6) Organic Fuel Tanks	Total Other Organic HAPs	1.6	0.08

SN-36

Metal Shredder

The facility installed a metal shredder to handle the aluminum extracted from pots after the spent pot liner is removed.

192. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
36	Metal Shredder	PM ₁₀	0.3	0.4

193. 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. [Reg.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
36	Metal Shredder	PM	0.7	0.9

194. 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
36	20%	Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E

195. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 200,000 tons of metal at SN-36 per rolling 12 month period. [Reg.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]

The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #195. 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 Department personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Ark. Code Ann. §8-4-203 as referenced by §8-4-304 and §8-4-311]

SN-37

Alternative Solid Waste Handling Operations

196. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
37	Alternative solid waste handling operations	VOC	1.18	5.2

197. 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. [Reg.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
37	Alternative solid waste handling operations	Total Other Organic HAPs Benzene	1.18 0.06	5.2 0.26

40 CFR Part 61 Subpart FF Conditions

198. Permittee is accepting benzene waste from a chemical manufacturing plant, coke by-product recovery plant, and/or a petroleum refinery. Therefor permittee is subject to 40 CFR 61 Subpart FF. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.340(b)]
199. 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 by the initial startup for a new source with an initial startup after the effective date. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.342(b)]
200. 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:
- 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.
 - 201. Permittee must meet the following requirements for SN-37. The standards in this section apply to the treatment and storage of the waste stream in a tank, including dewatering.
 - a. 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.
- [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.343(a)]
- 202. Permittee must meet the following requirements for SN-37.
 - a. 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 (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.

[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.343(c), (d), and (e)]

203. Permittee shall meet the following standards for each container in which waste is placed in accordance with §61.342(c)(1)(ii) of this subpart:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. 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.

d. 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.

- e. Each cover and all openings shall be visually inspected initially and quarterly thereafter to ensure that they are closed and gasketed properly.
- f. 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.

[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.345]

204. Permittee is using a closed-vent system with SN-37. As such, the following requirements apply:

- 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:

(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.

- 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. 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.
- e. 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.
- f. 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.

- g. 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.

[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.349]

- 205. Permittee shall monitor each treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit to ensure the unit is properly operated and maintained by installing, calibrating, operating, and maintaining 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.354(a)(2)]
- 206. Permittee 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.354(c)(1)]
- 207. Permittee shall determine the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste by the following procedure:
 - a. 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.

- b. 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.
- c. 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).
- d. 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.
- e. 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.
- f. 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.

[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.355(a)]

208. Permittee has the following recordkeeping requirements for SN-37:

- 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.

(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.

- c. 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.
- d. 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:

(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.

- e. 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.
- f. 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.

[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.356(a), (b), (d), (f), (g), and (j)]

209. Permittee has the following 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 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:

(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.

(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.

(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

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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.

[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.357(a), (b), (c), and (d)]

SN-38

Pneumatic Baghouse Dust Conveyance Handling DC

Solids collected by the final baghouse (SN-19) are pneumatically transferred via a dust conveyance handling system and collected by a pneumatic baghouse dust conveyance handling DC (SN-38).

210. 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. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
38	Pneumatic Baghouse Dust Conveyance Handling DC	PM ₁₀	0.3	0.4

211. 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. [Reg.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
38	Pneumatic Baghouse Dust Conveyance Handling DC	PMDioxin/Furan	0.1	0.5
		Single HAP	1E-11	4.4E-11
		Total HAP	3.9E-3	0.02
			5.3E-3	0.03

212. 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
36	5%	Reg. 18.501

Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC

Permit #: 1016-AOP-R13

AFIN: 10-00004

SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC will continue to operate in compliance with those identified regulatory provisions. The facility will examine and analyze future 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. [Reg.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. [Reg.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 Department or within 180 days of permit issuance if no date is specified. The permittee must notify the Department 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 Department within sixty (60) calendar days after completing the testing. [Reg.19.702 and/or Reg.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.

[Reg.19.702 and/or Reg.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. [Reg.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. [Reg. 26 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
7. The permittee must prepare and implement a Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Plan (SSM). If the Department 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6(e)(3)]

NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE Conditions

8. The Off-Gas Stack (SN-19) is considered an affected source and is subject, but not limited to, the following requirements. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE]
9. The permittee shall not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1203(a)]
 - a. For dioxins and furans:
 - i. Emissions in excess of 0.20 ng TEQ/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen; or 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 EF or lower;
 - ii. Mercury in excess of 130 µg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
 - iii. Lead and cadmium in excess of 240 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
 - iv. Arsenic, beryllium, and chromium in excess of 97 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen;
 - b. 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; 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 at any time during the destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) test runs or their equivalent as provided by § 63.1206(b)(7);
 - iii. Hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas in excess of 77 ppm by volume, combined emissions, expressed as hydrochloric acid equivalents, dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
 - iv. Particulate matter in excess of 34 mg/dscm corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
10. 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 this section. The permittee must calculate DRE for each POHC from the following equation: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1203(c)(1)]

$$DRE = [1 - (W_{out}/W_{in})] \times 100\%$$

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

11. The permittee must treat the POHCs in the waste feed that are specified under paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section to the extent required by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1203(c)(3)(i)]
12. The permittee must specify one or more POHCs from the list of hazardous air pollutants established by 42 U.S.C. 7412(b)(1), excluding caprolactam (CAS number 105602) as provided by § 63.60, for each waste to be burned. The permittee must base this specification on the degree of difficulty of incineration of the organic constituents in the waste and on their concentration or mass in the waste feed, considering the results of waste analyses or other data and information. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1203(c)(3)(ii)]
13. The emission standards and operating requirements set forth in this subpart apply at all times except: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(1)]
 - a. During periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction; 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) and the permittee have documented in the operating record that the permittee are complying with all otherwise applicable requirements and standards promulgated under authority of section 112(e.g., 40 C.F.R. § 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.
14. The Administrator will determine compliance with the emission standards of this subpart as provided by 63.6(f)(2). Performance testing, under operating conditions representative of the extreme range of normal conditions, shall be consistent with the requirements of 63.6(f)(2)(iii)(B) and 63.7(e)(1) to conduct performance testing under representative operating conditions. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(2)]
15. The Administrator will make a finding concerning compliance with the emission standards and other requirements of the subpart as provided by 63.6(f)(3). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(3)]
16. The Administrator may grant an extension of compliance with the emission standards of this subpart as provided by § 63.6(i) and § 63.1213. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(4)]
17. 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: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(5)(i)]
 - a. The permittee must notify the Administrator at least 60 days prior to the change, unless 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);
 - iii. 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
 - iv. 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 and only for purposes of pretesting or comprehensive performance testing. 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 this subpart based on available information.
18. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(5)(ii)]
19. 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 demonstrated compliance with the DRE standard. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(6)(i)]
20. If during the acceptable DRE test, the permittee did not obtain hydrocarbon emission data sufficient to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard, the permittee must either: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(6)(ii)]
 - a. Perform, as part of the performance test, an Aequivalent DRE test@ to document compliance with the hydrocarbon standard; or
 - b. Perform a DRE test as part of the performance test.
21. The permittee must document compliance with the DRE standard under this subpart 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(7)(A)]

22. The permittee may use any DRE test data that documents that your source achieves the required level of DRE provided the permittee has not modified the design or operation of the source in a manner that could affect the ability of your source to achieve the DRE standard since the DRE test. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(7)(B)]
23. For sources that feed hazardous waste at a location in the combustion system other than the normal flame zone, the permittee: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(7)(B)(ii)]
 - a. Must demonstrate compliance with the DRE standard during each comprehensive performance test.
24. For sources that do not use DRE testing performed prior to the compliance date to document conformance with the DRE standard, the permittee must perform DRE testing during the initial comprehensive performance test. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(7)(B)(iii)]
25. 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 this chapter (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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.1206(b)(8)(i) and (ii)]
26. For provisions of this section 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): [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 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 the permittee 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.
27. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(8)(iv)]
28. 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 prior to the occurrence. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(8)(v)]
29. The stack sampling team must be on-site and prepared to perform correlation testing no later than 24 hours after the permittee has modified operation 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(8)(vi)]
30. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(8)(vii)]
 31. 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(d) and the Notification of Compliance under §§ 63.1207(j) and 63.1210(c). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(11)]
 32. 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 this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(12)(i)]
 33. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(12)(ii)]
 34. In lieu of complying with the particulate matter standards under § 63.1203, the permittee may elect to comply with the alternative metal emission control requirements provided in § 63.1206(b)(14)(ii) Alternative metal emission control requirements for existing incinerators. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(14)(ii)]
 - a. The permittee must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 240 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen; and
 - b. The permittee 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 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.
 35. If the permittee elects to comply with the alternative metal emission control requirement, the permittee must not discharge or cause combustion gases to be emitted into the atmosphere that contain cadmium, lead, and selenium in excess of 240 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and that contain antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and nickel in excess of 97 µg/dscm, combined emissions, corrected to 7 percent oxygen. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(b)(14)(ii)]
 36. 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 § 63.1206(b)(1)(i) or (ii). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(1)(i)]

37. The Documentation of Compliance and the Notification of Compliance must contain operating requirements including, but not limited to, the operating requirements of this section and § 63.1209. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(1)(ii)]
38. Failure to comply with the operating requirements is failure to ensure compliance with the emissions standards of this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(1)(iii)]
39. Operating requirements in the Notification of Compliance are applicable requirements for purposes of parts 70 and 71 of this chapter. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(1)(iv)]
40. The operating requirements specified in the Notification of Compliance will be incorporated in the Title V permit. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(1)(v)]
41. The permittee must identify in the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan the projected oxygen correction factor based on normal operations to use during periods of startup and shutdown. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(2)(iii)]
42. The permittee must record the plan in the operating record. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(2)(iv)]
43. 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 this section, when the following conditions apply: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(3)(i)]
 - a. When any of the following are exceeded: operating parameter limits specified under § 63.1209 (with the exception of ash, total chlorine, and metals feed rate limits); 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.
44. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(3)(ii)]
45. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(3)(iii)]
46. 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, the permittee has 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 fee, however, the permittee must cease feeding hazardous waste as quickly as possible. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(3)(iv)]
47. 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, 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(3)(v)]
 48. For each set of 10 exceedances of an emissions standard or operating requirement while hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber, 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(3)(vi)(A)]
 49. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(3)(vi)(B)]
 50. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(3)(vii)]
 51. The permittee 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). 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 this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(3)(viii)(A)]
 52. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1206(c)(3)(vii)(B)]
 53. The permittee is subject to the combustion system leak control system operating and reporting requirements set forth in this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.1206(c)(5)(i through ii)]

54. The permittee is subject to the operator training and certification standards set forth in this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.1206(c)(6)(i through v)]
55. The permittee must prepare and at all times operate according to an operation and maintenance plan which complies with the requirements set forth in these sections. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.1206(c)(7)(i through iv)]
56. The permittee must conduct performance testing in accordance with the applicable requirements contained in this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.1207(a-m)]
57. The permittee must commence the initial comprehensive performance test to demonstrate compliance with the standards under § 63.1219 not later than 12 months after the compliance date. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1207(c)(3)]
58. The permittee must conduct testing periodically as described in 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. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.1207(d)(1-3)]
 - 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 testing from being completed within 60 days.
59. 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. This notification may be waived if the Administrator has not approved the test plan, or acted on the test plan. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1207(e)(i)]
60. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1207(e)(i)(B)]
61. The permittee must submit to the Administrator a notification of intent to conduct a confirmatory performance test and CMS performance evaluation and a test plan and CMS

- performance evaluation plan at least 60 calendar days before the performance test is scheduled to begin. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1207(e)(ii)]
62. The permittee shall use the test methods contained in this section when determining compliance with the emissions standards of this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1208(b)]
 63. The permittee is subject to the applicable monitoring requirements contained in these sections. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §§ 63.1209 (a-r)]
 64. The permittee must use either a carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon CEMS to demonstrate and monitor compliance with the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon standards under this subpart. The permittee must also use an oxygen CEMS to continuously correct the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon levels to 7 percent oxygen. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(a)(1)(i)]
 65. The permittee 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 their 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(a)(1)(iii)]
 66. 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 this subpart and Performance Specifications 1 (opacity), 4B (carbon monoxide and oxygen), and 8A (hydrocarbons) in Appendix B, § 60 of this chapter. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(a)(2)]
 67. If a carbon monoxide CEMS is used, the permittee is subject to the provisions of this section if a carbon monoxide exceedance is detected. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(a)]
 68. If a hydrocarbon CEMS is used, the permittee is subject to the provisions of this section if a hydrocarbon exceedance is detected. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(a)]
 69. Prior to feeding the material, the permittee must obtain an analysis of each feedstream that is sufficient to document compliance with the applicable feedrate limits provided in this section. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(c)(1)]
 70. The permittee must develop and implement a feedstream analysis plan and record it in the operating record. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(c)(2)]
 71. The permittee must submit the feedstream analysis plan to the Administrator for review and approval, if requested. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(c)(3)]
 72. To comply with the applicable feedrate limits of this section, the permittee must monitor and record the feedrates as described in the feedstream analysis plan. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(c)(4)]
 73. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(d)(1)]

74. 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 parameters included in Plantwide Conditions #75, #76, and #77, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications and comply with those limits at all times that hazardous waste remains in the combustion chamber. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(j)]
75. 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. The permittee must document the temperature measurement location in the test plan submitted under § 63.1207(e). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(j)(1)(i)]
76. 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 flowrate, 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(j)(2)(i)]
77. The permittee must establish limits on the total hazardous waste feedrate for each location where hazardous waste is fed. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(j)(3)(i)]
78. The permittee must comply with the dioxin and furans emission standard by establishing and complying with the operating parameter limits established in Plantwide Conditions #79 through #82. The permittee must base the limits on operations during the comprehensive performance test, unless the limits are based on manufacturer specifications. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(k)]
79. The permittee must establish a limit on the maximum temperature of the gas at the inlet to the dry particulate matter control device on an hourly rolling average. The permittee must establish the hourly rolling average limit based on good operating practice and engineering judgment. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(k)(1)(i)]
80. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(k)(2)(i)]
81. 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 which is an appropriate surrogate for residence time. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(k)(3)(i)]
82. The permittee must establish limits on the maximum total (pumpable and non-pumpable) waste feedrate for each location where waste is fed. [Reg.19.304 and § 63.1209(k)(4)(i)]

83. The permittee must comply with the mercury emission standard by establishing and complying with the operating parameter limits as described in the most recent CPT Report and NOC. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(l)]
84. 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 this subpart or an approved Alternate Monitoring application. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(m)]
85. The permittee must establish a maximum ash feedrate limit. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(m)(3)]
86. 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 operating parameter limits found in § 63.1209(n) or an approved Alternate Monitoring Application. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(n)]
87. The permittee must establish a limit on the maximum inlet temperature to the primary dry metals emissions control device on an hourly rolling basis based on good operating practice and engineering judgment. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(n)(1)]
88. The permittee must establish feedrate limits for semi volatile metals and low volatile metals. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(n)(2)(i)]
89. The permittee must establish operating parameter limits on the particulate matter control device as specified by paragraph § 63.1209(m)(1) or an approved Alternate Monitoring Application. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(n)(3)]
90. The permittee must establish a limit for the feedrate of total chlorine and chloride in all feedstreams. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(n)(4)]
91. The permittee must comply with the hydrochloric acid and chlorine emission standards by establishing and complying with the operating parameter limits found in this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(o)]
92. 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 maintained. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1209(p)]
93. The permittee shall submit all of the applicable notifications prior to the deadlines established in this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1210(a)(1)]
94. The permittee must submit the required notifications outlined in this section to the Administrator in order to request or elect to comply with the alternative requirements contained in this subpart. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1210(a)(2)]
95. 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. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1210(d)(2)]

96. The permittee may request an extension of the compliance date to install pollution prevention or waste minimization controls provided that the conditions outlined in this section are met. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.1213]

Title VI Provisions

97. 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.
98. 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.
99. 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.
100. 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.

101. 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.

CAM Plan Provisions

102. SN-01, 05-16, 18, or 20-27 are subject to a CAM Plan per § 64.2(a). If the listed sources have more than five opacity exceedances for any one source in any 6 month period the facility will immediately take actions in order to bring the affected source into compliance. This includes an evaluation of the occurrence to determine the action required to correct the situation, which may involve maintenance or repairs.
[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64.2(a)]
103. SN-19 is subject to a CAM Plan per § 64.2(a). If the listed source exceeds the COM limit for more than 2 consecutive hours, operates outside the manufacturer specifications in measurements from the Continuous Pressure Differential Reading, or fails two consecutive stack tests, the facility will immediately take actions in order to bring the affected source into compliance. This includes an evaluation of the occurrence to determine the action required to correct the situation, which may involve maintenance, repairs, or submitting an appropriate permit modification.
[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 64.2(a)]

Permit Shield

104. 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 July 18, 2016.

Applicable Regulations

Source No.	Regulations
Facility	NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE - <i>National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors</i>
01, 02, 05, 06, 08, 09, 10, 11,	40 C.F.R. Part 64 - <i>Compliance Assurance Monitoring</i>

Source No.	Regulations
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	
32	NSPS 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII - <i>Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engine</i>
33	NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart ZZZZ - <i>National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines</i>
34	NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD - <i>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations</i>

105. The permit specifically identifies the following as inapplicable based upon information submitted by the permittee in an application dated November 10, 2004, November 29, 2011, and February 3, 2012, and August 21, 2014.

Inapplicable Regulations

Source No.	Regulation	Justification
19	40 C.F.R. 64 CAM Rule	Subject to MACT (NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE) which governs emissions monitoring requirements.
19	NSPS 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart E	The facility is used exclusively for the incineration of hazardous wastes
19	NSPS 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart F	These units superficially resemble cement kilns but are not engaged in the manufacture of Portland cement.
Facility	NSPS 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart OOO	Spent potliner is not a “nonmetallic mineral” since the majority of the SPL is carbon material.
Facility	NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart C	The facility does not meet the definition of “incinerator” as specified in Section 61.31(h)

SECTION VII: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The Department 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 Regulation 18 and Regulation 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 July 18, 2016. [Reg.26.304 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Description	Category
Five Diesel Fuel Storage Tanks - 4000, 2 @ 3000, 2000 and 1000 gallon capacity.	Group A, #3
Gasoline Storage Tanks #1 and #2 (SN-28)	Group A, #3
Laboratory Dust Collector and Vent	Group A, #5
Lime Handling Fugitives (SN-29)	Group A, #13
Cooling Tower	Group A, #13
Cooler Conveyor Dust Collector	Group A, #13
Leachate Tanks	Group A, #13
Loading Silos	Group A, #13
Air Duct Systems	Group A, #13
Initial Size Reduction System	Group A, #13
Loadout Inline Dust Collector (SN-31)	Group A, #13
Hot Water Heater #1	Group A, #13
Hot Water Heater #2	Group A, #13

SECTION VIII: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any terms or conditions included in this permit which specify and reference Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulation 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 Regulation 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 Regulation 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 Reg.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 Department takes final action on the renewal application. The Department will not necessarily notify the permittee when the permit renewal application is due. [Reg.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 Reg.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 Reg.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 Reg.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 Reg.26.2 must certify all required reports. The permittee will send the reports to the address below:

Arkansas Department 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 Reg.26.701(C)(3)(a)]

8. The permittee shall report to the Department all deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit.
 - a. For all upset conditions (as defined in Reg.19.601), the permittee will make an initial report to the Department 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 Department 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.

[Reg.19.601, Reg.19.602, Reg.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 Regulation are declared to be separable and severable. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(5), Reg.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 Regulation 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 Reg.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 Reg.26.701(F)(2)]
12. The Department 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 Reg.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 Reg.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 Department 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 Reg.26.701(F)(5)]
15. The permittee must pay all permit fees in accordance with the procedures established in Regulation 9. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(a)(7) and Reg.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 Reg.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 Reg.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 Department 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 Reg.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 Reg.26.2. [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(1) and Reg.26.703(A)]
20. The permittee must allow an authorized representative of the Department, upon presentation of credentials, to perform the following: [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(2) and Reg.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 Department. All compliance certifications required by this permit must include the following: [40 C.F.R. § 70.6(c)(5) and Reg.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 Department 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: [Reg.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 Department approval. The Department 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.

[Reg.18.314(A), Reg.19.416(A), Reg.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 Department approval. Any such emissions shall be included in the facility's total emissions and reported as such. The Department 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 Department 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.

[Reg.18.314(B), Reg.19.416(B), Reg.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 Department approval. The Department 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.

[Reg.18.314(C), Reg.19.416(C), Reg.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. [Reg.18.1001, Reg.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]

Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC

Permit #: 1016-AOP-R13

AFIN: 10-00004

Appendix A:
Automatic Feed Shutoff Parameters

Appendix A: Automatic Feed Shutoff Parameters, Devices, Cutoff Limits, Actions

Parameter	Monitoring Device	Shutoff Limits	Action Required
feed ratio SPL/LS/S	weight integrator	25-40%/30-50%/25-35%	reclaim feeder line stop
kiln feed rate	weight integrator	> 30 tons per hour (avg.)	feed stop - kiln
kiln aqueous waste feed rate	orifice flowmeter	> 15 gpm (hourly rolling average)	feed stop – aq. feed only
kiln flame status	flame safety system	no burner flame	feed stop - kiln
kiln comb. air fan power	motor current signal	current loss	feed stop - kiln
loss of kiln rotation	speed switch	0 rev. per minute	feed stop - kiln
kiln draft	pressure transducer	>-0.02 in. W.C.	feed stop - kiln
kiln I.D. fan power	motor current signal	current loss	feed stop - kiln
quench water flow	orifice flowmeter	> max. demonstrated	feed stop - system
off-gas dust coll. inlet temp	thermocouple	> 395 °F (hourly rolling average)	feed stop - system
off-gas dust collector dP	transducer	< 0.5 in. W.C. (hourly rolling average)	feed stop - system
discharge fan power	motor current signal	signal current loss	feed stop - system
afterburner flame status	flame safety system	no burner flame	feed stop - system
afterburner internal press.	pressure transducer	> 3 in. W.C.	feed stop - system
afterburner exit temp.	thermocouple	Listed in Specific Condition 75* (hourly rolling average)	feed stop - system
stack gas temperature	thermocouple	< 900 °F	feed stop - system
avg. stack gas CO conc.	gas analyzer	> 100 ppmv, dry, at 7% O ₂	feed stop - system
stack gas opacity	transmissometer	> 20%	feed stop - system

*The temperature is not listed in this table in order to prevent conflicting numbers, the required temperature could change based on performance testing.

Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC
Permit #: 1016-AOP-R13
AFIN: 10-00004

Appendix B:
NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart EEE

ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

e-CFR data is current as of July 30, 2015

Title 40 → Chapter I → Subchapter C → Part 63 → Subpart EEE

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES
(CONTINUED)

Subpart EEE—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors

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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

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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 264 or 265 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 EEE)	You are no longer subject to this subpart (Subpart EEE).
(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 research, development, or demonstration operations).	You are not subject to this subpart (Subpart EEE). 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 §270.65 of this chapter.
(3) The only hazardous wastes you burn are exempt from regulation under §266.100(c) of this chapter		You are not subject to the requirements of this subpart (Subpart EEE).
(4) You meet the definition of a small quantity burner under §266.108 of this chapter		You are not subject to the requirements of this subpart (Subpart EEE).

(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.

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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.

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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:

$$\text{DRE} = [1 - (W_{\text{out}} / W_{\text{in}})] \times 100\%$$

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 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;

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- (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_{sd}=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:

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(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.

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(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.

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(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.

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(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

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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;

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(C) For low volatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 54,000 $\mu\text{g/dscm}$ 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 $\mu\text{gm/dscm}$ 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 $\mu\text{g/dscm}$ or less;

(B) For semivolatile metals, a hazardous waste feedrate corresponding to an MTEC of 31,000 $\mu\text{g/dscm}$ 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 $\mu\text{g/dscm}$ 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 $\mu\text{gm/dscm}$ 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:

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- (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.
- (I) *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*. (I) 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*. (I) 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.

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(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:

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- (I) 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;

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(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:

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(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.

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(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:

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- (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.

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- (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)(I)(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:

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(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.

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(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.

(I) 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)(I) 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:



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:



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 5L, 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.

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(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;

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(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).

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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

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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 (1)(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);

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(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 (l)(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 (l)(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 $[1 - \text{System Removal Efficiency}]$.

(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 $[\text{hazardous waste semivolatile metal feedrate (lb/hr)} / \text{hazardous waste thermal feedrate (MM Btu/hr)}]$.

(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 $[1 - \text{System Removal Efficiency}]$.

(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 Subpart EEE of this Part.
63.9(d)	Notification that you are subject to special compliance requirements.
63.9(j)	Notification and documentation of any change in information already provided under §63.9.
63.1206(b)(5)(i)	Notification of changes in design, operation, or maintenance.
63.1206(c)(8)(iv)	Notification of excessive bag leak detection system exceedances.
63.1206(c)(9)(v)	Notification of excessive particulate matter detection system exceedances.
63.1207(e), 63.9(e) 63.9(g)(1) and (3)	Notification of performance test and continuous monitoring system evaluation, including the performance test plan and CMS performance evaluation plan. ¹
63.1210(b)	Notification of intent to comply.
63.1210(d), 63.1207(j), 63.1207(k), 63.1207(l), 63.9(h), 63.10(d)(2), 63.10(e)(2)	Notification 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 CMS performance reports.
63.10(f)	You may request to waive recordkeeping or reporting requirements.
63.1204(d)(2)(iii), 63.1220(d)(2)(iii)	Notification that you elect to comply with the emission averaging requirements for cement kilns with in-line raw mills.
63.1204(e)(2)(iii), 63.1220(e)(2)(iii)	Notification that you elect to comply with the emission averaging requirements for preheater or preheater/precalciner kilns with dual stacks.
63.1206(b)(4), 63.1213, 63.6(i), 63.9(c)	You may request an extension of the compliance date for up to one year.
63.1206(b)(5)(i)(C)	You may request to burn hazardous waste for more than 720 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.

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63.1206(b)(8)(iii)(B)	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.
63.1206(b)(8)(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.
63.1206(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.
63.1206(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.
63.1206(b)(14)	Owners and operators of incinerators may elect to comply with an alternative to the particulate matter standard.
63.1206(b)(15)	Owners and operators of cement and lightweight aggregate kilns may request to comply with the alternative to the interim standards for mercury.
63.1206(c)(2)(ii)(C)	You may request to make changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
63.1206(c)(5)(i)(C)	You may request an alternative means of control to provide control of combustion system leaks.
63.1206(c)(5)(i)(D)	You may request other techniques to prevent fugitive emissions without use of instantaneous pressure limits.
63.1207(c)(2)	You may request to base initial compliance on data in lieu of a comprehensive performance test.
63.1207(d)(3)	You may request more than 60 days to complete a performance test if additional time is needed for reasons beyond your control.
63.1207(e)(3), 63.7(h)	You may request a time extension if the Administrator fails to approve or deny your test plan.
63.1207(h)(2)	You may request to waive current operating parameter limits during pretesting for more than 720 hours.
63.1207(f)(1)(ii)(D)	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.
63.1207(g)(2)(v)	You may request to operate under a wider operating range for a parameter during confirmatory performance testing.
63.1207(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.
63.1207(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.
63.1207(l)(3)	After failure of a performance test, you may request to burn hazardous waste for more than 720 hours and for purposes other than testing or pretesting.
63.1209(a)(5), 63.8(f)	You may request: (1) Approval of alternative monitoring methods for compliance with standards that are monitored with a CEMS; and (2) approval to use a CEMS in lieu of operating parameter limits.
63.1209(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 CEMS in lieu of operating parameter limits; or (2) a waiver of an operating parameter limit.
63.1209(l)(1)	You may request to extrapolate mercury feedrate limits.
63.1209(n)(2)	You may request to extrapolate semivolatile and low volatile metal feedrate limits.

63.1211(d)	You may request to use data compression techniques to record data on a less frequent basis than required by §63.1209.
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(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;

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(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.
63.1206(c)(2)(ii)(B)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
63.1206(c)(3)(vi)	Excessive exceedances reports.
63.1206(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
63.1200, 63.10(b) and (c)	General. Information required to document and maintain compliance with the regulations of Subpart

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	EEE, including data recorded by continuous monitoring systems (CMS), and copies of all notifications, reports, plans, and other documents submitted to the Administrator.
63.1204(d)(1)(ii), 63.1220(d)(1)(ii)	Documentation of mode of operation changes for cement kilns with in-line raw mills.
63.1204(d)(2)(ii), 63.1220(d)(2)(ii)	Documentation of compliance with the emission averaging requirements for cement kilns with in-line raw mills.
63.1204(e)(2)(ii), 63.1220(e)(2)(ii)	Documentation of compliance with the emission averaging requirements for preheater or preheater/precalciner kilns with dual stacks.
63.1206(b)(1)(ii)	If you elect to comply with all applicable requirements and standards promulgated under authority of the Clean Air Act, including Sections 112 and 129, in lieu of the requirements of Subpart EEE when not burning hazardous waste, you must document in the operating record that you are in compliance with those requirements.
63.1206(b)(5)(ii)	Documentation that a change will not adversely affect compliance with the emission standards or operating requirements.
63.1206(b)(11)	Calculation of hazardous waste residence time.
63.1206(c)(2)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.
63.1206(c)(2)(v)(A)	Documentation of your investigation and evaluation of excessive exceedances during malfunctions.
63.1206(c)(3)(v)	Corrective measures for any automatic waste feed cutoff that results in an exceedance of an emission standard or operating parameter limit.
63.1206(c)(3)(vii)	Documentation and results of the automatic waste feed cutoff operability testing.
63.1206(c)(4)(ii)	Emergency safety vent operating plan.
63.1206(c)(4)(iii)	Corrective measures for any emergency safety vent opening.
63.1206(c)(5)(ii)	Method used for control of combustion system leaks.
63.1206(c)(6)	Operator training and certification program.
63.1206(c)(7)(i)(D)	Operation and maintenance plan.
63.1209(c)(2)	Feedstream analysis plan.
63.1209(k)(6)(iii), 63.1209(k)(7)(ii), 63.1209(k)(9)(ii), 63.1209(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.
63.1209(k)(7)(i)(C)	Results of carbon bed performance monitoring.
63.1209(q)	Documentation of changes in modes of operation.
63.1211(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/acutereel.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.

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(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.

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(v) *Updating Cl_2/HCl ratios.* You must include the Cl_2/HCl volumetric ratio demonstrated during each performance test in your data base of historical Cl_2/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:

Where:

i = number of on-site hazardous waste combustors;

HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit Adjusted, means the apportioned, allowable HCl-equivalent emission rate limit for combustor i , and

HCl-Equivalent Emission Rate Limit Table, 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;

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- (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 Cl₂/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

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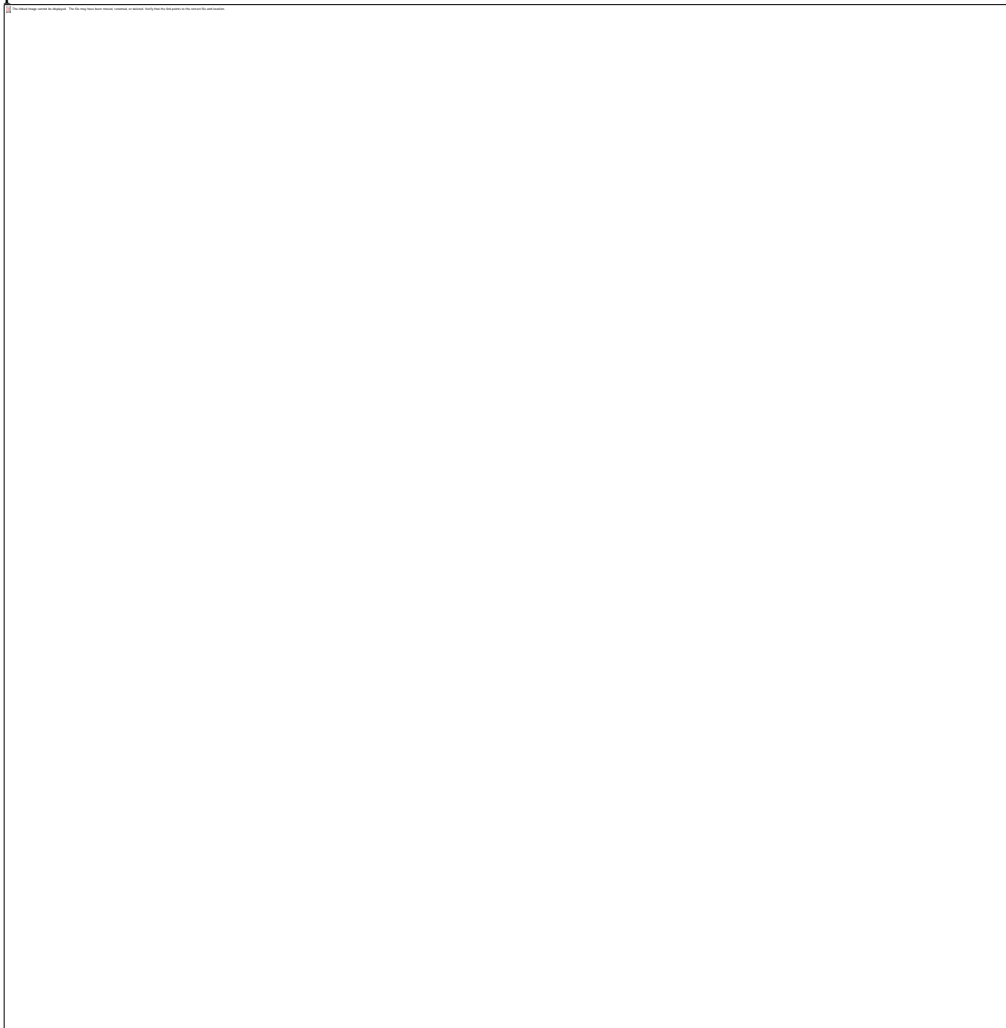
system removal efficiency. You must also submit to the permitting authority a revised eligibility demonstration documenting the higher system removal efficiency and the increased feedrate limits on total chlorine and chloride.

(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.

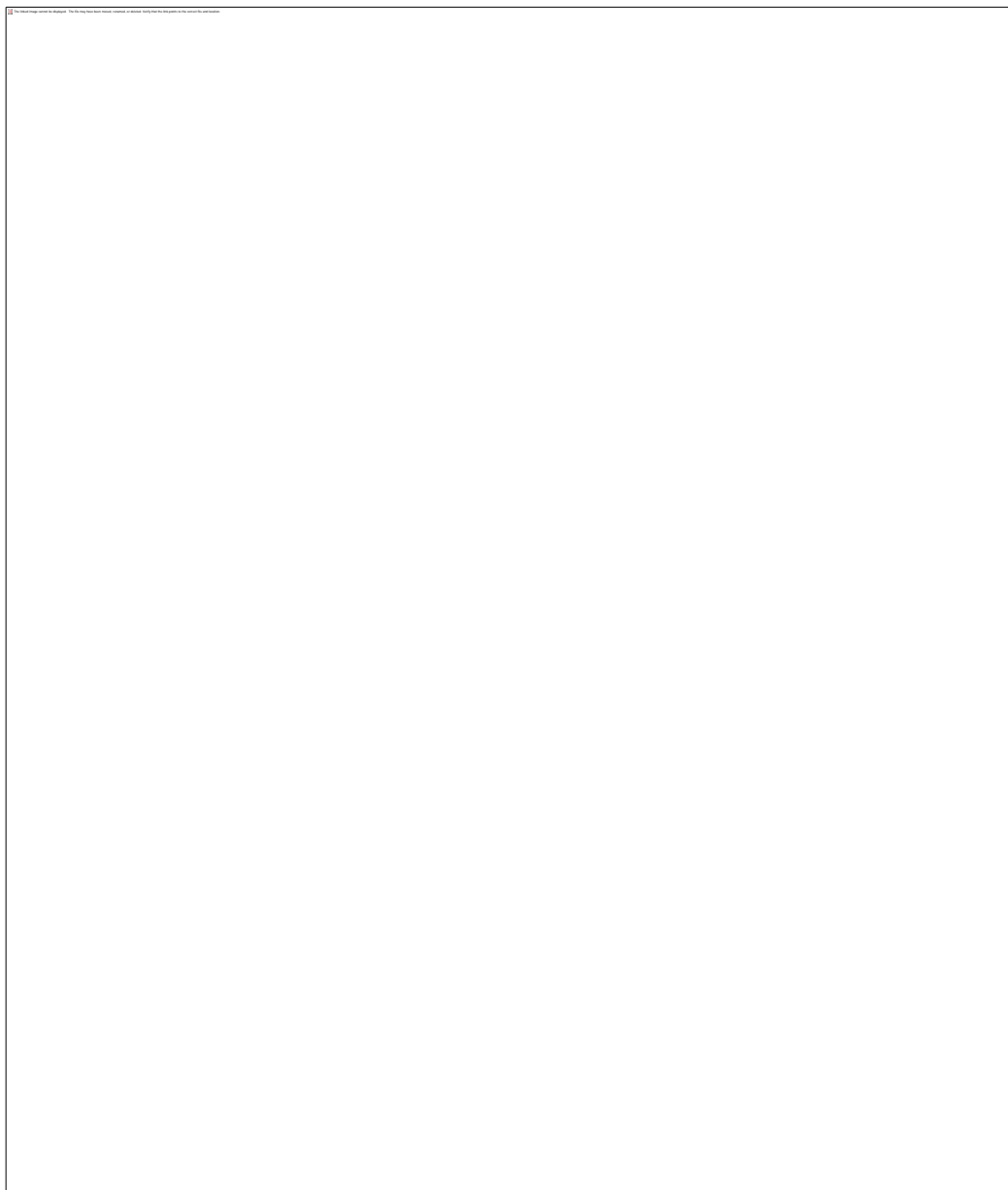
(iii) *Compliance schedule.* If you determine that you cannot demonstrate compliance with a lower annual average HCl-equivalent emission rate limit during the comprehensive performance test because you need additional time to complete changes to the design or operation of the source, you may request that the permitting authority grant you additional time to make those changes as quickly as practicable.



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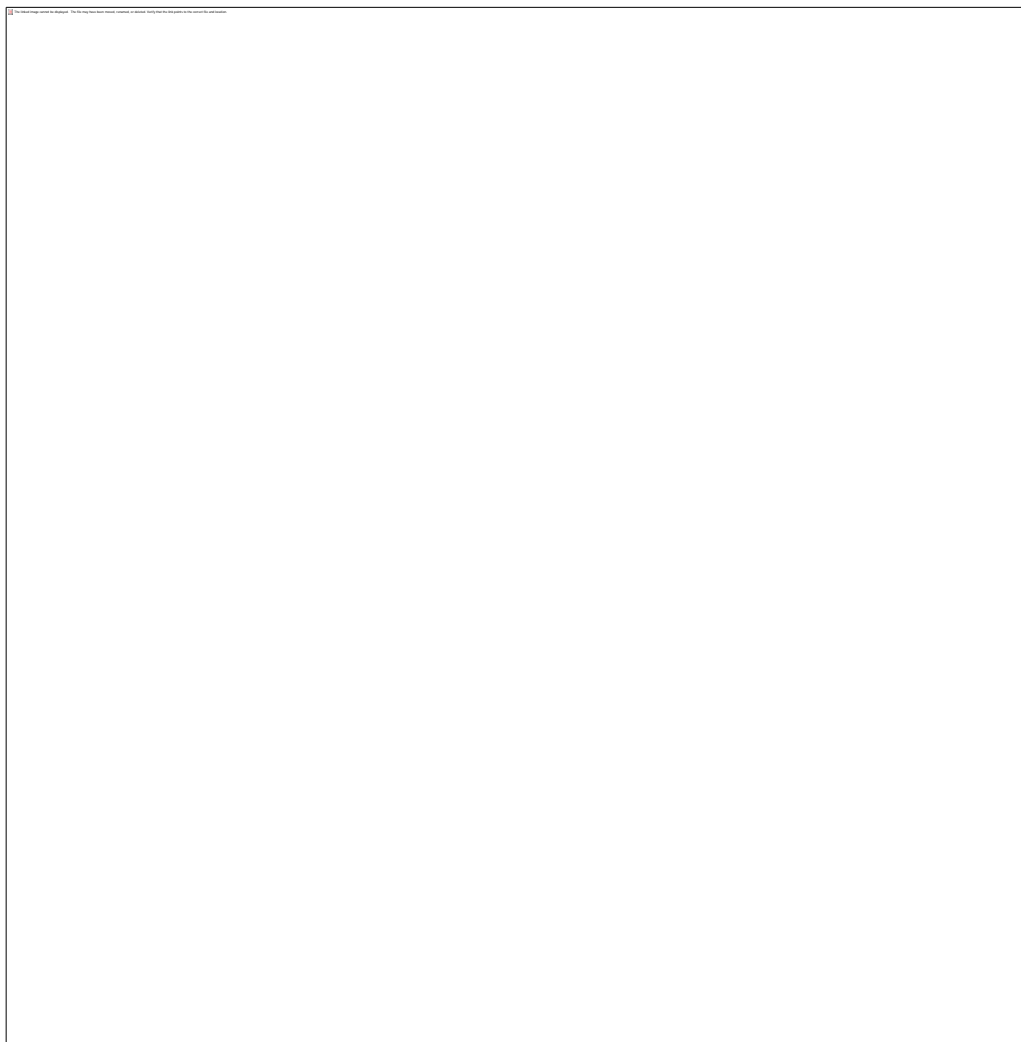
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- (ii) Hydrocarbons in excess of 10 parts per million by volume, over an hourly rolling average (monitored continuously with a continuous emissions monitoring system), dry basis, corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and reported as propane;
- (6) For hydrogen 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dscm}$ 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dscm}$, 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dscm}$, 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dscm}$, 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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dscm}$, 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 $\mu\text{gm/dscm}$, 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 $\mu\text{gm/dscm}$, 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 $\mu\text{gm/dscm}$, 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 $\mu\text{gm/dscm}$, 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 $\mu\text{gm/dscm}$, 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;

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(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:

$$\text{DRE} = [1 - (W_{\text{out}} \div W_{\text{in}})] \times 100\%$$

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 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;

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(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:

$$\text{DRE} = [1 - (\text{W}_{\text{out}} / \text{W}_{\text{in}})] \times 100\%$$

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:

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- (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:

$$\text{DRE} = [1 - (W_{\text{out}} / W_{\text{in}})] \times 100\%$$

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 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

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- (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:
- $$\text{DRE} = [1 - (W_{\text{out}} / W_{\text{in}})] \times 100\%$$
- 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.

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(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;

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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

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(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	Yes.	

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63.2	Yes.	
63.3	Yes.	
63.4	Yes.	
63.5	Yes.	
63.6(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e)	Yes.	
63.6(f)	Yes	Except that the performance test requirements of Sec. 63.1207 apply instead of §63.6(f)(2)(iii)(B).
63.6(g) and (h)	Yes.	
63.6(i)	Yes	Section 63.1213 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)	Yes.	
63.7(a)	Yes	Except §63.1207(e)(3) allows you to petition the Administrator under §63.7(h) to provide an extension of time to conduct a performance test.
63.7(b)	Yes	Except §63.1207(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.
63.7(c)	Yes	Except §63.1207(e) requires you to submit the site-specific test plan (including the quality assurance provisions under §63.7(c)) for approval at least one year before the comprehensive performance test is scheduled to begin.
63.7(d)	Yes.	
63.7(e)	Yes	Except §63.1207 prescribes operations during performance testing and §63.1209 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).
63.7(f)	Yes.	
63.7(g)	Yes	Except §63.1207(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 §63.7(g)(1).
63.7(h)	Yes	Except §63.1207(c)(2) allows data in lieu of the initial comprehensive performance test, and §63.1207(m) provides a waiver of certain performance tests. You must submit requests for these waivers with the site-specific test plan.
63.8(a) and (b)	Yes.	
63.8(c)	Yes	Except: (1) §63.1211(c) that requires you to install, calibrate, and operate CMS by the compliance date applies instead of §63.8(c)(3); and (2) the performance specifications for CO, HC, and O ₂ CEMS in subpart B, 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 §63.8(c)(4)(ii).
63.8(d)	Yes.	
63.8(e)	Yes	Except §63.1207(e) requiring you to submit the site-specific comprehensive performance test plan and the CMS performance evaluation test plan for approval at least one year prior to the planned test date applies instead of §§63.8(e)(2) and (3)(iii).

63.8(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)(2)(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 §63.1207(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 §63.1209(a)(1)(v) to use visible determination of opacity for compliance in lieu of a COMS.
63.9(g)	Yes	Except §63.9(g)(2) pertaining to COMS does not apply.
63.9(h)	Yes	Except §63.1207(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)(2)(iii). <i>Note:</i> Even though area sources are subject to this subpart, the major source determination required by §63.9(h)(2)(i)(E) 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)(2) 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 O₂ CEM must have a span of 25 percent. The span may be higher than 25 percent if the O₂ concentration 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:

$$C_c = \frac{C_m}{1 - E(Y - 0.21)}$$

Where:

C_c = concentration of the pollutant or standard corrected to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis;

C_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:

$$Y = \frac{C_{O_2} - 0.21}{0.21 - 0.10}$$

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:

$$\bar{c}_i = \frac{c_i + c_{i-1} + c_{i-2} + c_{i-3}}{4}$$

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:

$$C_{RA} = \frac{\bar{c}_i + \bar{c}_{i-1} + \bar{c}_{i-2} + \bar{c}_{i-3} + \bar{c}_{i-4} + \bar{c}_{i-5} + \bar{c}_{i-6} + \bar{c}_{i-7} + \bar{c}_{i-8} + \bar{c}_{i-9}}{10}$$

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:

$$C_{RA} = \frac{\bar{c}_i + \bar{c}_{i-1} + \bar{c}_{i-2} + \bar{c}_{i-3} + \bar{c}_{i-4} + \bar{c}_{i-5} + \bar{c}_{i-6} + \bar{c}_{i-7} + \bar{c}_{i-8} + \bar{c}_{i-9} + \bar{c}_{i-10} + \bar{c}_{i-11} + \bar{c}_{i-12}}{12}$$

Where:

C_{RA} = The concentration of the standard, expressed as a rolling average

\bar{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.

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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]

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Appendix C:
ADEQ Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM)

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Permit #: 1016-AOP-R13
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Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality



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Permit #: 1016-AOP-R13
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CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEMS CONDITIONS

Revised September 2013

Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC
Permit #: 1016-AOP-R13
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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:

CEMS/COMS required by 40 CFR Part 60 or 63,
CEMS required by 40 CFR Part 75,
CEMS/COMS required by ADEQ permit for reasons other than Part 60, 63 or 75.

These CEMS/COMS conditions are not intended to supercede Part 60, 63 or 75 requirements.

Only CEMS/COMS in the third category (those required by ADEQ permit for reasons other than Part 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 ADEQ permit for reasons other than Part 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 CFR, Part 60, Appendix B, PS 1-9. The Department 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 ADEQ 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 CFR, Part 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.
- 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.

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.

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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 ADEQ 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 ADEQ 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 ADEQ 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 the Department 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 the Department (Attention: Air Division, 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 ADEQ Quarterly Excess Emission Report Forms. Alternate forms may be used with prior written approval from the Department.
- 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 the Department to determine compliance with the permit.

SECTION IV

QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

**** Only CEMS/COMS required by ADEQ permit for reasons other than Part 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 the Department (Attn.: Air Division, CEM Coordinator). CEMS quality assurance procedures are defined in 40 CFR, Part 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 the Department.

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 CFR Part 60 Appendix A and calculated in accordance with the applicable performance specification in 40

CFR Part 60 Appendix B. CGA's and RAA's should be conducted and the data calculated in accordance with the procedures outlined on 40 CFR Part 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 ADEQ 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 CFR, Part 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.

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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.

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Appendix D:
NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart *ZZZZ*

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Title 40 → Chapter I → Subchapter C → Part 63 → Subpart ZZZZ

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES (CONTINUED)

Subpart ZZZZ—National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines

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SOURCE: 69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

§63.6580 What is the purpose of subpart ZZZZ?

Subpart ZZZZ establishes national emission limitations and operating limitations for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) located at major and area sources of HAP emissions. This subpart also establishes requirements to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations.

[73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008]

§63.6585 Am I subject to this subpart?

You are subject to this subpart if you own or operate a stationary RICE at a major or area source of HAP emissions, except if the stationary RICE is being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(a) A stationary RICE is any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not

a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

(b) A major source of HAP emissions is a plant site that emits or has the potential to emit any single HAP at a rate of 10 tons (9.07 megagrams) or more per year or any combination of HAP at a rate of 25 tons (22.68 megagrams) or more per year, except that for oil and gas production facilities, a major source of HAP emissions is determined for each surface site.

(c) An area source of HAP emissions is a source that is not a major source.

(d) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, your status as an entity subject to a standard or other requirements under this subpart does not subject you to the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart as applicable.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary RICE used for national security purposes, you may be eligible to request an exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C.

(f) The emergency stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section are not subject to this subpart. The stationary RICE must meet the definition of an emergency stationary RICE in §63.6675, which includes operating according to the provisions specified in §63.6640(f).

(1) Existing residential emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

(2) Existing commercial emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

(3) Existing institutional emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) and that do not operate for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3603, Jan. 18, 2008; 78 FR 6700, Jan. 30, 2013]

§63.6590 What parts of my plant does this subpart cover?

This subpart applies to each affected source.

(a) *Affected source.* An affected source is any existing, new, or reconstructed stationary RICE located at a major or area source of HAP emissions, excluding stationary RICE being tested at a stationary RICE test cell/stand.

(1) *Existing stationary RICE.*

(i) For stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake horsepower (HP) located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before December 19, 2002.

(ii) For stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iii) For stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, a stationary RICE is existing if you commenced construction or reconstruction of the stationary RICE before June 12, 2006.

(iv) A change in ownership of an existing stationary RICE does not make that stationary RICE a new or reconstructed stationary RICE.

(2) *New stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after December 19, 2002.

(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is new if you commenced construction of the stationary RICE on or after June 12, 2006.

(3) *Reconstructed stationary RICE.* (i) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after December 19, 2002.

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(ii) A stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(iii) A stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions is reconstructed if you meet the definition of reconstruction in §63.2 and reconstruction is commenced on or after June 12, 2006.

(b) *Stationary RICE subject to limited requirements.* (1) An affected source which meets either of the criteria in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (ii) of this section does not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part except for the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f).

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(ii) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis must meet the initial notification requirements of §63.6645(f) and the requirements of §§63.6625(c), 63.6650(g), and 63.6655(c). These stationary RICE do not have to meet the emission limitations and operating limitations of this subpart.

(3) The following stationary RICE do not have to meet the requirements of this subpart and of subpart A of this part, including initial notification requirements:

(i) Existing spark ignition 2 stroke lean burn (2SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(ii) Existing spark ignition 4 stroke lean burn (4SLB) stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(iii) Existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(iv) Existing limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(v) Existing stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(c) *Stationary RICE subject to Regulations under 40 CFR Part 60.* An affected source that meets any of the criteria in paragraphs (c)(1) through (7) of this section must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part.

(1) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source;

(2) A new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(4) A new or reconstructed spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(5) A new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis;

(6) A new or reconstructed emergency or limited use stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(7) A new or reconstructed compression ignition (CI) stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9674, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 37733, June 30, 2010; 75 FR 51588, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6700, Jan. 30, 2013]

§63.6595 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) *Affected sources.* (1) If you have an existing stationary RICE, excluding existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE, with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations and other requirements no later than June 15, 2007. If you have an existing non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, an existing stationary CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary CI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than May 3, 2013. If you have an existing stationary SI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, or an existing stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements no later than October 19, 2013.

(2) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than August 16, 2004.

(3) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after August 16, 2004, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(4) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(5) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(6) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions before January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart no later than January 18, 2008.

(7) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions after January 18, 2008, you must comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) *Area sources that become major sources.* If you have an area source that increases its emissions or its potential to emit such that it becomes a major source of HAP, the compliance dates in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section apply to you.

(1) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced after the date when your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(2) Any stationary RICE for which construction or reconstruction is commenced before your area source becomes a major source of HAP must be in compliance with the provisions of this subpart that are applicable to RICE located at major sources within 3 years after your area source becomes a major source of HAP.

(c) If you own or operate an affected source, you must meet the applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR part 63, subpart A.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3604, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

EMISSION AND OPERATING LIMITATIONS

§63.6600 What emission limitations and operating limitations must I meet if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing, new, or reconstructed spark ignition 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 1a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 1b to this subpart which apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of more

than 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions, or a new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

(c) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the emission limitations in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart or operating limitations in Tables 1b and 2b to this subpart: an existing 2SLB stationary RICE; an existing 4SLB stationary RICE; a stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis; an emergency stationary RICE; or a limited use stationary RICE.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2c to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010]

§63.6601 What emission limitations must I meet if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at major source of HAP emissions manufactured on or after January 1, 2008, you must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2a to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart which apply to you.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§63.6602 What emission limitations and other requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the emission limitations and other requirements in Table 2c to this subpart which apply to you. Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

[78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

§63.6603 What emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements must I meet if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

Compliance with the numerical emission limitations established in this subpart is based on the results of testing the average of three 1-hour runs using the testing requirements and procedures in §63.6620 and Table 4 to this subpart.

(a) If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must comply with the requirements in Table 2d to this subpart and the operating limitations in Table 2b to this subpart that apply to you.

(b) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meets either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. Existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP that meet either paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section must meet the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart.

(1) The area source is located in an area of Alaska that is not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS).

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(2) The stationary RICE is located at an area source that meets paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section.

(i) The only connection to the FAHS is through the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS), or the stationary RICE operation is within an isolated grid in Alaska that is not connected to the statewide electrical grid referred to as the Alaska Railbelt Grid.

(ii) At least 10 percent of the power generated by the stationary RICE on an annual basis is used for residential purposes.

(iii) The generating capacity of the area source is less than 12 megawatts, or the stationary RICE is used exclusively for backup power for renewable energy.

(c) If you own or operate an existing stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located on an offshore vessel that is an area source of HAP and is a nonroad vehicle that is an Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) source as defined in 40 CFR 55.2, you do not have to meet the numerical CO emission limitations specified in Table 2d of this subpart. You must meet all of the following management practices:

(1) Change oil every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement.

(2) Inspect and clean air filters every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(3) Inspect fuel filters and belts, if installed, every 750 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(4) Inspect all flexible hoses every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

(d) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and that is subject to an enforceable state or local standard that requires the engine to be replaced no later than June 1, 2018, you may until January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018, choose to comply with the management practices that are shown for stationary non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 300 HP in Table 2d of this subpart instead of the applicable emission limitations in Table 2d, operating limitations in Table 2b, and crankcase ventilation system requirements in §63.6625(g). You must comply with the emission limitations in Table 2d and operating limitations in Table 2b that apply for non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018. You must also comply with the crankcase ventilation system requirements in §63.6625(g) by January 1, 2015, or 12 years after the installation date of the engine (whichever is later), but not later than June 1, 2018.

(e) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 3 (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kilowatt (kW)) emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112, you may comply with the requirements under this part by meeting the requirements for Tier 3 engines (Tier 2 for engines above 560 kW) in 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII instead of the emission limitations and other requirements that would otherwise apply under this part for existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(f) An existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE under this subpart. Owners and operators of existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 of this subpart as of October 19, 2013 must evaluate the status of their stationary RICE every 12 months. Owners and operators must keep records of the initial and annual evaluation of the status of the engine. If the evaluation indicates that the stationary RICE no longer meets the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 of this subpart, the owner or operator must comply with all of the requirements for existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE within 1 year of the evaluation.

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6701, Jan. 30, 2013]

§63.6604 What fuel requirements must I meet if I own or operate a stationary CI RICE?

(a) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 300 brake HP with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel, you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate an existing emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 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.

(c) Beginning January 1, 2015, if you own or operate a new emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located at a major source of HAP 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 §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), you must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements in 40 CFR 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.

(d) Existing CI stationary RICE located in Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either §63.6603(b)(1) or §63.6603(b)(2), or are on offshore vessels that meet §63.6603(c) are exempt from the requirements of this section.

[78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§63.6605 What are my general requirements for complying with this subpart?

(a) You must be in compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements in this subpart that apply to you at all times.

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

[75 FR 9675, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

TESTING AND INITIAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§63.6610 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct the initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstrations in Table 4 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must demonstrate initial compliance with either the proposed emission limitations or the promulgated emission limitations no later than February 10, 2005 or no later than 180 days after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(c) If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004 and own or operate stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, and you chose to comply with the proposed emission limitations when demonstrating initial compliance, you must conduct a second performance test to demonstrate compliance with the promulgated emission limitations by December 13, 2007 or after startup of the source, whichever is later, according to §63.7(a)(2)(ix).

(d) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on units for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

(5) The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008]

§63.6611 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB SI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate a new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must conduct an initial performance test within 240 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions specified in Table 4 to this subpart, as appropriate.

[73 FR 3605, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§63.6612 By what date must I conduct the initial performance tests or other initial compliance demonstrations if I own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions?

If you own or operate an existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions you are subject to the requirements of this section.

(a) You must conduct any initial performance test or other initial compliance demonstration according to Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart that apply to you within 180 days after the compliance date that is specified for your stationary RICE in §63.6595 and according to the provisions in §63.7(a)(2).

(b) An owner or operator is not required to conduct an initial performance test on a unit for which a performance test has been previously conducted, but the test must meet all of the conditions described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) The test must have been conducted using the same methods specified in this subpart, and these methods must have been followed correctly.

(2) The test must not be older than 2 years.

(3) The test must be reviewed and accepted by the Administrator.

(4) Either no process or equipment changes must have been made since the test was performed, or the owner or operator must be able to demonstrate that the results of the performance test, with or without adjustments, reliably demonstrate compliance despite process or equipment changes.

[75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010]

§63.6615 When must I conduct subsequent performance tests?

If you must comply with the emission limitations and operating limitations, you must conduct subsequent performance tests as specified in Table 3 of this subpart.

§63.6620 What performance tests and other procedures must I use?

(a) You must conduct each performance test in Tables 3 and 4 of this subpart that applies to you.

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do

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not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load for the stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) New non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(3) New non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) New non-emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §63.7(e)(3). Each test run must last at least 1 hour, unless otherwise specified in this subpart.

(e)(1) You must use Equation 1 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

Where:

C_i = concentration of carbon monoxide (CO), total hydrocarbons (THC), or formaldehyde at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of CO, THC, or formaldehyde emissions.

(2) You must normalize the CO, THC, or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO_2 correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2 correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F_o value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, Section 5.2, and the following equation:

Where:

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.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is oxygen, percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, $ds m^3/J$ ($dscf/10^6$ Btu).

F_v = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, $ds m^3/J$ ($dscf/10^6$ Btu)

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O_2 , as follows:

Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2 —15 percent O_2 , the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the CO, THC, and formaldehyde gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde adjusted to 15 percent O_2 .

C_u = Measured concentration of CO, THC, or formaldehyde, uncorrected.

X_{CO_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

% CO_2 = Measured CO_2 concentration measured, dry basis, percent.

(f) If you comply with the emission limitation to reduce CO and you are not using an oxidation catalyst, if you comply with the emission limitation to reduce formaldehyde and you are not using NSCR, or if you comply with the emission limitation to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and you are not using an oxidation catalyst or NSCR, you must petition the Administrator for operating limitations to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter; or for approval of no operating limitations. You must not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

(g) If you petition the Administrator for approval of operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (g)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to use as operating limitations;

(2) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and HAP emissions, identifying how HAP emissions change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit HAP emissions;

(3) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(4) A discussion identifying the methods you will use to measure and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(5) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(h) If you petition the Administrator for approval of no operating limitations, your petition must include the information described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) Identification of the parameters associated with operation of the stationary RICE and any emission control device which could change intentionally (*e.g.*, operator adjustment, automatic controller adjustment, etc.) or unintentionally (*e.g.*, wear and tear, error, etc.) on a routine basis or over time;

(2) A discussion of the relationship, if any, between changes in the parameters and changes in HAP emissions;

(3) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of whether establishing limitations on the parameters would serve to limit HAP emissions;

(4) For the parameters which could change in such a way as to increase HAP emissions, a discussion of how you could establish upper and/or lower values for the parameters which would establish limits on the parameters in operating limitations;

(5) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the methods you could use to measure them and the instruments you could use to monitor them, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of the methods and instruments;

(6) For the parameters, a discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you could use to monitor them; and

(7) A discussion of why, from your point of view, it is infeasible or unreasonable to adopt the parameters as operating limitations.

(i) The engine percent load during a performance test must be determined by documenting the calculations, assumptions, and measurement devices used to measure or estimate the percent load in a specific application. A written report of the average percent load determination must be included in the notification of compliance status. The following information must be included in the written report: the engine model number, the engine manufacturer, the year of purchase, the manufacturer's site-rated brake horsepower, the ambient temperature, pressure, and humidity during the performance test, and all assumptions that were made to estimate or calculate percent load during the performance test must be clearly explained. If measurement devices such as flow meters, kilowatt meters, beta analyzers, stain gauges, etc. are used, the model number of the measurement device, and an estimate of its accurate in percentage of true value must be provided.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 78 FR 6702, Jan. 30, 2013]

§63.6625 What are my monitoring, installation, collection, operation, and maintenance requirements?

(a) If you elect to install a CEMS as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain a CEMS to monitor CO and either O₂ or CO₂ according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. If you are meeting a requirement to reduce CO emissions, the CEMS must be installed at both the inlet and outlet of the control device. If you are meeting a requirement to limit the concentration of CO, the CEMS must be installed at the outlet of the control device.

(1) Each CEMS must be installed, operated, and maintained according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(2) You must conduct an initial performance evaluation and an annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA) of each CEMS according to the requirements in §63.8 and according to the applicable performance specifications of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.

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- (3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.
- (4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO₂ concentration.
- (b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.
- (1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section and in §63.8(d). As specified in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.
- (i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;
- (ii) Sampling interface (*e.g.*, thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;
- (iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;
- (iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.8(c)(1)(ii) and (c)(3); and
- (v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).
- (2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.
- (3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also §63.6635).
- (4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.
- (5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.
- (6) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.
- (c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.
- (d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.
- (e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:
- (1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;
- (3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;
- (6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis.
- (7) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

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(8) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(9) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year; and

(10) An existing, non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating greater than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is operated 24 hours or less per calendar year.

(f) If you own or operate an existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions or an existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

(g) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency, non-black start CI engine greater than or equal to 300 HP that is not equipped with a closed crankcase ventilation system, you must comply with either paragraph (g)(1) or paragraph (2) of this section. Owners and operators must follow the manufacturer's specified maintenance requirements for operating and maintaining the open or closed crankcase ventilation systems and replacing the crankcase filters, or can request the Administrator to approve different maintenance requirements that are as protective as manufacturer requirements. Existing CI engines located at area sources in areas of Alaska that meet either §63.6603(b)(1) or §63.6603(b)(2) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g). Existing CI engines located on offshore vessels that meet §63.6603(c) do not have to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g).

(1) Install a closed crankcase ventilation system that prevents crankcase emissions from being emitted to the atmosphere, or

(2) Install an open crankcase filtration emission control system that reduces emissions from the crankcase by filtering the exhaust stream to remove oil mist, particulates and metals.

(h) If you operate a new, reconstructed, or existing stationary engine, you must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Tables 1a, 2a, 2c, and 2d to this subpart apply.

(i) If you own or operate a stationary CI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 1 or 2 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 1 or 4 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

(j) If you own or operate a stationary SI engine that is subject to the work, operation or management practices in items 6, 7, or 8 of Table 2c to this subpart or in items 5, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of Table 2d to this subpart, you have the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Tables 2c and 2d to this subpart. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Table 2c or 2d to this subpart. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep

records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51589, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12866, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6703, Jan. 30, 2013]

§63.6630 How do I demonstrate initial compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

(a) You must demonstrate initial compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirement that applies to you according to Table 5 of this subpart.

(b) During the initial performance test, you must establish each operating limitation in Tables 1b and 2b of this subpart that applies to you.

(c) You must submit the Notification of Compliance Status containing the results of the initial compliance demonstration according to the requirements in §63.6645.

(d) Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more can demonstrate initial compliance with the formaldehyde emission limit by testing for THC instead of formaldehyde. The testing must be conducted according to the requirements in Table 4 of this subpart. The average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the performance test must be equal to or greater than 30 percent.

(e) The initial compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:

(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least three test runs.

(2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.

(3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.

(4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(5) You must measure O₂ using one of the O₂ measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.

(6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O₂ emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 78 FR 6704, Jan. 30, 2013]

CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§63.6635 How do I monitor and collect data to demonstrate continuous compliance?

(a) If you must comply with emission and operating limitations, you must monitor and collect data according to this section.

(b) Except for monitor malfunctions, associated repairs, required performance evaluations, and required quality assurance or control activities, you must monitor continuously at all times that the stationary RICE is operating. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(c) You may not use data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities in data averages and calculations used to report emission or operating levels. You must, however, use all the valid data collected during all other periods.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011]

§63.6640 How do I demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements?

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- (a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.
- (b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.
- (c) The annual compliance demonstration required for existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year must be conducted according to the following requirements:
- (1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least one test run.
 - (2) Each test run must be of at least 15 minute duration, except that each test conducted using the method in appendix A to this subpart must consist of at least one measurement cycle and include at least 2 minutes of test data phase measurement.
 - (3) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO concentration or CO percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO emissions using one of the CO measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart, or using appendix A to this subpart.
 - (4) If you are demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure THC emissions using Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
 - (5) You must measure O₂ using one of the O₂ measurement methods specified in Table 4 of this subpart. Measurements to determine O₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO or THC concentration.
 - (6) If you are demonstrating compliance with the CO or THC percent reduction requirement, you must measure CO or THC emissions and O₂ emissions simultaneously at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
 - (7) If the results of the annual compliance demonstration show that the emissions exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart, the stationary RICE must be shut down as soon as safely possible, and appropriate corrective action must be taken (e.g., repairs, catalyst cleaning, catalyst replacement). The stationary RICE must be retested within 7 days of being restarted and the emissions must meet the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart. If the retest shows that the emissions continue to exceed the specified levels, the stationary RICE must again be shut down as soon as safely possible, and the stationary RICE may not operate, except for purposes of startup and testing, until the owner/operator demonstrates through testing that the emissions do not exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart.
- (d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).
- (e) You must also report each instance in which you did not meet the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing emergency stationary RICE, an existing limited use stationary RICE, or an existing stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart, except for the initial notification requirements: a new or reconstructed stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE, or a new or reconstructed limited use stationary RICE.
- (f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section. In order for the engine to be

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considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) 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.

(1) There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (f)(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 paragraphs (f)(3) and (4) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) 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.

(3) Emergency stationary RICE located at major sources of HAP may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. The 50 hours of operation in non-emergency situations are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance and testing and emergency demand response provided in paragraph (f)(2) of this section. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

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

(i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution system.

(ii) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9676, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6704, Jan. 30, 2013]

NOTIFICATIONS, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

§63.6645 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit all of the notifications in §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) that apply to you by the dates specified if you own or operate any of the following;

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(2) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions.

(3) A stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(4) A new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.

(5) This requirement does not apply if you own or operate an existing stationary RICE less than 100 HP, an existing stationary emergency RICE, or an existing stationary RICE that is not subject to any numerical emission standards.

(b) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than December 13, 2004.

(c) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after August 16, 2004, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(d) As specified in §63.9(b)(2), if you start up your stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions before the effective date of this subpart and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than July 16, 2008.

(e) If you start up your new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of equal to or less than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions on or after March 18, 2008 and you are required to submit an initial notification, you must submit an Initial Notification not later than 120 days after you become subject to this subpart.

(f) If you are required to submit an Initial Notification but are otherwise not affected by the requirements of this subpart, in accordance with §63.6590(b), your notification should include the information in §63.9(b)(2)(i) through (v), and a statement that your stationary RICE has no additional requirements and explain the basis of the exclusion (for example, that it operates exclusively as an emergency stationary RICE if it has a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions).

(g) If you are required to conduct a performance test, you must submit a Notification of Intent to conduct a performance test at least 60 days before the performance test is scheduled to begin as required in §63.7(b)(1).

(h) If you are required to conduct a performance test or other initial compliance demonstration as specified in Tables 4 and 5 to this subpart, you must submit a Notification of Compliance Status according to §63.9(h)(2)(ii).

(1) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that does not include a performance test, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status before the close of business on the 30th day following the completion of the initial compliance demonstration.

(2) For each initial compliance demonstration required in Table 5 to this subpart that includes a performance test conducted according to the requirements in Table 3 to this subpart, you must submit the Notification of Compliance Status, including the performance test results, before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test according to §63.10(d)(2).

(i) If you own or operate an existing non-emergency CI RICE with a site rating of more than 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions that is certified to the Tier 1 or Tier 2 emission standards in Table 1 of 40 CFR 89.112 and subject to an enforceable state or local standard requiring engine replacement and you intend to meet management practices rather than emission limits, as specified in §63.6603(d), you must submit a notification by March 3, 2013, stating that you intend to use the provision in §63.6603(d) and identifying the state or local regulation that the engine is subject to.

[73 FR 3606, Jan. 18, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51591, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6705, Jan. 30, 2013]

§63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

(a) You must submit each report in Table 7 of this subpart that applies to you.

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(b) Unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule for submission of reports under §63.10(a), you must submit each report by the date in Table 7 of this subpart and according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(9) of this section.

(1) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on June 30 or December 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your source in §63.6595.

(2) For semiannual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date follows the end of the first calendar half after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(3) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the semiannual reporting period from January 1 through June 30 or the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31.

(4) For semiannual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than July 31 or January 31, whichever date is the first date following the end of the semiannual reporting period.

(5) For each stationary RICE that is subject to permitting regulations pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71, and if the permitting authority has established dates for submitting semiannual reports pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A), you may submit the first and subsequent Compliance reports according to the dates the permitting authority has established instead of according to the dates in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(4) of this section.

(6) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must cover the period beginning on the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595 and ending on December 31.

(7) For annual Compliance reports, the first Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31 following the end of the first calendar year after the compliance date that is specified for your affected source in §63.6595.

(8) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must cover the annual reporting period from January 1 through December 31.

(9) For annual Compliance reports, each subsequent Compliance report must be postmarked or delivered no later than January 31.

(c) The Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (6) of this section.

(1) Company name and address.

(2) Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.

(3) Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(4) If you had a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report must include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

(5) If there are no deviations from any emission or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission or operating limitations during the reporting period.

(6) If there were no periods during which the continuous monitoring system (CMS), including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were no periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period.

(d) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a stationary RICE where you are not using a CMS to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this subpart, the Compliance report must contain the information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) of this section and the information in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

(2) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

(e) For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a stationary RICE where you are using a CMS to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this subpart, you must include information in paragraphs (c)(1) through (4) and (e)(1) through (12) of this section.

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- (1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.
 - (2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.
 - (3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).
 - (4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.
 - (5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.
 - (6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.
 - (7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.
 - (8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.
 - (9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.
 - (10) A brief description of the CMS.
 - (11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.
 - (12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.
- (f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.
- (g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.
- (1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.
 - (2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.
 - (3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.
- (h) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operates for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (h)(1) through (3) of this section.
- (1) The report must contain the following information:
 - (i) Company name and address where the engine is located.
 - (ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
 - (iii) Engine site rating and model year.
 - (iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.
 - (v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).
 - (vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).
 - (vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

- (viii) If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.
- (ix) If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.
- (2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.
- (3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9677, Mar. 3, 2010; 78 FR 6705, Jan. 30, 2013]

§63.6655 What records must I keep?

- (a) If you must comply with the emission and operating limitations, you must keep the records described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(5), (b)(1) through (b)(3) and (c) of this section.
 - (1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).
 - (2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
 - (3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).
 - (4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.
 - (5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.
- (b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.
 - (1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).
 - (2) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).
 - (3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.
- (c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must keep the records of your daily fuel usage monitors.
- (d) You must keep the records required in Table 6 of this subpart to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation that applies to you.
- (e) You must keep records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE in order to demonstrate that you operated and maintained the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to your own maintenance plan if you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE:
 - (1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions.
 - (2) An existing stationary emergency RICE.
 - (3) An existing stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions subject to management practices as shown in Table 2d to this subpart.
- (f) If you own or operate any of the stationary RICE in paragraphs (f)(1) through (2) of this section, you must keep records of the hours of operation of the engine that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engine is used for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) or §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.
 - (1) An existing emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.
 - (2) An existing emergency stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010; 78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

§63.6660 In what form and how long must I keep my records?

(a) Your records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), you must keep each record for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) You must keep each record readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

OTHER REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION

§63.6665 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 apply to you. If you own or operate a new or reconstructed stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions (except new or reconstructed 4SLB engines greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP), a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions, or any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with any of the requirements of the General Provisions specified in Table 8: An existing 2SLB stationary RICE, an existing 4SLB stationary RICE, an existing stationary RICE that combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, an existing emergency stationary RICE, or an existing limited use stationary RICE. If you own or operate any of the following RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you do not need to comply with the requirements in the General Provisions specified in Table 8 except for the initial notification requirements: A new stationary RICE that combusts landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, a new emergency stationary RICE, or a new limited use stationary RICE.

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart is implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as your State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to your State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency (as well as the U.S. EPA) has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out whether this subpart is delegated to your State, local, or tribal agency.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraph (c) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.

(c) The authorities that will not be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are:

(1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations and operating limitations in §63.6600 under §63.6(g).

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in §63.90.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f) and as defined in §63.90.

(5) Approval of a performance test which was conducted prior to the effective date of the rule, as specified in §63.6610(b).

§63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA); in 40 CFR 63.2, the General Provisions of this part; and in this section as follows:

Alaska Railbelt Grid means the service areas of the six regulated public utilities that extend from Fairbanks to Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula. These utilities are Golden Valley Electric Association; Chugach Electric Association; Matanuska Electric Association; Homer Electric Association; Anchorage Municipal Light & Power; and the City of Seward Electric System.

Area source means any stationary source of HAP that is not a major source as defined in part 63.

Associated equipment as used in this subpart and as referred to in section 112(n)(4) of the CAA, means equipment associated with an oil or natural gas exploration or production well, and includes all equipment from the well bore to the point of custody transfer, except glycol dehydration units, storage vessels with potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines, and stationary RICE.

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Backup power for renewable energy means an engine that provides backup power to a facility that generates electricity from renewable energy resources, as that term is defined in Alaska Statute 42.45.045(1)(5) (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

Black start engine means an engine whose only purpose is to start up a combustion turbine.

CAA means the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, as amended by Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399).

Commercial emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in commercial establishments such as office buildings, hotels, stores, telecommunications facilities, restaurants, financial institutions such as banks, doctor's offices, and sports and performing arts facilities.

Compression ignition means relating to a type of stationary internal combustion engine that is not a spark ignition engine.

Custody transfer means the transfer of hydrocarbon liquids or natural gas: After processing and/or treatment in the producing operations, or from storage vessels or automatic transfer facilities or other such equipment, including product loading racks, to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. For the purposes of this subpart, the point at which such liquids or natural gas enters a natural gas processing plant is a point of custody transfer.

Deviation means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

- (1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart, including but not limited to any emission limitation or operating limitation;
- (2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this subpart and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or
- (3) Fails to meet any emission limitation or operating limitation in this subpart during malfunction, regardless or whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.
- (4) Fails to satisfy the general duty to minimize emissions established by §63.6(e)(1)(i).

Diesel engine means any stationary RICE in which a high boiling point liquid fuel injected into the combustion chamber ignites when the air charge has been compressed to a temperature sufficiently high for auto-ignition. This process is also known as compression ignition.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is fuel oil number 2. Diesel fuel also includes any non-distillate fuel with comparable physical and chemical properties (*e.g.* biodiesel) that is suitable for use in compression ignition engines.

Digester gas means any gaseous by-product of wastewater treatment typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of organic waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Dual-fuel engine means any stationary RICE in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for compression ignition and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel.

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary RICE must comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary RICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §63.6640(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.

(2) The stationary RICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §63.6640(f).

(3) The stationary RICE operates as part of a financial arrangement with another entity in situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition only as allowed in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) or (iii) and §63.6640(f)(4)(i) or (ii).

Engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment reaches steady state or normal operation. For stationary engine with catalytic controls, engine startup means the time from initial start until applied load and engine and associated equipment, including the catalyst, reaches steady state or normal operation.

Four-stroke engine means any type of engine which completes the power cycle in two crankshaft revolutions, with intake and compression strokes in the first revolution and power and exhaust strokes in the second revolution.

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Gaseous fuel means a material used for combustion which is in the gaseous state at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure conditions.

Gasoline means any fuel sold in any State for use in motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines, or nonroad or stationary engines, and commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.

Glycol dehydration unit means a device in which a liquid glycol (including, but not limited to, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol) absorbent directly contacts a natural gas stream and absorbs water in a contact tower or absorption column (absorber). The glycol contacts and absorbs water vapor and other gas stream constituents from the natural gas and becomes "rich" glycol. This glycol is then regenerated in the glycol dehydration unit reboiler. The "lean" glycol is then recycled.

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) means any air pollutants listed in or pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

Institutional emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in institutional establishments such as medical centers, nursing homes, research centers, institutions of higher education, correctional facilities, elementary and secondary schools, libraries, religious establishments, police stations, and fire stations.

ISO standard day conditions means 288 degrees Kelvin (15 degrees Celsius), 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

Landfill gas means a gaseous by-product of the land application of municipal refuse typically formed through the anaerobic decomposition of waste materials and composed principally of methane and CO₂.

Lean burn engine means any two-stroke or four-stroke spark ignited engine that does not meet the definition of a rich burn engine.

Limited use stationary RICE means any stationary RICE that operates less than 100 hours per year.

Liquefied petroleum gas means any liquefied hydrocarbon gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining of natural gas production.

Liquid fuel means any fuel in liquid form at standard temperature and pressure, including but not limited to diesel, residual/crude oil, kerosene/naphtha (jet fuel), and gasoline.

Major Source, as used in this subpart, shall have the same meaning as in §63.2, except that:

(1) Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment (as defined in this section)) and emissions from any pipeline compressor station or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, to determine whether such emission points or stations are major sources, even when emission points are in a contiguous area or under common control;

(2) For oil and gas production facilities, emissions from processes, operations, or equipment that are not part of the same oil and gas production facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated;

(3) For production field facilities, only HAP emissions from glycol dehydration units, storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions, combustion turbines and reciprocating internal combustion engines shall be aggregated for a major source determination; and

(4) Emissions from processes, operations, and equipment that are not part of the same natural gas transmission and storage facility, as defined in §63.1271 of subpart HHH of this part, shall not be aggregated.

Malfunction means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Natural gas means a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the Earth's surface, of which the principal constituent is methane. Natural gas may be field or pipeline quality.

Non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR) means an add-on catalytic nitrogen oxides (NO_x) control device for rich burn engines that, in a two-step reaction, promotes the conversion of excess oxygen, NO_x, CO, and volatile organic compounds (VOC) into CO₂, nitrogen, and water.

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.*, remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts,

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subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

Oxidation catalyst means an add-on catalytic control device that controls CO and VOC by oxidation.

Peaking unit or engine means any standby engine intended for use during periods of high demand that are not emergencies.

Percent load means the fractional power of an engine compared to its maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions. Percent load may range between 0 percent to above 100 percent.

Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. For oil and natural gas production facilities subject to subpart HH of this part, the potential to emit provisions in §63.760(a) may be used. For natural gas transmission and storage facilities subject to subpart HHH of this part, the maximum annual facility gas throughput for storage facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(1) and the maximum annual throughput for transmission facilities may be determined according to §63.1270(a)(2).

Production field facility means those oil and gas production facilities located prior to the point of custody transfer.

Production well means any hole drilled in the earth from which crude oil, condensate, or field natural gas is extracted.

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C_3H_8 .

Remote stationary RICE means stationary RICE meeting any of the following criteria:

(1) Stationary RICE located in an offshore area that is beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters.

(2) Stationary RICE located on a pipeline segment that meets both of the criteria in paragraphs (2)(i) and (ii) of this definition.

(i) A pipeline segment with 10 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within 220 yards (200 meters) on either side of the centerline of any continuous 1-mile (1.6 kilometers) length of pipeline. Each separate dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling unit building is counted as a separate building intended for human occupancy.

(ii) The pipeline segment does not lie within 100 yards (91 meters) of either a building or a small, well-defined outside area (such as a playground, recreation area, outdoor theater, or other place of public assembly) that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12-month period. The days and weeks need not be consecutive. The building or area is considered occupied for a full day if it is occupied for any portion of the day.

(iii) For purposes of this paragraph (2), the term pipeline segment means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation, including but not limited to pipe, valves, and other appurtenance attached to pipe, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, and fabricated assemblies. Stationary RICE located within 50 yards (46 meters) of the pipeline segment providing power for equipment on a pipeline segment are part of the pipeline segment. Transportation of gas means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline, or the storage of gas. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

(3) Stationary RICE that are not located on gas pipelines and that have 5 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy and no buildings with four or more stories within a 0.25 mile radius around the engine. A building is intended for human occupancy if its primary use is for a purpose involving the presence of humans.

Residential emergency stationary RICE means an emergency stationary RICE used in residential establishments such as homes or apartment buildings.

Responsible official means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission

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control technology for NO_x (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

Site-rated HP means the maximum manufacturer's design capacity at engine site conditions.

Spark ignition means relating to either: A gasoline-fueled engine; or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) means any reciprocating internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work and which is not mobile. Stationary RICE differ from mobile RICE in that a stationary RICE is not a non-road engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30, and is not used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart P of this part, that tests stationary RICE.

Stoichiometric means the theoretical air-to-fuel ratio required for complete combustion.

Storage vessel with the potential for flash emissions means any storage vessel that contains a hydrocarbon liquid with a stock tank gas-to-oil ratio equal to or greater than 0.31 cubic meters per liter and an American Petroleum Institute gravity equal to or greater than 40 degrees and an actual annual average hydrocarbon liquid throughput equal to or greater than 79,500 liters per day. Flash emissions occur when dissolved hydrocarbons in the fluid evolve from solution when the fluid pressure is reduced.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ.

Surface site means any combination of one or more graded pad sites, gravel pad sites, foundations, platforms, or the immediate physical location upon which equipment is physically affixed.

Two-stroke engine means a type of engine which completes the power cycle in single crankshaft revolution by combining the intake and compression operations into one stroke and the power and exhaust operations into a second stroke. This system requires auxiliary scavenging and inherently runs lean of stoichiometric.

[69 FR 33506, June 15, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 20467, Apr. 20, 2006; 73 FR 3607, Jan. 18, 2008; 75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010; 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010; 76 FR 12867, Mar. 9, 2011; 78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 1a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed Spark Ignition, 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 4SRB stationary RICE	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more. If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may reduce formaldehyde emissions by 75 percent or more until June 15, 2007 or	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
	b. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9679, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 75 FR 51592, Aug. 20, 2010]

Table 1b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for Existing, New, and Reconstructed SI 4SRB Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6603, 63.6630 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and using NSCR; or existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and using NSCR;	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F. ¹
2. existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.
existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and not using NSCR.	

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.

[78 FR 6706, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 2a to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Emission Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and Compression Ignition Stationary RICE >500 HP and New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following emission limitations for new and reconstructed lean burn and new and reconstructed compression ignition stationary RICE at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent:

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limitation, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 58 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 12 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ . If you commenced construction or reconstruction between December 19, 2002 and June 15, 2004, you may limit concentration of formaldehyde to 17 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ until June 15, 2007	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ¹
2. 4SLB	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or	

stationary RICE		
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or	
	b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

¹ Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

Table 2b to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Operating Limitations for New and Reconstructed 2SLB and CI Stationary RICE >500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, New and Reconstructed 4SLB Stationary RICE ≥250 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions, Existing CI Stationary RICE >500 HP

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6601, 63.6603, 63.6630, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following operating limitations for new and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions; and existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP:

For each . . .	You must meet the following operating limitation, except during periods of startup . . .
1. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst; and New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst.	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water at 100 percent load plus or minus 10 percent from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F. ¹
2. Existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and using an oxidation catalyst	a. maintain your catalyst so that the pressure drop across the catalyst does not change by more than 2 inches of water from the pressure drop across the catalyst that was measured during the initial performance test; and b. maintain the temperature of your stationary RICE exhaust so that the catalyst inlet temperature is greater than or equal to 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F. ¹
3. New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; and	
New and reconstructed 2SLB and CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions and new and reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE \geq 250 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst; and	
existing CI stationary RICE >500 HP complying with the requirement to limit or reduce the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using an oxidation catalyst.	

¹Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.8(f) for a different temperature range.

[78 FR 6707, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE \leq 500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE \leq 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE ¹	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. ² b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ³
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first. ² b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes	

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	first, and replace as necessary. ³	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 300$ 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 $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
5. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE > 500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ ; or b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
6. Emergency stationary SI RICE and black start stationary SI RICE. ¹	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ² b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
7. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary SI RICE < 100 HP that are not 2SLB 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	
8. Non-Emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary SI RICE < 100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ² b. Inspect spark plugs every	

	4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary;	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 225 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 47 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ 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 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O 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 Table 2c of this subpart, or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

²Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in §63.6625(i) or (j) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement in Table 2c of this subpart.

³Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices.

[78 FR 6708, Jan. 30, 2013, as amended at 78 FR 14457, Mar. 6, 2013]

Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6603 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤ 300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time

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	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.	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<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 49 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 23 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; or	
	b. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more.	
4. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE. ²	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, 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 SI RICE; black start stationary SI RICE; non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year; non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year. ²	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	

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	belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
6. Non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE	a. Change oil and filter every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 4,320 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
7. 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.	
8. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
9. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SLB	Install an oxidation	

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stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	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 4SRB remote stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	
	b. Inspect spark plugs every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 2,160 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install NSCR to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.	
13. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	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.	
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¹Sources 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.

[78 FR 6709, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 3 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Subsequent Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6615 and 63.6620, you must comply with the following subsequent performance test requirements:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .
1. New or reconstructed 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources; new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at major sources; and new or reconstructed CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources	Reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
2. 4SRB stationary RICE ≥5,000 HP located at major sources	Reduce formaldehyde emissions	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
3. Stationary RICE >500 HP located at major sources and new or reconstructed 4SLB stationary RICE 250≤HP≤500 located at major sources	Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust	Conduct subsequent performance tests semiannually. ¹
4. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first.
5. Existing non-emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE >500 HP that are limited use stationary RICE	Limit or reduce CO emissions and not using a CEMS	Conduct subsequent performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first.

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.

[78 FR 6711, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
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1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. reduce CO emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(a) For CO and O 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 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4.
		ii. Measure the O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^{ac} (heated probe not necessary)	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ must be made at the same time as the measurements for CO concentration.
		iii. Measure the CO at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) ASTM D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^{abc} (heated probe not necessary) or Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4	(c) The CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis.
2. 4SRB 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		(a) 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 <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 8.1.2 of

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				Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.
		ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^a (heated probe not necessary)	(a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC 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 ASTM D 6348-03 ^a	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or THC 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 ASTM D6348-03 ^a , provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. If demonstrating compliance with the THC percent reduction requirement, measure THC at the inlet and the outlet of the control device	(1) Method 25A, reported as propane, of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7	(a) THC 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.
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		(a) For formaldehyde, CO, O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <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 8.1.2 of

				Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 3 or 3A or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2, or ASTM Method D6522-00 (Reapproved 2005) ^a (heated probe not necessary)	(a) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.
		iii. Measure moisture content of the stationary RICE exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(1) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, or Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 ^a	(a) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time and location as the measurements for formaldehyde or CO concentration.
		iv. Measure formaldehyde at the exhaust of the stationary RICE; or	(1) Method 320 or 323 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A; or ASTM D6348-03 ^a , provided in ASTM D6348-03 Annex A5 (Analyte Spiking Technique), the percent R must be greater than or equal to 70 and less than or equal to 130	(a) Formaldehyde concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
		v. measure CO at the exhaust of the stationary RICE	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005) ^{ac} , Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D6348-03 ^a	(a) CO concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

^aYou may also use Methods 3A and 10 as options to ASTM-D6522-00 (2005). You may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6522-00 (2005) from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

^bYou may obtain a copy of ASTM-D6348-03 from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, or University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

[79 FR 11290, Feb. 27, 2014]

Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, and Other Requirements

As stated in §§63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB	a. Reduce CO	i. The average reduction of emissions of

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stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE \geq 250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE \geq 250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O ₂ or CO ₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the

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emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥ 250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP		oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average reduction of CO calculated using §63.6620 equals or exceeds the required percent reduction. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average percent reduction achieved during the 4-hour period.
6. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O ₂ or CO ₂ at the outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and
		ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and
		iii. The average concentration of CO calculated using §63.6620 is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation. The initial test comprises the first 4-hour period after successful validation of the CEMS. Compliance is based on the average concentration measured during the 4-hour period.
7. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction, or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor 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.
8. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than

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	using NSCR	the required formaldehyde percent reduction or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
9. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent 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 CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
10. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent 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 CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and
		iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
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 stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE $300 < \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde or CO in the stationary RICE	i. The average formaldehyde or CO concentration, as applicable, corrected to 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis, from the three test runs is less than or equal to the

	exhaust	formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.
13. Existing non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install an oxidation catalyst	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ;
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b), or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.
14. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install NSCR	i. You have conducted an initial compliance demonstration as specified in §63.6630(e) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ , or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more;
		ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b), or you have installed equipment to automatically shut down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.

[78 FR 6712, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, and Other Requirements

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved ^a ; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the

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		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-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved ^a ; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using a CEMS	i. Collecting the monitoring data according to §63.6625(a), reducing the measurements to 1-hour averages, calculating the percent reduction or concentration of CO emissions according to §63.6620; and ii. Demonstrating that the catalyst achieves the required percent reduction of CO emissions over the 4-hour averaging period, or that the emission remain at or below the CO concentration limit; and
		iii. Conducting an annual RATA of your CEMS using PS 3 and 4A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix B, as well as daily and periodic data quality checks in accordance with 40 CFR part 60, appendix F, procedure 1.
4. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and using NSCR	i. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		ii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		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

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		within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
5. Non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce formaldehyde emissions and not using NSCR	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 4SRB stationary RICE with a brake HP $\geq 5,000$ 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 THC determined from the performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent. ^a
7. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	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.
8. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	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

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		within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE < 100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤ 300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE ≤ 500 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that operate 24 hours or less per calendar year, and existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are remote stationary RICE	a. Work or Management practices	i. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.
10. Existing stationary CI RICE > 500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and using oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
11. Existing stationary CI RICE > 500 HP that are not limited use stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions, or limit the	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes

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	concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst	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.
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 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and
		v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the operating limitation established during the performance test.
13. Existing limited use CI stationary RICE >500 HP	a. Reduce CO emissions or limit the concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using an oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 5 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that your emissions remain at or below the CO or formaldehyde concentration limit; and
		ii. Collecting the 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 4SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install an oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in §63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 93 percent or more, or the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 47 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ ; and either ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than 450 °F and less than or equal to 1350 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1350 °F.
15. Existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that are operated more than 24 hours per calendar year	a. Install NSCR	i. Conducting annual compliance demonstrations as specified in §63.6640(c) to show that the average reduction of emissions of CO is 75 percent or more, the average CO concentration is less than or equal to 270 ppmvd at 15 percent O ₂ , or the average reduction of emissions of THC is 30 percent or more; and either ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b), reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the limitation of greater than or equal to 750 °F and less than or equal to 1250 °F for the catalyst inlet temperature; or iii. Immediately shutting down the engine if the catalyst inlet temperature exceeds 1250 °F.

^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.

[78 FR 6715, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

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For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE $100 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE > 300 HP located at an area source of HAP; new or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP; and new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP	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 CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), a statement that there were not periods during which the CMS was out-of-control during the reporting period; or	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)-(9) for engines that are limited use stationary RICE subject to numerical emission limitations.
		b. If you had a deviation from any emission limitation or operating limitation during the reporting period, the information in §63.6650(d). If there were periods during which the CMS, including CEMS and CPMS, was out-of-control, as specified in §63.8(c)(7), the information in §63.6650(e); or	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b).
		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	Compliance	a. The results of the annual	i. Semiannually

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start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	report	compliance demonstration, if conducted during the reporting period.	according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)-(5).
4. Emergency stationary RICE that operate or are contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per year for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii) or that operate for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii)	Report	a. The information in §63.6650(h)(1)	i. annually according to the requirements in §63.6650(h)(2)-(3).

[78 FR 6719, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 8 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart ZZZZ.

As stated in §63.6665, you must comply with the following applicable general provisions.

General provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§63.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes.	
§63.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §63.6675.
§63.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes.	
§63.4	Prohibited activities and circumvention	Yes.	
§63.5	Construction and reconstruction	Yes.	
§63.6(a)	Applicability	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(1)-(4)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed sources	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Yes.	
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance dates for new and reconstructed area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(1)-(2)	Compliance dates for existing sources	Yes.	
§63.6(c)(3)-(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance dates for existing area sources that become major sources	Yes.	
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)	Operation and maintenance	No.	
§63.6(f)(1)	Applicability of standards	No.	

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§63.6(f)(2)	Methods for determining compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(f)(3)	Finding of compliance	Yes.	
§63.6(g)(1)-(3)	Use of alternate standard	Yes.	
§63.6(h)	Opacity and visible emission standards	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or visible emission standards.
§63.6(i)	Compliance extension procedures and criteria	Yes.	
§63.6(j)	Presidential compliance exemption	Yes.	
§63.7(a)(1)-(2)	Performance test dates	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains performance test dates at §§63.6610, 63.6611, and 63.6612.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA section 114 authority	Yes.	
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(1) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of rescheduling	Yes	Except that §63.7(b)(2) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(c)	Quality assurance/test plan	Yes	Except that §63.7(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.7(d)	Testing facilities	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for conducting performance tests	No.	Subpart ZZZZ specifies conditions for conducting performance tests at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conduct of performance tests and reduction of data	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ specifies test methods at §63.6620.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test run duration	Yes.	
§63.7(e)(4)	Administrator may require other testing under section 114 of the CAA	Yes.	
§63.7(f)	Alternative test method provisions	Yes.	
§63.7(g)	Performance test data analysis, recordkeeping, and reporting	Yes.	
§63.7(h)	Waiver of tests	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of monitoring requirements	Yes	Subpart ZZZZ contains specific requirements for monitoring at §63.6625.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance specifications	Yes.	
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring for control devices	No.	

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§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Yes.	
§63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple effluents and multiple monitoring systems	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring system operation and maintenance	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(i)	Routine and predictable SSM	No	
§63.8(c)(1)(ii)	SSM not in Startup Shutdown Malfunction Plan	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(1)(iii)	Compliance with operation and maintenance requirements	No	
§63.8(c)(2)-(3)	Monitoring system installation	Yes.	
§63.8(c)(4)	Continuous monitoring system (CMS) requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS).
§63.8(c)(5)	COMS minimum procedures	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(c)(6)-(8)	CMS requirements	Yes	Except that subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.8(d)	CMS quality control	Yes.	
§63.8(e)	CMS performance evaluation	Yes	Except for §63.8(e)(5)(ii), which applies to COMS.
		Except that §63.8(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative monitoring method	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(4) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes	Except that §63.8(f)(6) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.8(g)	Data reduction	Yes	Except that provisions for COMS are not applicable. Averaging periods for demonstrating compliance are specified at §§63.6635 and 63.6640.
§63.9(a)	Applicability and State delegation of notification requirements	Yes.	
§63.9(b)(1)-(5)	Initial notifications	Yes	Except that §63.9(b)(3) is reserved.
		Except that §63.9(b) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(c)	Request for compliance extension	Yes	Except that §63.9(c) only applies as specified in §63.6645.

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§63.9(d)	Notification of special compliance requirements for new sources	Yes	Except that §63.9(d) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(e)	Notification of performance test	Yes	Except that §63.9(e) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(f)	Notification of visible emission (VE)/opacity test	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(1)	Notification of performance evaluation	Yes	Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(g)(2)	Notification of use of COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.9(g)(3)	Notification that criterion for alternative to RATA is exceeded	Yes	If alternative is in use.
		Except that §63.9(g) only applies as specified in §63.6645.	
§63.9(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of compliance status	Yes	Except that notifications for sources using a CEMS are due 30 days after completion of performance evaluations. §63.9(h)(4) is reserved.
			Except that §63.9(h) only applies as specified in §63.6645.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of submittal deadlines	Yes.	
§63.9(j)	Change in previous information	Yes.	
§63.10(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 SSM	No.	
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	Records	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Record when under waiver	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records when using alternative to RATA	Yes	For CO standard if using RATA alternative.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records of supporting documentation	Yes.	
§63.10(b)(3)	Records of applicability determination	Yes.	
§63.10(c)	Additional records for sources using CEMS	Yes	Except that §63.10(c)(2)-(4) and (9) are reserved.
§63.10(d)(1)	General reporting requirements	Yes.	

§63.10(d)(2)	Report of performance test results	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting opacity or VE observations	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not contain opacity or VE standards.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress reports	Yes.	
§63.10(d)(5)	Startup, shutdown, and malfunction reports	No.	
§63.10(e)(1) and (2)(i)	Additional CMS Reports	Yes.	
§63.10(e)(2)(ii)	COMS-related report	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(e)(3)	Excess emission and parameter exceedances reports	Yes.	Except that §63.10(e)(3)(i) (C) is reserved.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS data	No	Subpart ZZZZ does not require COMS.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for recordkeeping/reporting	Yes.	
§63.11	Flares	No.	
§63.12	State authority and delegations	Yes.	
§63.13	Addresses	Yes.	
§63.14	Incorporation by reference	Yes.	
§63.15	Availability of information	Yes.	

[75 FR 9688, Mar. 3, 2010, as amended at 78 FR 6720, Jan. 30, 2013]

Appendix A to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Protocol for Using an Electrochemical Analyzer to Determine Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide Concentrations From Certain Engines

1.0 Scope and Application. What is this Protocol?

This protocol is a procedure for using portable electrochemical (EC) cells for measuring carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O₂) concentrations in controlled and uncontrolled emissions from existing stationary 4-stroke lean burn and 4-stroke rich burn reciprocating internal combustion engines as specified in the applicable rule.

1.1 Analytes. What does this protocol determine?

This protocol measures the engine exhaust gas concentrations of carbon monoxide (CO) and oxygen (O₂).

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Carbon monoxide (CO)	630-08-0	Minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.
Oxygen (O ₂)	7782-44-7	

1.2 Applicability. When is this protocol acceptable?

This protocol is applicable to 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ. Because of inherent cross sensitivities of EC cells, you must not apply this protocol to other emissions sources without specific instruction to that effect.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. How good must my collected data be?

Refer to Section 13 to verify and document acceptable analyzer performance.

1.4 Range. What is the targeted analytical range for this protocol?

The measurement system and EC cell design(s) conforming to this protocol will determine the analytical range for each gas component. The nominal ranges are defined by choosing up-scale calibration gas concentrations near the maximum anticipated flue gas concentrations for CO and O₂, or no more than twice the permitted CO level.

1.5 Sensitivity. What minimum detectable limit will this protocol yield for a particular gas component?

The minimum detectable limit depends on the nominal range and resolution of the specific EC cell used, and the signal to noise ratio of the measurement system. The minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.

2.0 Summary of Protocol

In this protocol, a gas sample is extracted from an engine exhaust system and then conveyed to a portable EC analyzer for measurement of CO and O₂ gas concentrations. This method provides measurement system performance specifications and sampling protocols to ensure reliable data. You may use additions to, or modifications of vendor supplied measurement systems (e.g., heated or unheated sample lines, thermocouples, flow meters, selective gas scrubbers, etc.) to meet the design specifications of this protocol. Do not make changes to the measurement system from the as-verified configuration (Section 3.12).

3.0 Definitions

3.1 Measurement System. The total equipment required for the measurement of CO and O₂ concentrations. The measurement system consists of the following major subsystems:

3.1.1 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder for logging measurement data from the analyzer output. You may record measurement data from the digital data display manually or electronically.

3.1.2 Electrochemical (EC) Cell. A device, similar to a fuel cell, used to sense the presence of a specific analyte and generate an electrical current output proportional to the analyte concentration.

3.1.3 Interference Gas Scrubber. A device used to remove or neutralize chemical compounds that may interfere with the selective operation of an EC cell.

3.1.4 Moisture Removal System. Any device used to reduce the concentration of moisture in the sample stream so as to protect the EC cells from the damaging effects of condensation and to minimize errors in measurements caused by the scrubbing of soluble gases.

3.1.5 Sample Interface. The portion of the system used for one or more of the following: sample acquisition; sample transport; sample conditioning or protection of the EC cell from any degrading effects of the engine exhaust effluent; removal of particulate matter and condensed moisture.

3.2 Nominal Range. The range of analyte concentrations over which each EC cell is operated (normally 25 percent to 150 percent of up-scale calibration gas value). Several nominal ranges can be used for any given cell so long as the calibration and repeatability checks for that range remain within specifications.

3.3 Calibration Gas. A vendor certified concentration of a specific analyte in an appropriate balance gas.

3.4 Zero Calibration Error. The analyte concentration output exhibited by the EC cell in response to zero-level calibration gas.

3.5 Up-Scale Calibration Error. The mean of the difference between the analyte concentration exhibited by the EC cell and the certified concentration of the up-scale calibration gas.

3.6 Interference Check. A procedure for quantifying analytical interference from components in the engine exhaust gas other than the targeted analytes.

3.7 Repeatability Check. A protocol for demonstrating that an EC cell operated over a given nominal analyte concentration range provides a stable and consistent response and is not significantly affected by repeated exposure to that gas.

3.8 Sample Flow Rate. The flow rate of the gas sample as it passes through the EC cell. In some situations, EC cells can experience drift with changes in flow rate. The flow rate must be monitored and documented during all phases of a sampling run.

3.9 Sampling Run. A timed three-phase event whereby an EC cell's response rises and plateaus in a sample conditioning phase, remains relatively constant during a measurement data phase, then declines during a refresh phase. The sample conditioning phase exposes the EC cell to the gas sample for a length of time sufficient to reach a constant response. The measurement data phase is the time interval during which gas sample measurements can be made that meet the acceptance criteria of this protocol. The refresh phase then purges the EC cells with CO-free air. The refresh phase replenishes requisite O₂ and moisture in the electrolyte reserve and provides a mechanism to degas or desorb any interference gas scrubbers or filters so as to enable a stable CO EC cell response. There are four

primary types of sampling runs: pre-sampling calibrations; stack gas sampling; post-sampling calibration checks; and measurement system repeatability checks. Stack gas sampling runs can be chained together for extended evaluations, providing all other procedural specifications are met.

3.10 Sampling Day. A time not to exceed twelve hours from the time of the pre-sampling calibration to the post-sampling calibration check. During this time, stack gas sampling runs can be repeated without repeated recalibrations, providing all other sampling specifications have been met.

3.11 Pre-Sampling Calibration/Post-Sampling Calibration Check. The protocols executed at the beginning and end of each sampling day to bracket measurement readings with controlled performance checks.

3.12 Performance-Established Configuration. The EC cell and sampling system configuration that existed at the time that it initially met the performance requirements of this protocol.

4.0 Interferences.

When present in sufficient concentrations, NO and NO₂ are two gas species that have been reported to interfere with CO concentration measurements. In the likelihood of this occurrence, it is the protocol user's responsibility to employ and properly maintain an appropriate CO EC cell filter or scrubber for removal of these gases, as described in Section 6.2.12.

5.0 Safety. [Reserved]

6.0 Equipment and Supplies.

6.1 What equipment do I need for the measurement system?

The system must maintain the gas sample at conditions that will prevent moisture condensation in the sample transport lines, both before and as the sample gas contacts the EC cells. The essential components of the measurement system are described below.

6.2 Measurement System Components.

6.2.1 Sample Probe. A single extraction-point probe constructed of glass, stainless steel or other non-reactive material, and of length sufficient to reach any designated sampling point. The sample probe must be designed to prevent plugging due to condensation or particulate matter.

6.2.2 Sample Line. Non-reactive tubing to transport the effluent from the sample probe to the EC cell.

6.2.3 Calibration Assembly (optional). A three-way valve assembly or equivalent to introduce calibration gases at ambient pressure at the exit end of the sample probe during calibration checks. The assembly must be designed such that only stack gas or calibration gas flows in the sample line and all gases flow through any gas path filters.

6.2.4 Particulate Filter (optional). Filters before the inlet of the EC cell to prevent accumulation of particulate material in the measurement system and extend the useful life of the components. All filters must be fabricated of materials that are non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.5 Sample Pump. A leak-free pump to provide undiluted sample gas to the system at a flow rate sufficient to minimize the response time of the measurement system. If located upstream of the EC cells, the pump must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.8 Sample Flow Rate Monitoring. An adjustable rotameter or equivalent device used to adjust and maintain the sample flow rate through the analyzer as prescribed.

6.2.9 Sample Gas Manifold (optional). A manifold to divert a portion of the sample gas stream to the analyzer and the remainder to a by-pass discharge vent. The sample gas manifold may also include provisions for introducing calibration gases directly to the analyzer. The manifold must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.10 EC cell. A device containing one or more EC cells to determine the CO and O₂ concentrations in the sample gas stream. The EC cell(s) must meet the applicable performance specifications of Section 13 of this protocol.

6.2.11 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder to make a record of analyzer output data. The data recorder resolution (i.e., readability) must be no greater than 1 ppm for CO; 0.1 percent for O₂; and one degree (either °C or °F) for temperature. Alternatively, you may use a digital or analog meter having the same resolution to observe and manually record the analyzer responses.

6.2.12 Interference Gas Filter or Scrubber. A device to remove interfering compounds upstream of the CO EC cell. Specific interference gas filters or scrubbers used in the performance-established configuration of the analyzer must continue to be used. Such a filter or scrubber must have a means to determine when the removal agent is exhausted. Periodically replace or replenish it in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

7.0 Reagents and Standards. What calibration gases are needed?

7.1 Calibration Gases. CO calibration gases for the EC cell must be CO in nitrogen or CO in a mixture of nitrogen and O₂. Use CO calibration gases with labeled concentration values certified by the manufacturer to be within ± 5 percent of the label value. Dry ambient air (20.9 percent O₂) is acceptable for calibration of the O₂ cell. If needed, any lower percentage O₂ calibration gas must be a mixture of O₂ in nitrogen.

7.1.1 Up-Scale CO Calibration Gas Concentration. Choose one or more up-scale gas concentrations such that the average of the stack gas measurements for each stack gas sampling run are between 25 and 150 percent of those concentrations. Alternatively, choose an up-scale gas that does not exceed twice the concentration of the applicable outlet standard. If a measured gas value exceeds 150 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas value at any time during the stack gas sampling run, the run must be discarded and repeated.

7.1.2 Up-Scale O₂ Calibration Gas Concentration.

Select an O₂ gas concentration such that the difference between the gas concentration and the average stack gas measurement or reading for each sample run is less than 15 percent O₂. When the average exhaust gas O₂ readings are above 6 percent, you may use dry ambient air (20.9 percent O₂) for the up-scale O₂ calibration gas.

7.1.3 Zero Gas. Use an inert gas that contains less than 0.25 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration. You may use dry air that is free from ambient CO and other combustion gas products (e.g., CO₂).

8.0 Sample Collection and Analysis

8.1 Selection of Sampling Sites.

8.1.1 Control Device Inlet. Select a sampling site sufficiently downstream of the engine so that the combustion gases should be well mixed. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.1.2 Exhaust Gas Outlet. Select a sampling site located at least two stack diameters downstream of any disturbance (e.g., turbocharger exhaust, crossover junction or recirculation take-off) and at least one-half stack diameter upstream of the gas discharge to the atmosphere. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.2 Stack Gas Collection and Analysis. Prior to the first stack gas sampling run, conduct that the pre-sampling calibration in accordance with Section 10.1. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Zero the analyzer with zero gas. Confirm and record that the scrubber media color is correct and not exhausted. Then position the probe at the sampling point and begin the sampling run at the same flow rate used during the up-scale calibration. Record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during the “sample conditioning phase” once per minute until constant readings are obtained. Then begin the “measurement data phase” and record readings every 15 seconds for at least two minutes (or eight readings), or as otherwise required to achieve two continuous minutes of data that meet the specification given in Section 13.1. Finally, perform the “refresh phase” by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until several minute-to-minute readings of consistent value have been obtained. For each run use the “measurement data phase” readings to calculate the average stack gas CO and O₂ concentrations.

8.3 EC Cell Rate. Maintain the EC cell sample flow rate so that it does not vary by more than ± 10 percent throughout the pre-sampling calibration, stack gas sampling and post-sampling calibration check. Alternatively, the EC cell sample flow rate can be maintained within a tolerance range that does not affect the gas concentration readings by more than ± 3 percent, as instructed by the EC cell manufacturer.

9.0 Quality Control (Reserved)

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Pre-Sampling Calibration. Conduct the following protocol once for each nominal range to be used on each EC cell before performing a stack gas sampling run on each field sampling day. Repeat the calibration if you replace an EC cell before completing all of the sampling runs. There is no prescribed order for calibration of the EC cells; however, each cell must complete the measurement data phase during calibration. Assemble the measurement system by following the manufacturer's recommended protocols including for preparing and preconditioning the EC cell. Assure the measurement system has no leaks and verify the gas scrubbing agent is not depleted. Use Figure 1 to record all data.

10.1.1 Zero Calibration. For both the O₂ and CO cells, introduce zero gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the concentration reading every minute until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Include the time and sample flow rate. Repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the zero calibration for each component gas.

10.1.2 Zero Calibration Tolerance. For each zero gas introduction, the zero level output must be less than or equal to ± 3 percent of the up-scale gas value or ± 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive, for the CO channel and less than or equal to ± 0.3 percent O₂ for the O₂ channel.

10.1.3 Up-Scale Calibration. Individually introduce each calibration gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during this “sample conditioning phase” once per minute until readings are constant for at least two minutes. Then begin the “measurement data phase” and record readings every 15 seconds for a total of two minutes, or as otherwise required. Finally, perform the “refresh phase” by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Then repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the calibration for each component gas. Introduce all gases to flow through the entire sample handling system (i.e., at the exit end of the sampling probe or the calibration assembly).

10.1.4 Up-Scale Calibration Error. The mean of the difference of the “measurement data phase” readings from the reported standard gas value must be less than or equal to ± 5 percent or ± 1 ppm for CO or ± 0.5 percent O₂, whichever is less restrictive, respectively. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean measured value of any single “measurement data phase” reading must be less than or equal to ± 2 percent or ± 1 ppm for CO or ± 0.5 percent O₂, whichever is less restrictive, respectively.

10.2 Post-Sampling Calibration Check. Conduct a stack gas post-sampling calibration check after the stack gas sampling run or set of runs and within 12 hours of the initial calibration. Conduct up-scale and zero calibration checks using the protocol in Section 10.1. Make no changes to the sampling system or EC cell calibration until all post-sampling calibration checks have been recorded. If either the zero or up-scale calibration error exceeds the respective specification in Sections 10.1.2 and 10.1.4 then all measurement data collected since the previous successful calibrations are invalid and re-calibration and re-sampling are required. If the sampling system is disassembled or the EC cell calibration is adjusted, repeat the calibration check before conducting the next analyzer sampling run.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

The analytical procedure is fully discussed in Section 8.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

Determine the CO and O₂ concentrations for each stack gas sampling run by calculating the mean gas concentrations of the data recorded during the “measurement data phase”.

13.0 Protocol Performance

Use the following protocols to verify consistent analyzer performance during each field sampling day.

13.1 Measurement Data Phase Performance Check. Calculate the mean of the readings from the “measurement data phase”. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean for each of the individual readings is ± 2 percent, or ± 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive. Record the mean value and maximum deviation for each gas monitored. Data must conform to Section 10.1.4. The EC cell flow rate must conform to the specification in Section 8.3.

Example: A measurement data phase is invalid if the maximum deviation of any single reading comprising that mean is greater than ± 2 percent or ± 1 ppm (the default criteria). For example, if the mean = 30 ppm, single readings of below 29 ppm and above 31 ppm are disallowed).

13.2 Interference Check. Before the initial use of the EC cell and interference gas scrubber in the field, and semi-annually thereafter, challenge the interference gas scrubber with NO and NO₂ gas standards that are generally recognized as representative of diesel-fueled engine NO and NO₂ emission values. Record the responses displayed by the CO EC cell and other pertinent data on Figure 1 or a similar form.

13.2.1 Interference Response. The combined NO and NO₂ interference response should be less than or equal to ± 5 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration.

13.3 Repeatability Check. Conduct the following check once for each nominal range that is to be used on the CO EC cell within 5 days prior to each field sampling program. If a field sampling program lasts longer than 5 days, repeat this check every 5 days. Immediately repeat the check if the EC cell is replaced or if the EC cell is exposed to gas concentrations greater than 150 percent of the highest up-scale gas concentration.

13.3.1 Repeatability Check Procedure. Perform a complete EC cell sampling run (all three phases) by introducing the CO calibration gas to the measurement system and record the response. Follow Section 10.1.3. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Repeat the run three times for a total of four complete runs. During the four repeatability check runs, do not adjust the system except where necessary to achieve the correct calibration gas flow rate at the analyzer.

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13.3.2 Repeatability Check Calculations. Determine the highest and lowest average “measurement data phase” CO concentrations from the four repeatability check runs and record the results on Figure 1 or a similar form. The absolute value of the difference between the maximum and minimum average values recorded must not vary more than ± 3 percent or ± 1 ppm of the up-scale gas value, whichever is less restrictive.

14.0 Pollution Prevention (Reserved)

15.0 Waste Management (Reserved)

16.0 Alternative Procedures (Reserved)

17.0 References

(1) “Development of an Electrochemical Cell Emission Analyzer Test Protocol”, Topical Report, Phil Juneau, Emission Monitoring, Inc., July 1997.

(2) “Determination of Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Engines, Boilers, and Process Heaters Using Portable Analyzers”, EMC Conditional Test Protocol 30 (CTM-30), Gas Research Institute Protocol GRI-96/0008, Revision 7, October 13, 1997.

(3) “ICAC Test Protocol for Periodic Monitoring”, EMC Conditional Test Protocol 34 (CTM-034), The Institute of Clean Air Companies, September 8, 1999.

(4) “Code of Federal Regulations”, Protection of Environment, 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-4; 10.

TABLE 1: APPENDIX A—SAMPLING RUN DATA.

Facility_____ Engine I.D._____ Date_____												
Run Type:	()		()		()		()		()			
(X)	Pre-Sample Calibration		Stack Gas Sample				Post-Sample Cal. Check				Repeatability Check	
Run #	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	Time	Scrub. OK	Flow- Rate	
Gas	O ₂	CO	O ₂	CO	O ₂	CO	O ₂	CO				
Sample Cond. Phase												
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Measurement Data Phase												
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[78 FR 6721, Jan. 30, 2013]

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Appendix E:
NSPS 40 C.F.R. § 60 Subpart IIII

ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

e-CFR data is current as of July 30, 2015

Title 40 → Chapter I → Subchapter C → Part 60 → Subpart III

Title 40: Protection of Environment PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart III—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition

Internal Combustion Engines

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TABLE 1 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 60—EMISSION STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY PRE-2007 MODEL YEAR ENGINES WITH A DISPLACEMENT OF <10 LITERS PER CYLINDER AND 2007-2010 MODEL YEAR ENGINES >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) AND WITH A DISPLACEMENT OF <10 LITERS PER CYLINDER

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 60—EMISSION STANDARDS FOR 2008 MODEL YEAR AND LATER EMERGENCY STATIONARY CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) WITH A DISPLACEMENT OF <10 LITERS PER CYLINDER

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 60—CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR STATIONARY FIRE PUMP ENGINES

TABLE 4 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 60—EMISSION STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY FIRE PUMP ENGINES

TABLE 5 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 60—LABELING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW STATIONARY EMERGENCY ENGINES

TABLE 6 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 60—OPTIONAL 3-MODE TEST CYCLE FOR STATIONARY FIRE PUMP ENGINES

TABLE 7 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 60—REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFORMANCE TESTS FOR STATIONARY CI ICE WITH A DISPLACEMENT OF ≥30 LITERS PER CYLINDER

TABLE 8 TO SUBPART IIII OF PART 60—APPLICABILITY OF GENERAL PROVISIONS TO SUBPART IIII

SOURCE: 71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

§60.4200 Am I subject to this subpart?

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary compression ignition (CI) internal combustion engines (ICE) and other persons as specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section. For the purposes of this subpart, the date that construction commences is the date the engine is ordered by the owner or operator.

(1) Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder where the model year is:

(i) 2007 or later, for engines that are not fire pump engines;

(ii) The model year listed in Table 3 to this subpart or later model year, for fire pump engines.

(2) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005, where the stationary CI ICE are:

(i) Manufactured after April 1, 2006, and are not fire pump engines, or

(ii) Manufactured as a certified National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) fire pump engine after July 1, 2006.

(3) Owners and operators of any stationary CI ICE that are modified or reconstructed after July 11, 2005 and any person that modifies or reconstructs any stationary CI ICE after July 11, 2005.

(4) The provisions of §60.4208 of this subpart are applicable to all owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that commence construction after July 11, 2005.

(b) The provisions of this subpart are not applicable to stationary CI ICE being tested at a stationary CI ICE test cell/stand.

(c) If you are an owner or operator of an area source subject to this subpart, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71, provided you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR 70.3(a) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) for a reason other than your status as an area source under this subpart.

Notwithstanding the previous sentence, you must continue to comply with the provisions of this subpart applicable to area sources.

(d) Stationary CI ICE may be eligible for exemption from the requirements of this subpart as described in 40 CFR part 1068, subpart C (or the exemptions described in 40 CFR part 89, subpart J and 40 CFR part 94, subpart J, 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.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37967, June 28, 2011]

EMISSION STANDARDS FOR MANUFACTURERS

§60.4201 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kilowatt (KW) (3,000 horsepower (HP)) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112, 40 CFR 89.113, 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 through 2010 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2011 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(d) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

(2) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(3) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following non-emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 1042.101, 40 CFR 1042.107, 40 CFR 1042.110, 40 CFR 1042.115, 40 CFR 1042.120, and 40 CFR 1042.145, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2013 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(2) Their 2014 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, stationary non-emergency CI ICE identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) may be certified to the provisions of 40 CFR part 94 or, if Table 1 to 40 CFR 1042.1 identifies 40 CFR part 1042 as being applicable, 40 CFR part 1042, if the engines will be used solely in either or both of the following locations:

(1) Areas of Alaska not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS); and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the reconstructed stationary CI ICE.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37967, June 28, 2011]

§60.4202 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of

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less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants for model year 2007 engines, and

(ii) The certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, 40 CFR 1039.115, and table 2 to this subpart, for 2008 model year and later engines.

(2) For engines with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 KW (50 HP), the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 for all pollutants beginning in model year 2007.

(b) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For 2007 through 2010 model years, the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart, for all pollutants, for the same maximum engine power.

(2) For 2011 model year and later, the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for engines of the same model year and maximum engine power in 40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113 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 NFPA nameplate power.

(e) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE that are not fire pump engines to the certification emission standards for new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2007 model year through 2012 emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder;

(2) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder;

(3) Their 2013 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder; and

(4) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(f) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify the following emergency stationary CI ICE to the certification emission standards and other requirements applicable to Tier 3 new marine CI engines in 40 CFR 1042.101, 40 CFR 1042.107, 40 CFR 1042.115, 40 CFR 1042.120, and 40 CFR 1042.145, for all pollutants, for the same displacement and maximum engine power:

(1) Their 2013 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 3,700 KW (4,958 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 15 liters per cylinder; and

(2) Their 2014 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than 2,000 KW (2,682 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 15 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, stationary emergency CI internal combustion engines identified in paragraphs (a) and (c) may be certified to the provisions of 40 CFR part 94 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) Areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS; and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

(h) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so.

The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this

section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power and displacement of the reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

§60.4203 How long must my engines meet the emission standards if I am a manufacturer of stationary CI internal combustion engines?

Engines manufactured by stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the emission standards as required in §§60.4201 and 60.4202 during the certified emissions life of the engines.

[76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

EMISSION STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4204 What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in 40 CFR 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in §60.4201 for their 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable.

(c) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the following requirements:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 grams per kilowatt-hour (g/KW-hr) (12.7 grams per horsepower-hr (g/HP-hr)) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 revolutions per minute (rpm);

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012 and before January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2016, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 3.4 g/KW-hr (2.5 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $9.0 \cdot n^{-0.20}$ g/KW-hr ($6.7 \cdot n^{-0.20}$ g/HP-hr) where n (maximum engine speed) is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm; and

(iii) 2.0 g/KW-hr (1.5 g/HP-hr) where maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(4) Reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions by 60 percent or more, or limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.15 g/KW-hr (0.11 g/HP-hr).

(d) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards as indicated in §60.4212.

(e) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are specified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011]

§60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart.

Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or

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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 94.8(a)(1).

(b) Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in §60.4202, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power for their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE.

(c) Owners and operators of fire pump engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 4 to this subpart, for all pollutants.

(d) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must meet the requirements in this section.

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/kW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

(e) Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests in-use must meet the NTE standards as indicated in §60.4212.

(f) Owners and operators of any modified or reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart must meet the emission standards applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the modified or reconstructed CI ICE that are specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

§60.4206 How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 over the entire life of the engine.

[76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

FUEL REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4207 What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart?

(a) Beginning October 1, 2007, 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).

(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.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Beginning June 1, 2012, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder are no longer subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, and must use fuel that meets a maximum per-gallon sulfur content of 1,000 parts per million (ppm).

(e) Stationary CI ICE that have a national security exemption under §60.4200(d) are also exempt from the fuel requirements in this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6695, Jan. 30, 2013]

OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4208 What is the deadline for importing or installing stationary CI ICE produced in previous model years?

- (a) After December 31, 2008, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2007 model year engines.
- (b) After December 31, 2009, owners and operators may not install stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of less than 19 KW (25 HP) (excluding fire pump engines) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2008 model year engines.
- (c) After December 31, 2014, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) and less than 56 KW (75 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2013 model year non-emergency engines.
- (d) After December 31, 2013, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 56 KW (75 HP) and less than 130 KW (175 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2012 model year non-emergency engines.
- (e) After December 31, 2012, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 130 KW (175 HP), including those above 560 KW (750 HP), that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2011 model year non-emergency engines.
- (f) After December 31, 2016, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power of greater than or equal to 560 KW (750 HP) that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2015 model year non-emergency engines.
- (g) After December 31, 2018, owners and operators may not install non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 600 KW (804 HP) and less than 2,000 KW (2,680 HP) and a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements for 2017 model year non-emergency engines.
- (h) In addition to the requirements specified in §§60.4201, 60.4202, 60.4204, and 60.4205, it is prohibited to import stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that do not meet the applicable requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section after the dates specified in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section.
- (i) The requirements of this section do not apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE that have been modified, reconstructed, and do not apply to engines that were removed from one existing location and reinstalled at a new location.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

§60.4209 What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

- (a) If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine that does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine.
- (b) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine equipped with a diesel particulate filter to comply with the emission standards in §60.4204, the diesel particulate filter must be installed with a backpressure monitor that notifies the owner or operator when the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

§60.4210 What are my compliance requirements if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

- (a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the emission standards specified in §60.4201(a) through (c) and §60.4202(a), (b) and (d) using the certification procedures required in 40 CFR part 89, subpart B, or 40 CFR part 1039, 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 89. 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 89, except that engines with NFPA nameplate power of less than 37 KW (50 HP) certified to model year 2011 or later standards shall be subject to the same requirements as engines certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 1039.

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(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 94, subpart C, or 40 CFR part 1042, subpart C, as applicable, and must test their engines as specified in 40 CFR part 94 or 1042, as applicable.

(c) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.120, 1039.125, 1039.130, and 1039.135, and 40 CFR part 1068 for engines that are certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1039. Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must meet the corresponding provisions of 40 CFR part 89, 40 CFR part 94 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 (3) of this section.

(1) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2006 (January 1, 2006 to June 30, 2006 for fire pump engines), other than those that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad CI engine regulations, must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(2) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured from April 1, 2006 to December 31, 2006 (or, for fire pump engines, July 1, 2006 to December 31 of the year preceding the year listed in table 3 to this subpart) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section:

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that are part of certified engine families under the nonroad regulations must meet the labeling requirements for nonroad CI engines, but do not have to meet the labeling requirements in 40 CFR 1039.20.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) under this subpart, but do not meet the requirements applicable to nonroad CI engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20. The engine manufacturer may add language to the label clarifying that the engine meets Tier 1 requirements (or requirements for fire pumps) of this subpart.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after April 1, 2006 that do not meet Tier 1 requirements of this subpart, or fire pumps engines manufactured after July 1, 2006 that do not meet the requirements for fire pumps under this subpart, may not be used in the U.S. If any such engines are manufactured in the U.S. after April 1, 2006 (July 1, 2006 for fire pump engines), they must be exported or must be brought into compliance with the appropriate standards prior to initial operation. The export provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230 would apply to engines for export and the manufacturers must label such engines according to 40 CFR 1068.230.

(3) Stationary CI internal combustion engines manufactured after January 1, 2007 (for fire pump engines, after January 1 of the year listed in table 3 to this subpart, as applicable) must be labeled according to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart and the corresponding requirements for nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042, as appropriate.

(ii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that meet the requirements of this subpart, but are not certified to the standards applicable to nonroad (including marine) engines of the same model year and HP must be labeled according to the provisions in 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042, as appropriate, but the words “stationary” must be included instead of “nonroad” or “marine” on the label. In addition, such engines must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1039.20.

(iii) Stationary CI internal combustion engines that do not meet the requirements of this subpart must be labeled according to 40 CFR 1068.230 and must be exported under the provisions of 40 CFR 1068.230.

(d) An engine manufacturer certifying an engine family or families to standards under this subpart that are identical to standards applicable under 40 CFR parts 89, 94, 1039 or 1042 for that model year may certify any such family that contains both nonroad (including marine) and stationary engines as a single engine family and/or may include any such family containing stationary engines in the averaging, banking and trading provisions applicable for such engines under those parts.

(e) Manufacturers of engine families discussed in paragraph (d) of this section may meet the labeling requirements referred to in paragraph (c) of this section for stationary CI ICE by either adding a separate label containing the information required in paragraph (c) of this section or by adding the words “and stationary” after the word “nonroad” or “marine,” as appropriate, to the label.

(f) Starting with the model years shown in table 5 to this subpart, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must add a permanent label stating that the engine is for stationary emergency use only to each new emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 19 KW (25 HP) that meets all the emission standards for emergency engines in §60.4202 but does not meet all the emission standards for non-emergency engines in §60.4201. The label must be added according to the labeling requirements specified in 40 CFR 1039.135(b). Engine manufacturers must specify in the owner's manual that operation of emergency engines is limited to emergency operations and required maintenance and testing.

(g) Manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the test cycle in table 6 to this subpart for testing fire pump engines and may test at the NFPA certified nameplate HP, provided that the engine is labeled as "Fire Pump Applications Only".

(h) Engine manufacturers, including importers, may introduce into commerce uncertified engines or engines certified to earlier standards that were manufactured before the new or changed standards took effect until inventories are depleted, as long as such engines are part of normal inventory. For example, if the engine manufacturers' normal industry practice is to keep on hand a one-month supply of engines based on its projected sales, and a new tier of standards starts to apply for the 2009 model year, the engine manufacturer may manufacture engines based on the normal inventory requirements late in the 2008 model year, and sell those engines for installation. The engine manufacturer may not circumvent the provisions of §§60.4201 or 60.4202 by stockpiling engines that are built before new or changed standards take effect. Stockpiling of such engines beyond normal industry practice is a violation of this subpart.

(i) The replacement engine provisions of 40 CFR 89.1003(b)(7), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(3), 40 CFR 94.1103(b)(4) and 40 CFR 1068.240 are applicable to stationary CI engines replacing existing equipment that is less than 15 years old. [71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011]

§60.4211 What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must do all of the following, except as permitted under paragraph (g) of this section:

(1) Operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;

(2) Change only those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and

(3) Meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you.

(b) If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §§60.4204(a) or 60.4205(a), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured prior to the model years in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Purchasing an engine certified according to 40 CFR part 89 or 40 CFR part 94, 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 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's emission-related specifications, except as permitted in paragraph (g) of this section.

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(d) If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(c) or §60.4205(d), you must demonstrate compliance according to the requirements specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Conducting an initial performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(2) Establishing operating parameters to be monitored continuously to ensure the stationary internal combustion engine continues to meet the emission standards. The owner or operator must petition the Administrator for approval of operating parameters to be monitored continuously. The petition must include the information described in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Identification of the specific parameters you propose to monitor continuously;

(ii) A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and NO_x and PM emissions, identifying how the emissions of these pollutants change with changes in these parameters, and how limitations on these parameters will serve to limit NO_x and PM emissions;

(iii) A discussion of how you will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the limits on these parameters in the operating limitations;

(iv) A discussion identifying the methods and the instruments you will use to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments; and

(v) A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments you will use for monitoring these parameters.

(3) For non-emergency engines with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder, conducting annual performance tests to demonstrate continuous compliance with the emission standards as specified in §60.4213.

(e) If you are an owner or operator of a modified or reconstructed stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(e) or §60.4205(f), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Purchasing, or otherwise owning or operating, an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(e) or §60.4205(f), as applicable.

(2) Conducting a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the emission standards according to the requirements specified in §60.4212 or §60.4213, as appropriate. The test must be conducted within 60 days after the engine commences operation after the modification or reconstruction.

(f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary ICE, you must operate the emergency stationary ICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(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 (f)(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 (f)(3) of this section counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (f)(2).

(i) Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) 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 (f)(2) of this section. Except as provided in paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section, the 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

(i) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator;

(B) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.

(C) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.

(D) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.

(E) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

(ii) [Reserved]

(g) If you do not install, configure, operate, and maintain your engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must demonstrate compliance as follows:

(1) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with maximum engine power less than 100 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance to demonstrate compliance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, if you do not install and configure the engine and control device according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or you change the emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of such action.

(2) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer.

(3) If you are an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine greater than 500 HP, you must keep a maintenance plan and records of conducted maintenance and must, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. In addition, you must conduct an initial performance test to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards within 1 year of startup, or within 1 year after an engine and control device is no longer installed, configured, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or within 1 year after you change emission-related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer. You must conduct subsequent performance testing every 8,760 hours of engine operation or 3 years, whichever comes first, thereafter to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37970, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6695, Jan. 30, 2013]

TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4212 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

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(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and according to 40 CFR part 1042, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(b) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1039 must not exceed the not-to-exceed (NTE) standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1039.101(e) and 40 CFR 1039.102(g)(1), except as specified in 40 CFR 1039.104(d). This requirement starts when NTE requirements take effect for nonroad diesel engines under 40 CFR part 1039.

(c) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable, determined from the following equation:

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8, as applicable.

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 or 40 CFR 94.8 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-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) must not exceed the NTE numerical requirements, rounded to the same number of decimal places as the applicable standard in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c), determined from the equation in paragraph (c) of this section.

Where:

STD = The standard specified for that pollutant in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c).

Alternatively, stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for pre-2007 model year engines in §60.4204(a), §60.4205(a), or §60.4205(c) may follow the testing procedures specified in §60.4213, as appropriate.

(e) Exhaust emissions from stationary CI ICE that are complying with the emission standards for new CI engines in 40 CFR part 1042 must not exceed the NTE standards for the same model year and maximum engine power as required in 40 CFR 1042.101(c).

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

§60.4213 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder must conduct performance tests according to paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

(a) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements in §60.8 and under the specific conditions that this subpart specifies in table 7. The test must be conducted within 10 percent of 100 percent peak (or the highest achievable) load.

(b) You may not conduct performance tests during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, as specified in §60.8(c).

(c) You must conduct three separate test runs for each performance test required in this section, as specified in §60.8(f). Each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(d) To determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement, you must follow the requirements as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must use Equation 2 of this section to determine compliance with the percent reduction requirement:

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 (O₂) using Equation 3 of this section, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO₂) using the procedures described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

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Where:

C_{adj} = Calculated NO_x or PM concentration adjusted to 15 percent O_2 .

C_d = Measured concentration of NO_x or PM, uncorrected.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2 –15 percent O_2 , the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

% O_2 = Measured O_2 concentration, dry basis, percent.

(3) If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent O_2 and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of O_2 concentration measurement, a CO_2 correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2 correction factor as described in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Calculate the fuel-specific F_o value for the fuel burned during the test using values obtained from Method 19, Section 5.2, and the following equation:

Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of O_2 volume to the ultimate CO_2 volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is O_2 , percent/100.

F_d = Ratio of the volume of dry effluent gas to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, $ds\text{m}^3/\text{J}$ ($\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

F_v = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, $ds\text{m}^3/\text{J}$ ($\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

(ii) Calculate the CO_2 correction factor for correcting measurement data to 15 percent O_2 , as follows:

Where:

X_{CO_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

5.9 = 20.9 percent O_2 –15 percent O_2 , the defined O_2 correction value, percent.

(iii) Calculate the NO_x and PM gas concentrations adjusted to 15 percent O_2 using CO_2 as follows:

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.

% CO_2 = Measured CO_2 concentration, dry basis, percent.

(e) To determine compliance with the NO_x mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of NO_x in the engine exhaust using Equation 7 of this section:

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C_d = Measured NO_x concentration in ppm.

1.912×10^{-3} = Conversion constant for ppm NO_x to grams per standard cubic meter at 25 degrees Celsius.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Brake work of the engine, in KW-hour.

(f) To determine compliance with the PM mass per unit output emission limitation, convert the concentration of PM in the engine exhaust using Equation 8 of this section:

Where:

ER = Emission rate in grams per KW-hour.

C_{adj} = Calculated PM concentration in grams per standard cubic meter.

Q = Stack gas volumetric flow rate, in standard cubic meter per hour.

T = Time of test run, in hours.

KW-hour = Energy output of the engine, in KW.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§60.4214 What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are greater than 2,237 KW (3,000 HP), or have a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder, or are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 130 KW (175 HP) and not certified, must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) Name and address of the owner or operator;

(ii) The address of the affected source;

(iii) Engine information including make, model, engine family, serial number, model year, maximum engine power, and engine displacement;

(iv) Emission control equipment; and

(v) Fuel used.

(2) Keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) All notifications submitted to comply with this subpart and all documentation supporting any notification.

(ii) Maintenance conducted on the engine.

(iii) If the stationary CI internal combustion is a certified engine, documentation from the manufacturer that the engine is certified to meet the emission standards.

(iv) If the stationary CI internal combustion is not a certified engine, documentation that the engine meets the emission standards.

(b) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time.

(c) If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is equipped with a diesel particulate filter, the owner or operator must keep records of any corrective action taken after the backpressure monitor has notified the owner or operator that the high backpressure limit of the engine is approached.

(d) If you own or operate an emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power more than 100 HP that operates 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)(i), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

(ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(3)(i), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §60.4211(f)(3)(i). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §60.4. [71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 78 FR 6696, Jan. 30, 2013]

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

§60.4215 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands?

(a) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the applicable emission standards in §§60.4202 and 60.4205.

(b) Stationary CI ICE that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are not required to meet the fuel requirements in §60.4207.

(c) Stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 30 liters per cylinder that are used in Guam, American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are required to meet the following emission standards:

(1) For engines installed prior to January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 17.0 g/KW-hr (12.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/KW-hr ($34 \cdot n^{-0.2}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 130 or more but less than 2,000 rpm, where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 9.8 g/KW-hr (7.3 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is 2,000 rpm or more.

(2) For engines installed on or after January 1, 2012, limit the emissions of NO_x in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to the following:

(i) 14.4 g/KW-hr (10.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is less than 130 rpm;

(ii) $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/KW-hr ($33 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 130 but less than 2,000 rpm and where n is maximum engine speed; and

(iii) 7.7 g/KW-hr (5.7 g/HP-hr) when maximum engine speed is greater than or equal to 2,000 rpm.

(3) Limit the emissions of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust to 0.40 g/KW-hr (0.30 g/HP-hr).

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

§60.4216 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Alaska?

(a) Prior to December 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS should refer to 40 CFR part 69 to determine the diesel fuel requirements applicable to such engines.

(b) Except as indicated in paragraph (c) of this section, manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS may meet the requirements of this subpart by manufacturing and installing engines meeting the requirements of 40 CFR parts 94 or 1042, as appropriate, rather than the otherwise applicable requirements of 40 CFR parts 89 and 1039, as indicated in sections §§60.4201(f) and 60.4202(g) of this subpart.

(c) Manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS 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 85 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 §60.4207 do not apply to owners and operators of pre-2014 model year stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS.

(e) The provisions of §60.4208(a) do not apply to owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS until after December 31, 2009.

(f) The provisions of this section and §60.4207 do not prevent owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS from using fuels mixed with used lubricating oil, in volumes of up to 1.75 percent of the total fuel. The sulfur content of the used lubricating oil must be less than 200 parts per million. The used lubricating oil must meet the on-specification levels and properties for used oil in 40 CFR 279.11.

[76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011]

§60.4217 What emission standards must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary internal combustion engine using special fuels?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that do not use diesel fuel may petition the Administrator for approval of alternative emission standards, if they can demonstrate that they use a fuel that is not the fuel on which the manufacturer of the engine certified the engine and that the engine cannot meet the applicable standards required in §60.4204 or §60.4205 using such fuels and that use of such fuel is appropriate and reasonably necessary, considering cost, energy, technical feasibility, human health and environmental, and other factors, for the operation of the engine.

[76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§60.4218 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 8 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§60.1 through 60.19 apply to you.

Definitions

§60.4219 What definitions apply to this subpart?

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the CAA and in subpart A of this part.

Certified emissions life means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 1039.101(g). The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 94.9(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 75 percent of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new facility. An engine that is produced from a previously used engine block does not retain the date of manufacture of the engine in which the engine block was previously used if the engine is produced using all new components except for the engine block. In these cases, the date of manufacture is the date of reconstruction or the date the new engine is produced.

Diesel fuel means any liquid obtained from the distillation of petroleum with a boiling point of approximately 150 to 360 degrees Celsius. One commonly used form is number 2 distillate oil.

Diesel particulate filter means an emission control technology that reduces PM emissions by trapping the particles in a flow filter substrate and periodically removes the collected particles by either physical action or by oxidizing (burning off) the particles in a process called regeneration.

Emergency stationary internal combustion engine means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the criteria in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition. All emergency stationary ICE must comply with the requirements specified in §60.4211(f) in order to be considered emergency stationary ICE. If the engine does not comply with the requirements specified in §60.4211(f), then it is not considered to be an emergency stationary ICE under this subpart.

(1) The stationary ICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.

(2) The stationary ICE is operated under limited circumstances for situations not included in paragraph (1) of this definition, as specified in §60.4211(f).

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(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(1) of the Act. In general, this term includes any person who manufactures a stationary engine for sale in the United States or otherwise introduces a new stationary engine into commerce in the United States. This includes importers who import stationary engines for sale or resale.

Maximum engine power means maximum engine power as defined in 40 CFR 1039.801.

Model year means the calendar year in which an engine is manufactured (see “date of manufacture”), except as follows:

(1) Model year means the annual new model production period of the engine manufacturer in which an engine is manufactured (see “date of manufacture”), if the annual new model production period is different than the calendar year and includes January 1 of the calendar year for which the model year is named. It may not begin before January 2 of the previous calendar year and it must end by December 31 of the named calendar year.

(2) For an engine that is converted to a stationary engine after being placed into service as a nonroad or other non-stationary engine, model year means the calendar year or new model production period in which the engine was manufactured (see “date of manufacture”).

Other internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, which is not a reciprocating internal combustion engine or rotary internal combustion engine.

Reciprocating internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses reciprocating motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

Rotary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses rotary motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

Spark ignition means relating to a gasoline, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas fueled engine or any other type of engine with a spark plug (or other sparking device) and with operating characteristics significantly similar to the theoretical Otto combustion cycle. Spark ignition engines usually use a throttle to regulate intake air flow to control power during normal operation. Dual-fuel engines in which a liquid fuel (typically diesel fuel) is used for CI and gaseous fuel (typically natural gas) is used as the primary fuel at an annual average ratio of less than 2 parts diesel fuel to 100 parts total fuel on an energy equivalent basis are spark ignition engines.

Stationary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle, aircraft, or a vehicle used solely for competition. Stationary ICE include reciprocating ICE, rotary ICE, and other ICE, except combustion turbines.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6696, Jan. 30, 2013]

Table 1 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Pre-2007 Model Year Engines With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder and 2007-2010 Model Year Engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in §§60.4201(b), 60.4202(b), 60.4204(a), and 60.4205(a), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Maximum engine power	Emission standards for stationary pre-2007 model year engines with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder and 2007-2010 model year engines >2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)				
	NMHC + NO _x	HC	NO _x	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	10.5 (7.8)			8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	9.5 (7.1)			6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)

19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	9.5 (7.1)			5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)			9.2 (6.9)		
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)			9.2 (6.9)		
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)			9.2 (6.9)		
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)
KW>560 (HP>750)		1.3 (1.0)	9.2 (6.9)	11.4 (8.5)	0.54 (0.40)

Table 2 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for 2008 Model Year and Later Emergency Stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) With a Displacement of <10 Liters per Cylinder

[As stated in §60.4202(a)(1), you must comply with the following emission standards]

Engine power	Emission standards for 2008 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE <37 KW (50 HP) with a displacement of <10 liters per cylinder in g/KW-hr (g/HP-hr)			
	Model year(s)	NO _x + NMHC	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	8.0 (6.0)	0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	6.6 (4.9)	0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2008+	7.5 (5.6)	5.5 (4.1)	0.30 (0.22)

Table 3 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

As stated in §60.4202(d), you must certify new stationary fire pump engines beginning with the following model years:

Engine power	Starting model year engine manufacturers must certify new stationary fire pump engines according to §60.4202(d) ¹
KW<75 (HP<100)	2011
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010
130≤KW≤560 (175≤HP≤750)	2009

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KW>560 (HP>750)	2008
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¹Manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 kW (50 HP) and less than 450 KW (600 HP) and a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) are not required to certify such engines until three model years following the model year indicated in this Table 3 for engines in the applicable engine power category.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011]

Table 4 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Emission Standards for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in §§60.4202(d) and 60.4205(c), you must comply with the following emission standards for stationary fire pump engines]

Maximum engine power	Model year(s)	NMHC + NO _x	CO	PM
KW<8 (HP<11)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	8.0 (6.0)	1.0 (0.75)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.40 (0.30)
8≤KW<19 (11≤HP<25)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	6.6 (4.9)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.40 (0.30)
19≤KW<37 (25≤HP<50)	2010 and earlier	9.5 (7.1)	5.5 (4.1)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+	7.5 (5.6)		0.30 (0.22)
37≤KW<56 (50≤HP<75)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+ ¹	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
56≤KW<75 (75≤HP<100)	2010 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2011+ ¹	4.7 (3.5)		0.40 (0.30)
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2009 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	5.0 (3.7)	0.80 (0.60)
	2010+ ²	4.0 (3.0)		0.30 (0.22)
130≤KW<225 (175≤HP<300)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+ ³	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
225≤KW<450 (300≤HP<600)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+ ³	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
450≤KW≤560 (600≤HP≤750)	2008 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2009+	4.0 (3.0)		0.20 (0.15)
KW>560 (HP>750)	2007 and earlier	10.5 (7.8)	3.5 (2.6)	0.54 (0.40)
	2008+	6.4 (4.8)		0.20 (0.15)

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 2008 model year engines.

Table 5 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Labeling and Recordkeeping Requirements for New Stationary Emergency Engines

[You must comply with the labeling requirements in §60.4210(f) and the recordkeeping requirements in §60.4214(b) for new emergency stationary CI ICE beginning in the following model years:]

Engine power	Starting model year
19≤KW<56 (25≤HP<75)	2013
56≤KW<130 (75≤HP<175)	2012
KW≥130 (HP≥175)	2011

Table 6 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Optional 3-Mode Test Cycle for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

[As stated in §60.4210(g), manufacturers of fire pump engines may use the following test cycle for testing fire pump engines:]

Mode No.	Engine speed ¹	Torque (percent) ²	Weighting factors
1	Rated	100	0.30
2	Rated	75	0.50
3	Rated	50	0.20

¹Engine speed: ±2 percent of point.

²Torque: NFPA certified nameplate HP for 100 percent point. All points should be ±2 percent of engine percent load value.

Table 7 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Requirements for Performance Tests for Stationary CI ICE With a Displacement of ≥30 Liters per Cylinder

As stated in §60.4213, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of ≥30 liters per cylinder:

Each	Complying with the requirement to	You must	Using	According to the following requirements
1. Stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of ≥ 30 liters per cylinder	a. Reduce NO _x emissions by 90 percent or more;	i. Select the sampling port location and number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device;		(a) For NO _x , O ₂ , and moisture measurement, ducts ≤6 inches in diameter may be sampled at a single point located at the duct centroid and ducts >6 and ≤12 inches in diameter may be sampled at 3 traverse points located at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3% of the measurement line ('3-point long line'). If the duct is >12 inches in diameter <i>and</i> the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4.

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		ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(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 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 ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(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 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(d) NO _x concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	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 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location;	(1) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO _x concentration.

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		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(2) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(c) Measurements to determine moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurement for NO _x concentration.
		iv. Measure NO _x at the exhaust of the stationary internal combustion engine; if using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.	(3) Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-4, Method 320 of 40 CFR part 63, appendix A, or ASTM D 6348-03 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17)	(d) NO _x concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	c. Reduce PM emissions by 60 percent or more	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1	(a) Sampling sites must be located at the inlet and outlet of the control device.
		ii. Measure O ₂ at the inlet and outlet of the control device;	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and	(3) Method 4 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3	(c) Measurements to determine and moisture content must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.
		iv. Measure PM at the inlet and outlet of the control device.	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3	(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.
	d. Limit the concentration of PM in the stationary CI internal combustion engine exhaust	i. Select the sampling port location and the number of traverse points;	(1) Method 1 or 1A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1	(a) If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		ii. Determine the O ₂ concentration of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling	(2) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-2	(b) Measurements to determine O ₂ concentration must be made at the same time as the measurements for PM concentration.

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		port location;		
		iii. If necessary, measure moisture content of the stationary internal combustion engine exhaust at the sampling port location; and	(3) 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 stationary internal combustion engine.	(4) Method 5 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3.	(d) PM concentration must be at 15 percent O ₂ , dry basis. Results of this test consist of the average of the three 1-hour or longer runs.

[79 FR 11251, Feb. 27, 2014]

Table 8 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Applicability of General Provisions to Subpart IIII

[As stated in §60.4218, you must comply with the following applicable General Provisions:]

General Provisions citation	Subject of citation	Applies to subpart	Explanation
§60.1	General applicability of the General Provisions	Yes	
§60.2	Definitions	Yes	Additional terms defined in §60.4219.
§60.3	Units and abbreviations	Yes	
§60.4	Address	Yes	
§60.5	Determination of construction or modification	Yes	
§60.6	Review of plans	Yes	
§60.7	Notification and Recordkeeping	Yes	Except that §60.7 only applies as specified in §60.4214(a).
§60.8	Performance tests	Yes	Except that §60.8 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder and engines that are not certified.
§60.9	Availability of information	Yes	
§60.10	State Authority	Yes	
§60.11	Compliance with standards and maintenance requirements	No	Requirements are specified in subpart IIII.
§60.12	Circumvention	Yes	
§60.13	Monitoring requirements	Yes	Except that §60.13 only applies to stationary CI ICE with a displacement of (≥30 liters per cylinder.
§60.14	Modification	Yes	
§60.15	Reconstruction	Yes	
§60.16	Priority list	Yes	
§60.17	Incorporations by reference	Yes	

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§60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

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Appendix F:
Compliance Assurance Monitoring

ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

e-CFR data is current as of July 30, 2015

Title 40 → Chapter I → Subchapter C → Part 64

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 64—COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING

Contents

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- §64.8 Quality improvement plan (QIP) requirements.
- §64.9 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.
- §64.10 Savings provisions.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 7414 and 7661-7661f.

SOURCE: 62 FR 54940, Oct. 22, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§64.1 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this part. Except as specifically provided in this section, terms used in this part retain the meaning accorded them under the applicable provisions of the Act.

Act means the Clean Air Act, as amended by Pub. L. 101-549, 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

Applicable requirement shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 of this chapter.

Capture system means the equipment (including but not limited to hoods, ducts, fans, and booths) used to contain, capture and transport a pollutant to a control device.

Continuous compliance determination method means a method, specified by the applicable standard or an applicable permit condition, which:

- (1) Is used to determine compliance with an emission limitation or standard on a continuous basis, consistent with the averaging period established for the emission limitation or standard; and
- (2) Provides data either in units of the standard or correlated directly with the compliance limit.

Control device means equipment, other than inherent process equipment, that is used to destroy or remove air pollutant(s) prior to discharge to the atmosphere. The types of equipment that may commonly be used as control devices include, but are not limited to, fabric filters, mechanical collectors, electrostatic precipitators, inertial separators, afterburners, thermal or catalytic incinerators, adsorption devices (such as carbon beds), condensers, scrubbers (such as wet collection and gas absorption devices), selective catalytic or non-catalytic reduction systems, flue gas recirculation systems, spray dryers, spray towers, mist eliminators, acid plants, sulfur recovery plants, injection systems (such as water, steam, ammonia, sorbent or limestone injection), and combustion devices independent of the particular process being conducted at an emissions unit (e.g., the destruction of emissions achieved by venting process emission streams to flares, boilers or process heaters). For purposes of this part, a control device does not include passive control measures that act to prevent pollutants from forming, such as the use of seals, lids, or roofs to prevent the release of pollutants, use of low-polluting fuel or feedstocks, or the use of combustion or other process design features or characteristics. If an applicable requirement establishes that particular equipment which otherwise meets this definition of a control device does not constitute a control device as applied to a particular pollutant-specific emissions unit, then that definition shall be binding for purposes of this part.

Data means the results of any type of monitoring or method, including the results of instrumental or non-instrumental monitoring, emission calculations, manual sampling procedures, recordkeeping procedures, or any other form of information collection procedure used in connection with any type of monitoring or method.

Emission limitation or standard means any applicable requirement that constitutes an emission limitation, emission standard, standard of performance or means of emission limitation as defined under the Act. An emission limitation or standard may be expressed in terms of the pollutant, expressed either as a specific quantity, rate or concentration of emissions (e.g., pounds of SO₂ per hour, pounds of SO₂ per million British thermal units of fuel input, kilograms of VOC per liter of applied coating solids, or parts per million by volume of SO₂) or as the relationship of

uncontrolled to controlled emissions (e.g., percentage capture and destruction efficiency of VOC or percentage reduction of SO₂). An emission limitation or standard may also be expressed either as a work practice, process or control device parameter, or other form of specific design, equipment, operational, or operation and maintenance requirement. For purposes of this part, an emission limitation or standard shall not include general operation requirements that an owner or operator may be required to meet, such as requirements to obtain a permit, to operate and maintain sources in accordance with good air pollution control practices, to develop and maintain a malfunction abatement plan, to keep records, submit reports, or conduct monitoring.

Emissions unit shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 of this chapter.

Exceedance shall mean a condition that is detected by monitoring that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) are greater than the applicable emission limitation or standard (or less than the applicable standard in the case of a percent reduction requirement) consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

Excursion shall mean a departure from an indicator range established for monitoring under this part, consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

Inherent process equipment means equipment that is necessary for the proper or safe functioning of the process, or material recovery equipment that the owner or operator documents is installed and operated primarily for purposes other than compliance with air pollution regulations. Equipment that must be operated at an efficiency higher than that achieved during normal process operations in order to comply with the applicable emission limitation or standard is not inherent process equipment. For the purposes of this part, inherent process equipment is not considered a control device.

Major source shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter.

Monitoring means any form of collecting data on a routine basis to determine or otherwise assess compliance with emission limitations or standards. Recordkeeping may be considered monitoring where such records are used to determine or assess compliance with an emission limitation or standard (such as records of raw material content and usage, or records documenting compliance with work practice requirements). The conduct of compliance method tests, such as the procedures in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter, on a routine periodic basis may be considered monitoring (or as a supplement to other monitoring), provided that requirements to conduct such tests on a one-time basis or at such times as a regulatory authority may require on a non-regular basis are not considered monitoring requirements for purposes of this paragraph. Monitoring may include one or more than one of the following data collection techniques, where appropriate for a particular circumstance:

- (1) Continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems.
- (2) Continuous process, capture system, control device or other relevant parameter monitoring systems or procedures, including a predictive emission monitoring system.
- (3) Emission estimation and calculation procedures (e.g., mass balance or stoichiometric calculations).
- (4) Maintenance and analysis of records of fuel or raw materials usage.
- (5) Recording results of a program or protocol to conduct specific operation and maintenance procedures.
- (6) Verification of emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, or control device parameters using portable or in situ measurement devices.
- (7) Visible emission observations.
- (8) Any other form of measuring, recording, or verifying on a routine basis emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, control device parameters or other factors relevant to assessing compliance with emission limitations or standards.

Owner or operator means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises a stationary source subject to this part.

Part 70 or 71 permit shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter, provided that it shall also refer to a permit issued, renewed, amended, revised, or modified under any federal permit program promulgated under title V of the Act.

Part 70 or 71 permit application shall mean an application (including any supplement to a previously submitted application) that is submitted by the owner or operator in order to obtain a part 70 or 71 permit.

Permitting authority shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter.

Pollutant-specific emissions unit means an emissions unit considered separately with respect to each regulated air pollutant.

Potential to emit shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter, provided that it shall be applied with respect to an “emissions unit” as defined under this part in addition to a “stationary source” as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter.

Predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) means a system that uses process and other parameters as inputs to a computer program or other data reduction system to produce values in terms of the applicable emission limitation or standard.

Regulated air pollutant shall have the same meaning as provided under part 70 or 71 of this chapter.

§64.2 Applicability.

(a) *General applicability.* Except for backup utility units that are exempt under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the requirements of this part shall apply to a pollutant-specific emissions unit at a major source that is required to obtain a part 70 or 71 permit if the unit satisfies all of the following criteria:

- (1) The unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant (or a surrogate thereof), other than an emission limitation or standard that is exempt under paragraph (b)(1) of this section;
- (2) The unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such emission limitation or standard; and
- (3) The unit has potential pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant that are equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source. For purposes of this paragraph, “potential pre-control device emissions” shall have the same meaning as “potential to emit,” as defined in §64.1, except that emission reductions achieved by the applicable control device shall not be taken into account.

(b) *Exemptions—(1) Exempt emission limitations or standards.* The requirements of this part shall not apply to any of the following emission limitations or standards:

- (i) Emission limitations or standards proposed by the Administrator after November 15, 1990 pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the Act.
- (ii) Stratospheric ozone protection requirements under title VI of the Act.
- (iii) Acid Rain Program requirements pursuant to sections 404, 405, 406, 407(a), 407(b), or 410 of the Act.
- (iv) Emission limitations or standards or other applicable requirements that apply solely under an emissions trading program approved or promulgated by the Administrator under the Act that allows for trading emissions within a source or between sources.
- (v) An emissions cap that meets the requirements specified in §70.4(b)(12) or §71.6(a)(13)(iii) of this chapter.
- (vi) Emission limitations or standards for which a part 70 or 71 permit specifies a continuous compliance determination method, as defined in §64.1. The exemption provided in this paragraph (b)(1)(vi) shall not apply if the applicable compliance method includes an assumed control device emission reduction factor that could be affected by the actual operation and maintenance of the control device (such as a surface coating line controlled by an incinerator for which continuous compliance is determined by calculating emissions on the basis of coating records and an assumed control device efficiency factor based on an initial performance test; in this example, this part would apply to the control device and capture system, but not to the remaining elements of the coating line, such as raw material usage).

(2) *Exemption for backup utility power emissions units.* The requirements of this part shall not apply to a utility unit, as defined in §72.2 of this chapter, that is municipally-owned if the owner or operator provides documentation in a part 70 or 71 permit application that:

- (i) The utility unit is exempt from all monitoring requirements in part 75 (including the appendices thereto) of this chapter;
- (ii) The utility unit is operated for the sole purpose of providing electricity during periods of peak electrical demand or emergency situations and will be operated consistent with that purpose throughout the part 70 or 71 permit term. The owner or operator shall provide historical operating data and relevant contractual obligations to document that this criterion is satisfied; and
- (iii) The actual emissions from the utility unit, based on the average annual emissions over the last three calendar years of operation (or such shorter time period that is available for units with fewer than three years of operation) are less than 50 percent of the amount in tons per year required for a source to be classified as a major source and are expected to remain so.

§64.3 Monitoring design criteria.

(a) *General criteria.* To provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operations at a pollutant-specific emissions unit, monitoring under this part shall meet the following general criteria:

(1) The owner or operator shall design the monitoring to obtain data for one or more indicators of emission control performance for the control device, any associated capture system and, if necessary to satisfy paragraph (a)(2) of this section, processes at a pollutant-specific emissions unit. Indicators of performance may include, but are not limited to, direct or predicted emissions (including visible emissions or opacity), process and control device parameters that affect control device (and capture system) efficiency or emission rates, or recorded findings of inspection and maintenance activities conducted by the owner or operator.

(2) The owner or operator shall establish an appropriate range(s) or designated condition(s) for the selected indicator(s) such that operation within the ranges provides a reasonable assurance of ongoing compliance with emission limitations or standards for the anticipated range of operating conditions. Such range(s) or condition(s) shall reflect the proper operation and maintenance of the control device (and associated capture system), in accordance with applicable design properties, for minimizing emissions over the anticipated range of operating conditions at least to the level required to achieve compliance with the applicable requirements. The reasonable assurance of compliance will be assessed by maintaining performance within the indicator range(s) or designated condition(s). The ranges shall be established in accordance with the design and performance requirements in this section and documented in accordance with the requirements in §64.4. If necessary to assure that the control device and associated capture system can satisfy this criterion, the owner or operator shall monitor appropriate process operational parameters (such as total throughput where necessary to stay within the rated capacity for a control device). In addition, unless specifically stated otherwise by an applicable requirement, the owner or operator shall monitor indicators to detect any bypass of the control device (or capture system) to the atmosphere, if such bypass can occur based on the design of the pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(3) The design of indicator ranges or designated conditions may be:

(i) Based on a single maximum or minimum value if appropriate (e.g., maintaining condenser temperatures a certain number of degrees below the condensation temperature of the applicable compound(s) being processed) or at multiple levels that are relevant to distinctly different operating conditions (e.g., high versus low load levels).

(ii) Expressed as a function of process variables (e.g., an indicator range expressed as minimum to maximum pressure drop across a venturi throat in a particulate control scrubber).

(iii) Expressed as maintaining the applicable parameter in a particular operational status or designated condition (e.g., position of a damper controlling gas flow to the atmosphere through a by-pass duct).

(iv) Established as interdependent between more than one indicator.

(b) *Performance criteria.* The owner or operator shall design the monitoring to meet the following performance criteria:

(1) Specifications that provide for obtaining data that are representative of the emissions or parameters being monitored (such as detector location and installation specifications, if applicable).

(2) For new or modified monitoring equipment, verification procedures to confirm the operational status of the monitoring prior to the date by which the owner or operator must conduct monitoring under this part as specified in §64.7(a). The owner or operator shall consider the monitoring equipment manufacturer's requirements or recommendations for installation, calibration, and start-up operation.

(3) Quality assurance and control practices that are adequate to ensure the continuing validity of the data. The owner or operator shall consider manufacturer recommendations or requirements applicable to the monitoring in developing appropriate quality assurance and control practices.

(4) Specifications for the frequency of conducting the monitoring, the data collection procedures that will be used (e.g., computerized data acquisition and handling, alarm sensor, or manual log entries based on gauge readings), and, if applicable, the period over which discrete data points will be averaged for the purpose of determining whether an excursion or exceedance has occurred.

(i) At a minimum, the owner or operator shall design the period over which data are obtained and, if applicable, averaged consistent with the characteristics and typical variability of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system). Such intervals shall be commensurate with the time period over which a change in control device performance that would require actions by owner or operator to return operations within normal ranges or designated conditions is likely to be observed.

(ii) For all pollutant-specific emissions units with the potential to emit, calculated *including* the effect of control devices, the applicable regulated air pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in

tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source, for each parameter monitored, the owner or operator shall collect four or more data values equally spaced over each hour and average the values, as applicable, over the applicable averaging period as determined in accordance with paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section. The permitting authority may approve a reduced data collection frequency, if appropriate, based on information presented by the owner or operator concerning the data collection mechanisms available for a particular parameter for the particular pollutant-specific emissions unit (e.g., integrated raw material or fuel analysis data, noninstrumental measurement of waste feed rate or visible emissions, use of a portable analyzer or an alarm sensor). (iii) For other pollutant-specific emissions units, the frequency of data collection may be less than the frequency specified in paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section but the monitoring shall include some data collection at least once per 24-hour period (e.g., a daily inspection of a carbon adsorber operation in conjunction with a weekly or monthly check of emissions with a portable analyzer).

(c) *Evaluation factors.* In designing monitoring to meet the requirements in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the owner or operator shall take into account site-specific factors including the applicability of existing monitoring equipment and procedures, the ability of the monitoring to account for process and control device operational variability, the reliability and latitude built into the control technology, and the level of actual emissions relative to the compliance limitation.

(d) *Special criteria for the use of continuous emission, opacity or predictive monitoring systems.* (1) If a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS), continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) or predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS) is required pursuant to other authority under the Act or state or local law, the owner or operator shall use such system to satisfy the requirements of this part.

(2) The use of a CEMS, COMS, or PEMS that satisfies any of the following monitoring requirements shall be deemed to satisfy the general design criteria in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, provided that a COMS may be subject to the criteria for establishing indicator ranges under paragraph (a) of this section:

- (i) Section 51.214 and appendix P of part 51 of this chapter;
- (ii) Section 60.13 and appendix B of part 60 of this chapter;
- (iii) Section 63.8 and any applicable performance specifications required pursuant to the applicable subpart of part 63 of this chapter;
- (iv) Part 75 of this chapter;
- (v) Subpart H and appendix IX of part 266 of this chapter; or
- (vi) If an applicable requirement does not otherwise require compliance with the requirements listed in the preceding paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (v) of this section, comparable requirements and specifications established by the permitting authority.

(3) The owner or operator shall design the monitoring system subject to this paragraph (d) to:

- (i) Allow for reporting of exceedances (or excursions if applicable to a COMS used to assure compliance with a particulate matter standard), consistent with any period for reporting of exceedances in an underlying requirement. If an underlying requirement does not contain a provision for establishing an averaging period for the reporting of exceedances or excursions, the criteria used to develop an averaging period in (b)(4) of this section shall apply; and
- (ii) Provide an indicator range consistent with paragraph (a) of this section for a COMS used to assure compliance with a particulate matter standard. If an opacity standard applies to the pollutant-specific emissions unit, such limit may be used as the appropriate indicator range unless the opacity limit fails to meet the criteria in paragraph (a) of this section after considering the type of control device and other site-specific factors applicable to the pollutant-specific emissions unit.

§64.4 Submittal requirements.

(a) The owner or operator shall submit to the permitting authority monitoring that satisfies the design requirements in §64.3. The submission shall include the following information:

- (1) The indicators to be monitored to satisfy §§64.3(a)(1)-(2);
 - (2) The ranges or designated conditions for such indicators, or the process by which such indicator ranges or designated conditions shall be established;
 - (3) The performance criteria for the monitoring to satisfy §64.3(b); and
 - (4) If applicable, the indicator ranges and performance criteria for a CEMS, COMS or PEMS pursuant to §64.3(d).
- (b) As part of the information submitted, the owner or operator shall submit a justification for the proposed elements of the monitoring. If the performance specifications proposed to satisfy §64.3(b)(2) or (3) include differences from manufacturer recommendations, the owner or operator shall explain the reasons for the differences between the requirements proposed by the owner or operator and the manufacturer's recommendations or requirements. The

owner or operator also shall submit any data supporting the justification, and may refer to generally available sources of information used to support the justification (such as generally available air pollution engineering manuals, or EPA or permitting authority publications on appropriate monitoring for various types of control devices or capture systems). To justify the appropriateness of the monitoring elements proposed, the owner or operator may rely in part on existing applicable requirements that establish the monitoring for the applicable pollutant-specific emissions unit or a similar unit. If an owner or operator relies on presumptively acceptable monitoring, no further justification for the appropriateness of that monitoring should be necessary other than an explanation of the applicability of such monitoring to the unit in question, unless data or information is brought forward to rebut the assumption. Presumptively acceptable monitoring includes:

(1) Presumptively acceptable or required monitoring approaches, established by the permitting authority in a rule that constitutes part of the applicable implementation plan required pursuant to title I of the Act, that are designed to achieve compliance with this part for particular pollutant-specific emissions units;

(2) Continuous emission, opacity or predictive emission monitoring systems that satisfy applicable monitoring requirements and performance specifications as specified in §64.3(d);

(3) Excepted or alternative monitoring methods allowed or approved pursuant to part 75 of this chapter;

(4) Monitoring included for standards exempt from this part pursuant to §64.2(b)(1)(i) or (vi) to the extent such monitoring is applicable to the performance of the control device (and associated capture system) for the pollutant-specific emissions unit; and

(5) Presumptively acceptable monitoring identified in guidance by EPA. Such guidance will address the requirements under §§64.4(a), (b), and (c) to the extent practicable.

(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit control device (and process and capture system, if applicable) operating parameter data obtained during the conduct of the applicable compliance or performance test conducted under conditions specified by the applicable rule. If the applicable rule does not specify testing conditions or only partially specifies test conditions, the performance test generally shall be conducted under conditions representative of maximum emissions potential under anticipated operating conditions at the pollutant-specific emissions unit. Such data may be supplemented, if desired, by engineering assessments and manufacturer's recommendations to justify the indicator ranges (or, if applicable, the procedures for establishing such indicator ranges). Emission testing is not required to be conducted over the entire indicator range or range of potential emissions.

(2) The owner or operator must document that no changes to the pollutant-specific emissions unit, including the control device and capture system, have taken place that could result in a significant change in the control system performance or the selected ranges or designated conditions for the indicators to be monitored since the performance or compliance tests were conducted.

(d) If existing data from unit-specific compliance or performance testing specified in paragraph (c) of this section are not available, the owner or operator:

(1) Shall submit a test plan and schedule for obtaining such data in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section; or

(2) May submit indicator ranges (or procedures for establishing indicator ranges) that rely on engineering assessments and other data, provided that the owner or operator demonstrates that factors specific to the type of monitoring, control device, or pollutant-specific emissions unit make compliance or performance testing unnecessary to establish indicator ranges at levels that satisfy the criteria in §64.3(a).

(e) If the monitoring submitted by the owner or operator requires installation, testing, or other necessary activities prior to use of the monitoring for purposes of this part, the owner or operator shall include an implementation plan and schedule for installing, testing and performing any other appropriate activities prior to use of the monitoring. The implementation plan and schedule shall provide for use of the monitoring as expeditiously as practicable after approval of the monitoring in the part 70 or 71 permit pursuant to §64.6, but in no case shall the schedule for completing installation and beginning operation of the monitoring exceed 180 days after approval of the permit.

(f) If a control device is common to more than one pollutant-specific emissions unit, the owner or operator may submit monitoring for the control device and identify the pollutant-specific emissions units affected and any process or associated capture device conditions that must be maintained or monitored in accordance with §64.3(a) rather than submit separate monitoring for each pollutant-specific emissions unit.

(g) If a single pollutant-specific emissions unit is controlled by more than one control device similar in design and operation, the owner or operator may submit monitoring that applies to all the control devices and identify the control devices affected and any process or associated capture device conditions that must be maintained or

monitored in accordance with §64.3(a) rather than submit a separate description of monitoring for each control device.

§64.5 Deadlines for submittals.

(a) *Large pollutant-specific emissions units.* For all pollutant-specific emissions units with the potential to emit (taking into account control devices to the extent appropriate under the definition of this term in §64.1) the applicable regulated air pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source, the owner or operator shall submit the information required under §64.4 at the following times:

(1) On or after April 20, 1998, the owner or operator shall submit information as part of an application for an initial part 70 or 71 permit if, by that date, the application either:

(i) Has not been filed; or

(ii) Has not yet been determined to be complete by the permitting authority.

(2) On or after April 20, 1998, the owner or operator shall submit information as part of an application for a significant permit revision under part 70 or 71 of this chapter, but only with respect to those pollutant-specific emissions units for which the proposed permit revision is applicable.

(3) The owner or operator shall submit any information not submitted under the deadlines set forth in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section as part of the application for the renewal of a part 70 or 71 permit.

(b) *Other pollutant-specific emissions units.* For all other pollutant-specific emissions units subject to this part and not subject to §64.5(a), the owner or operator shall submit the information required under §64.4 as part of an application for a renewal of a part 70 or 71 permit.

(c) The effective date for the requirement to submit information under §64.4 shall be as specified pursuant to paragraphs (a)-(b) of this section and a permit reopening to require the submittal of information under this section shall not be required pursuant to §70.7(f)(1)(i) of this chapter, provided, however, that, if a part 70 or 71 permit is reopened for cause by EPA or the permitting authority pursuant to §70.7(f)(1)(iii) or (iv), or §71.7(f) or (g), the applicable agency may require the submittal of information under this section for those pollutant-specific emissions units that are subject to this part and that are affected by the permit reopening.

(d) Prior to approval of monitoring that satisfies this part, the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of §70.6(a)(3)(i)(B).

§64.6 Approval of monitoring.

(a) Based on an application that includes the information submitted in accordance with §64.5, the permitting authority shall act to approve the monitoring submitted by the owner or operator by confirming that the monitoring satisfies the requirements in §64.3.

(b) In approving monitoring under this section, the permitting authority may condition the approval on the owner or operator collecting additional data on the indicators to be monitored for a pollutant-specific emissions unit, including required compliance or performance testing, to confirm the ability of the monitoring to provide data that are sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this part and to confirm the appropriateness of an indicator range(s) or designated condition(s) proposed to satisfy §64.3(a)(2) and (3) and consistent with the schedule in §64.4(e).

(c) If the permitting authority approves the proposed monitoring, the permitting authority shall establish one or more permit terms or conditions that specify the required monitoring in accordance with §70.6(a)(3)(i) of this chapter. At a minimum, the permit shall specify:

(1) The approved monitoring approach that includes all of the following:

(i) The indicator(s) to be monitored (such as temperature, pressure drop, emissions, or similar parameter);

(ii) The means or device to be used to measure the indicator(s) (such as temperature measurement device, visual observation, or CEMS); and

(iii) The performance requirements established to satisfy §64.3(b) or (d), as applicable.

(2) The means by which the owner or operator will define an exceedance or excursion for purposes of responding to and reporting exceedances or excursions under §§64.7 and 64.8 of this part. The permit shall specify the level at which an excursion or exceedance will be deemed to occur, including the appropriate averaging period associated with such exceedance or excursion. For defining an excursion from an indicator range or designated condition, the permit may either include the specific value(s) or condition(s) at which an excursion shall occur, or the specific procedures that will be used to establish that value or condition. If the latter, the permit shall specify appropriate notice procedures for the owner or operator to notify the permitting authority upon any establishment or reestablishment of the value.

(3) The obligation to conduct the monitoring and fulfill the other obligations specified in §§64.7 through 64.9 of this part.

(4) If appropriate, a minimum data availability requirement for valid data collection for each averaging period, and, if appropriate, a minimum data availability requirement for the averaging periods in a reporting period.

(d) If the monitoring proposed by the owner or operator requires installation, testing or final verification of operational status, the part 70 or 71 permit shall include an enforceable schedule with appropriate milestones for completing such installation, testing, or final verification consistent with the requirements in §64.4(e).

(e) If the permitting authority disapproves the proposed monitoring, the following applies:

(1) The draft or final permit shall include, at a minimum, monitoring that satisfies the requirements of §70.6(a)(3)(i)(B);

(2) The permitting authority shall include in the draft or final permit a compliance schedule for the source owner to submit monitoring that satisfies §§64.3 and 64.4, but in no case shall the owner or operator submit revised monitoring more than 180 days from the date of issuance of the draft or final permit; and

(3) If the source owner or operator does not submit the monitoring in accordance with the compliance schedule as required in paragraph (e)(2) of this section or if the permitting authority disapproves the monitoring submitted, the source owner or operator shall be deemed not in compliance with part 64, unless the source owner or operator successfully challenges the disapproval.

§64.7 Operation of approved monitoring.

(a) *Commencement of operation.* The owner or operator shall conduct the monitoring required under this part upon issuance of a part 70 or 71 permit that includes such monitoring, or by such later date specified in the permit pursuant to §64.6(d).

(b) *Proper maintenance.* At all times, the owner or operator shall maintain the monitoring, including but not limited to, maintaining necessary parts for routine repairs of the monitoring equipment.

(c) *Continued operation.* Except for, as applicable, monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), the owner or operator shall conduct all monitoring in continuous operation (or shall collect data at all required intervals) at all times that the pollutant-specific emissions unit is operating. Data recorded during monitoring malfunctions, associated repairs, and required quality assurance or control activities shall not be used for purposes of this part, including data averages and calculations, or fulfilling a minimum data availability requirement, if applicable. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system. A monitoring malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring to provide valid data. Monitoring failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(d) *Response to excursions or exceedances.* (1) Upon detecting an excursion or exceedance, the owner or operator shall restore operation of the pollutant-specific emissions unit (including the control device and associated capture system) to its normal or usual manner of operation as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The response shall include minimizing the period of any startup, shutdown or malfunction and taking any necessary corrective actions to restore normal operation and prevent the likely recurrence of the cause of an excursion or exceedance (other than those caused by excused startup or shutdown conditions). Such actions may include initial inspection and evaluation, recording that operations returned to normal without operator action (such as through response by a computerized distribution control system), or any necessary follow-up actions to return operation to within the indicator range, designated condition, or below the applicable emission limitation or standard, as applicable.

(2) Determination of whether the owner or operator has used acceptable procedures in response to an excursion or exceedance will be based on information available, which may include but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures and records, and inspection of the control device, associated capture system, and the process.

(e) *Documentation of need for improved monitoring.* After approval of monitoring under this part, if the owner or operator identifies a failure to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard for which the approved monitoring did not provide an indication of an excursion or exceedance while providing valid data, or the results of compliance or performance testing document a need to modify the existing indicator ranges or designated conditions, the owner or operator shall promptly notify the permitting authority and, if necessary, submit a proposed modification to the part 70 or 71 permit to address the necessary monitoring changes. Such a modification may

include, but is not limited to, reestablishing indicator ranges or designated conditions, modifying the frequency of conducting monitoring and collecting data, or the monitoring of additional parameters.

§64.8 *Quality improvement plan (QIP) requirements.*

(a) Based on the results of a determination made under §64.7(d)(2), the Administrator or the permitting authority may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a QIP. Consistent with §64.6(c)(3), the part 70 or 71 permit may specify an appropriate threshold, such as an accumulation of exceedances or excursions exceeding 5 percent duration of a pollutant-specific emissions unit's operating time for a reporting period, for requiring the implementation of a QIP. The threshold may be set at a higher or lower percent or may rely on other criteria for purposes of indicating whether a pollutant-specific emissions unit is being maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices.

(b) Elements of a QIP:

(1) The owner or operator shall maintain a written QIP, if required, and have it available for inspection.

(2) The plan initially shall include procedures for evaluating the control performance problems and, based on the results of the evaluation procedures, the owner or operator shall modify the plan to include procedures for conducting one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

(i) Improved preventive maintenance practices.

(ii) Process operation changes.

(iii) Appropriate improvements to control methods.

(iv) Other steps appropriate to correct control performance.

(v) More frequent or improved monitoring (only in conjunction with one or more steps under paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section).

(c) If a QIP is required, the owner or operator shall develop and implement a QIP as expeditiously as practicable and shall notify the permitting authority if the period for completing the improvements contained in the QIP exceeds 180 days from the date on which the need to implement the QIP was determined.

(d) Following implementation of a QIP, upon any subsequent determination pursuant to §64.7(d)(2) the Administrator or the permitting authority may require that an owner or operator make reasonable changes to the QIP if the QIP is found to have:

(1) Failed to address the cause of the control device performance problems; or

(2) Failed to provide adequate procedures for correcting control device performance problems as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(e) Implementation of a QIP shall not excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act.

§64.9 *Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.*

(a) *General reporting requirements.* (1) On and after the date specified in §64.7(a) by which the owner or operator must use monitoring that meets the requirements of this part, the owner or operator shall submit monitoring reports to the permitting authority in accordance with §70.6(a)(3)(iii) of this chapter.

(2) A report for monitoring under this part shall include, at a minimum, the information required under §70.6(a)(3)(iii) of this chapter and the following information, as applicable:

(i) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) of excursions or exceedances, as applicable, and the corrective actions taken;

(ii) Summary information on the number, duration and cause (including unknown cause, if applicable) for monitor downtime incidents (other than downtime associated with zero and span or other daily calibration checks, if applicable); and

(iii) A description of the actions taken to implement a QIP during the reporting period as specified in §64.8. Upon completion of a QIP, the owner or operator shall include in the next summary report documentation that the implementation of the plan has been completed and reduced the likelihood of similar levels of excursions or exceedances occurring.

(b) *General recordkeeping requirements.* (1) The owner or operator shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements specified in §70.6(a)(3)(ii) of this chapter. The owner or operator shall maintain records of monitoring data, monitor performance data, corrective actions taken, any written quality improvement plan required pursuant to §64.8 and any activities undertaken to implement a quality improvement plan, and other supporting information

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required to be maintained under this part (such as data used to document the adequacy of monitoring, or records of monitoring maintenance or corrective actions).

(2) Instead of paper records, the owner or operator may maintain records on alternative media, such as microfilm, computer files, magnetic tape disks, or microfiche, provided that the use of such alternative media allows for expeditious inspection and review, and does not conflict with other applicable recordkeeping requirements.

§64.10 Savings provisions.

(a) Nothing in this part shall:

(1) Excuse the owner or operator of a source from compliance with any existing emission limitation or standard, or any existing monitoring, testing, reporting or recordkeeping requirement that may apply under federal, state, or local law, or any other applicable requirements under the Act. The requirements of this part shall not be used to justify the approval of monitoring less stringent than the monitoring which is required under separate legal authority and are not intended to establish minimum requirements for the purpose of determining the monitoring to be imposed under separate authority under the Act, including monitoring in permits issued pursuant to title I of the Act. The purpose of this part is to require, as part of the issuance of a permit under title V of the Act, improved or new monitoring at those emissions units where monitoring requirements do not exist or are inadequate to meet the requirements of this part.

(2) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or the permitting authority to impose additional or more stringent monitoring, recordkeeping, testing, or reporting requirements on any owner or operator of a source under any provision of the Act, including but not limited to sections 114(a)(1) and 504(b), or state law, as applicable.

(3) Restrict or abrogate the authority of the Administrator or permitting authority to take any enforcement action under the Act for any violation of an applicable requirement or of any person to take action under section 304 of the Act.

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Appendix G:
NESHAP 40 C.F.R. § 63 Subpart DD

ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

e-CFR data is current as of July 30, 2015

Title 40 → Chapter I → Subchapter C → Part 63 → Subpart DD

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 63—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS FOR SOURCE CATEGORIES (CONTINUED)

Subpart DD—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations

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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)

Table 4 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Tank Control Levels for Tanks at Existing Affected Sources as Required by 40 CFR 63.685(b)(1)(ii)

Table 5 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Tank Control Levels for Tanks at New Affected Sources as Required by 40 CFR 63.685(b)(2)

SOURCE: 61 FR 34158, 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 63.2.

(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 264 or part 265.

(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 264.1(g)(6) or 40 CFR 265.1(c)(10).

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(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 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act but is not owned by a “state” or “municipality” as defined by section 502(3) and 502(4), 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 264.1(g)(2) or 40 CFR 265.1(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 63 or 40 CFR part 61.

(vi) A recovery operation that re-refines or reprocesses used oil which is an off-site material and the operation is regulated under 40 CFR 279 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 §63.681 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 §63.681 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 258.2.

(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 3004(u), 3004(v), or 3008(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 coke by-product recovery plant which is subject to 40 CFR part 61, subpart FF—National Emission Standards for Benzene 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 61.342(a) from meeting the air emission control standards of 40 CFR part 61, subpart FF; and

(B) The owner or operator of the facility from which the waste is transferred has complied with the provisions of 40 CFR 61.342(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 263.12.

(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

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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.

(3) *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)(3)(i) through (c)(3)(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 300 hours or more during a calendar year in off-site material service, as defined in §63.681 of this subpart.

(d) *Facility-wide exemption.* The owner or operator of affected sources subject to this subpart is exempted from the requirements of §§63.682 through 63.699 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.

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(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 13, 1994, 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 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 the subpart (except §§63.685(b)(1)(ii), 63.691(b)(2), and 63.691(c)(3)(i) and (ii)) on or before February 1, 2000 unless an extension has been granted by the Administrator as provided in §63.6(i). These existing affected sources shall be in compliance with the tank requirements of §63.685(b)(1)(ii) 2 years after the publication date of the final amendments on March 18, 2015, the equipment leak requirements of §63.691(b)(2) 1 year after the publication date of the final amendments on March 18, 2015, and the pressure relief device monitoring requirements of §63.691(c)(3)(i) and (ii) 3 years after the publication date of the final amendments on March 18, 2015.

(ii) 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, but before March 18, 2015, the owner or operator of the affected source must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart (except §§63.685(b)(1)(ii), 63.691(b)(2), and 63.691(c)(3)(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 §63.685(b)(1)(ii) 2 years after the publication date of the final amendments on March 18, 2015, the equipment leak requirements of §63.691(b)(2) 1 year after the publication date of the final amendments on March 18, 2015, and the pressure relief device monitoring requirements of §63.691(c)(3)(i) and (ii) 3 years after the publication date of the final amendments on March 18, 2015.

(iii) 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 March 18, 2015, the owner or operator of the affected source must achieve compliance with the provisions of this subpart (except §§63.685 (b)(1)(ii), 63.691(b)(2), and 63.691(c)(3)(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 §63.685(b)(1)(ii) 2 years after the publication date of the final amendments on March 18, 2015, the equipment leak requirements of §63.691(b)(2) 1 year after the publication date of the final amendments on March 18, 2015, and the pressure relief device monitoring requirements of §63.691(c)(3)(i) and (ii) 3 years after the publication date of the final amendments on March 18, 2015.

(2) *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 this subpart (except §§63.685(b)(2), 63.691(b)(2), and 63.691(c)(3)(i) and (ii)) on or before July 1, 1996, or upon initial startup of operations, whichever date is later as provided in 40 CFR 63.6(b). New affected sources that commenced construction or reconstruction after October 13, 1994, but on or before July 2, 2014, shall be in compliance with the tank requirements of §63.685(b)(2) 2 years after the publication date of the final amendments, the equipment leak requirements of §63.691(b)(2) 1 year after the publication date of the final amendments, and the pressure relief device monitoring requirements of §63.691(c)(3)(i) and (ii) 3 years after the effective date of the final amendments. New affected sources that commence construction or reconstruction after July 2, 2014, shall be in compliance with the tank requirements of §63.685(b)(2), the equipment leak requirements of §63.691(b)(2), and the pressure relief device monitoring requirements of §63.691(c)(3)(i) and (ii) upon initial startup or by the effective date of the final amendments, whichever is later.

(f) The provisions of 40 CFR part 63, subpart A—General Provisions that apply and those that do not apply to this subpart are specified in Table 2 of this subpart.

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(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 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 38963, July 20, 1999; 80 FR 14271, Mar. 18, 2015]

§63.681 Definitions.

All terms used in this subpart shall have the meaning given to them in this section, 40 CFR 63.2 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.

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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 94-580) (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 0.3 kilopascals at 20 °C;
- (2) The total concentration of the pure organic compounds constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kilopascals at 20 °C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight of the total process stream; and
- (3) The fluid is a liquid at operating conditions. Note to *In light liquid service*: Vapor pressures may be determined by the methods described in 40 CFR 60.485(e)(1).

In liquid service means that a piece of equipment in 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 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20 °C; and the total concentration of the pure organic constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 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 §63.694(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 §63.694(k) of this subpart.

Off-site material means a material that meets all of the criteria specified in paragraph §63.680(b)(1) of this subpart but is not one of the materials specified in §63.680(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

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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 truck loads 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 §63.680 (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 2.5 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 §63.680(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 §63.691; 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 diked 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.

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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 305 in appendix A of this part and expressed in terms of parts per million (ppm). As an alternative to using Method 305, an owner or operator may determine the HAP concentration of an off-site material using any one of the other test methods specified in §63.694(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart. When a test method specified in §63.694(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart other than Method 305 is used to determine the speciated HAP concentration of an off-site material, the individual compound concentration may be adjusted by the corresponding f_{m305} value listed in Table 1 of this subpart to determine a VOHAP 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 9095—Paint Filter Liquids Test in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication No. SW-846, Third Edition, September 1986, as amended by Update I, November 15, 1992. (As an alternative, an owner or operator may use any more recent, updated version of Method 9095 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 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38964, July 20, 1999; 80 FR 14272, Mar. 18, 2015]

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§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 §63.680(c) of this subpart.

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(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 §§63.685 through 63.689 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 §63.684 of this subpart.

(iii) The owner or operator determines before placing off-site material in the off-site material management unit that the average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material is less than 500 parts per million by weight (ppmw) at the point-of-delivery. The owner or operator must perform an initial determination of the average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material using the procedures specified in §63.694(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. Thereafter, 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 40 CFR part 63 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 unit in compliance with the provisions specified in the other applicable subpart under part 61 or part 63.

(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 off-site material placed in the units exempted under this paragraph (b)(2)(ii) is less than 1 megagram per year. For the off-site material management units selected by the owner or operator to be exempted 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 off-site material management units selected to be exempted under this paragraph (b)(2)(ii) by preparing a new designation for the exempt-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 off-site material management units selected by the owner or operator to be exempt under paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section by either submitting to the Administrator a written notification identifying the exempt-units or permanently marking the exempt-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 exempt-units. If an owner or operator chooses to permanently mark the exempt-units, each exempt-unit must be marked in such a manner that it can be readily identified as an exempt-unit from the other off-site 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 off-site material placed in the units exempted 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 off-site material is placed in each exempted unit. The owner or operator must perform a new determination whenever the extent of changes to the quantity or composition of the off-site material placed in the exempted units could cause the total annual HAP content in the off-site 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 off-site material.

(iii) A tank or surface impoundment is exempted 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 §63.684(e)(4) of this subpart.

(A) The HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) for the biological treatment process is equal to or greater than 95 percent. The HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(h) of this subpart.

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(B) The total actual HAP mass removal rate (MR_{bio}) for the off-site material treated by the biological treatment process is equal to or greater than the required HAP mass removal rate (RMR) for the off-site material. The total actual HAP mass removal rate (MR_{bio}) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(i) of this subpart. The required HAP mass removal rate (RMR) must be determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(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 FF—National Emission Standards for Benzene 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; 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 §63.690 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 VOHAP concentration of the off-site material is less than 500 ppmw at the point-of-delivery. The owner or operator must perform an initial determination of the average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material using the procedures specified in §63.694(b) of this subpart before any portion of the off-site material stream is placed in the unit. Thereafter, 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 63 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 63.

(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 0.005 cubic meters per minute (m^3/min) at standard conditions (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2). The process vent stream flow rate shall be determined in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.694(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.

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(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 m³/min at standard conditions (as defined in 40 CFR 63.2) 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 §63.694(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 §63.680(c)(3) of this subpart by implementing leak detection and control measures in accordance with the standards specified in §63.691 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 §63.695(e)(4), 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 §63.695, does not meet the operating limit specified in §63.693.

(4) When an affected source discharges directly into the atmosphere from any of the sources specified in paragraphs (f)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) A pressure relief device, as defined in §63.681.

(ii) A bypass, as defined in §63.681.

(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)(5)(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).

[64 FR 38965, July 20, 1999, as amended at 80 FR 14272, Mar. 18, 2015]

§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 §63.683(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 §63.683(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)(5) 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 VOHAP concentration of the off-site material using a means, other than by dilution, to achieve one of the following performance levels, as applicable:

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(i) In the case when every off-site material stream entering the treatment process has an average VOHAP concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point-of-delivery, then the VOHAP concentration of the off-site material shall be reduced to a level that is less than 500 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 VOHAP concentration equal to or greater than 500 ppmw at the point-of-delivery with off-site material streams having average VOHAP concentrations less than 500 ppmw at the point-of-delivery, then the VOHAP 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 (B) of this section.

(A) Less than the VOHAP concentration limit (C_R) established for the treatment process using the procedure specified in §63.694(d); or

(B) Less than the lowest VOHAP concentration determined for each of the off-site material streams entering the treatment process as determined by the VOHAP 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 (MR) is equal to or greater than the required mass removal (RMR) established for the off-site material stream using the procedure specified in §63.694(e) of this subpart. The MR for the off-site material streams shall be determined using the procedures specified in §63.694(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)(3)(i) or (b)(3)(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 VOHAP 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 95 percent or more. The HAP reduction efficiency (R) for the treatment process shall be determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(g) of this subpart. The average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material stream at the point-of-delivery shall be determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(b) of this subpart.

(ii) In the case when the off-site material stream entering the treatment process has an average VOHAP 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 95 percent or more, and the average VOHAP 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 (R) for the treatment process shall be determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(g) of this subpart. The average VOHAP concentration of the off-site material stream at the point-of-treatment shall be determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(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)(4)(i) or (b)(4)(ii) of this section.

(i) The HAP reduction efficiency (R) for the treatment process is equal to or greater than 95 percent, and the HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) for the treatment process is equal to or greater than 95 percent. The HAP reduction efficiency (R) shall be determined using the procedure specified in §63.694(g) of this subpart. The HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(h) of this subpart.

(ii) The total quantity of HAP actually removed from the off-site material stream by biological degradation (MR_{bio}) shall be equal to or greater than the required mass removal (RMR) established for the off-site material stream using the procedure specified in §63.694(e) of this subpart. The MR_{bio} of the off-site material stream shall be determined using the procedures specified in §63.694(i) of this subpart.

(5) *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)(5)(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 270, and the incinerator is designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O—Incinerators, or

(ii) An incinerator for which the owner or operator has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 265, subpart O—Incinerators.

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(iii) A boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270, 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 §§63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d) and complies with the requirements of subpart EEE 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 performances 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 §§63.685 through 63.689 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 30 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 §63.683(b)(1)(ii) or §63.683(b)(2)(ii) of this subpart as applicable to the affected off-site material management unit or process equipment. Thereafter, 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)(3) or, for biological treatment units, paragraph (e)(4) 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)(4) 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 §63.694(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 §63.696(a) of this subpart.

(g) The owner or operator must prepare and submit reports for each treatment process in accordance with the requirements of §63.697(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 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38967, July 20, 1999; 66 FR 1266, Jan. 8, 2001; 68 FR 37351, June 23, 2003; 80 FR 14273, Mar. 18, 2015]

§63.685 Standards: Tanks.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from tanks for which §63.683(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 §63.680(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 §63.681, 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 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 3 to use Tank 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 3 to use Tank 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 §63.681, 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 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 4 to use Tank 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 4 to use Tank 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 §63.681, 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 5 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 5 to use Tank 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 5 to use Tank 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 Tank 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 Tank 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 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). 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, Table 4, or Table 5 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 OO of this part—National Emission Standards for Tanks—Level 1, except that §63.902(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 Tank 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

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(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 OO 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 §63.902(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 63.902(c)(3) 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;

(3) A tank vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (g) of this section;

(4) A pressure tank designed and operated in accordance with the requirements specified in paragraph (h) of this section; or

(5) 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)(3) 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 §63.681 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 gasketed cover or a gasketed 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 gasketed.

(E) Each penetration of the internal floating roof that allows for passage of a ladder shall have a gasketed 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 gasketed 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

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internal floating roof is not floating or when the pressure beneath the rim exceeds the manufacturer's recommended setting.

(3) The owner or operator shall inspect the internal floating roof in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.695(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 §63.681 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 3.8 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 1.3 centimeters (cm).

(iii) The external floating roof shall 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 gasketed 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 gasket.

(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.

(F) Each unslotted and slotted guide pole well shall be equipped with a gasketed sliding cover or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.

(G) Each unslotted guide pole shall be equipped with a gasketed cap on the end of the pole.

(H) Each slotted guide pole shall be equipped with a gasketed 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 gasketed 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.

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(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.

(3) The owner or operator shall inspect the external floating roof in accordance with the procedures specified in §63.695(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)(3) 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 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.

(iv) The closed-vent system and control device shall be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements of §63.693 of this subpart.

(2) 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 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 §63.695 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 §63.694(k) 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 §63.693.

(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 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 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 §63.693 of this subpart.

(3) The owner or operator shall inspect and monitor the closed-vent system and control device as specified in §63.693.

[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38968, July 20, 1999; 66 FR 1266, Jan. 8, 2001; 80 FR 14273, Mar. 18, 2015]

§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 §63.683(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 VV of this part—National Emission Standards for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators, except that §§63.1043(c)(2), 63.1044(c)(2), and 63.1045(b)(3)(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 VV of this part—National Emission Standards for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators, except that §§63.1043(c)(2), 63.1044(c)(2), and 63.1045(b)(3)(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 VV of this part—National Emission Standards for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators, except that §§63.1043(c)(2), 63.1044(c)(2), and 63.1045(b)(3)(i) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38969, July 20, 1999; 80 FR 14274, Mar. 18, 2015]

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§63.687 Standards: Surface impoundments.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from surface impoundments for which §63.683(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 QQ of this part—National Emission Standards for Surface Impoundments, except that §§63.942(c)(2) and (3) and 63.943(c)(2) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart; or

(2) A cover that is vented through a closed-vent system to a control device in accordance with all applicable provisions specified in subpart QQ of this part—National Emission Standards for Surface Impoundments, except that §§63.942(c)(2) and (3) and 63.943(c)(2) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38969, July 20, 1999; 80 FR 14274, Mar. 18, 2015]

§63.688 Standards: Containers.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from containers for which §63.683(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 0.46 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 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 §§63.922(d)(4) and (5) and 63.923(d)(4) and (5) 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 3 controls as specified in subpart PP of this part—National Emission Standards for Containers, except that §§63.922(d)(4) and (5) and 63.923(d)(4) and (5) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(2) 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 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 0.46 m³ and the container is in light-material service as defined in §63.681 of this subpart, 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 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 §§63.922(d)(4) and (5) and 63.923(d)(4) and (5) shall not apply for the purposes of this subpart.

(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements in paragraph (b)(3)(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 3 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 §63.681 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 3 controls as specified in 40 CFR part 63, subpart PP—National Emission Standards for Containers.

[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38969, July 20, 1999; 80 FR 14274, Mar. 18, 2015]

§63.689 Standards: Transfer systems.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from transfer systems for which §63.683(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 RR—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)(3) 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)(3)(i) and (c)(3)(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 §63.693 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 §63.695 of this subpart.

[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38970, July 20, 1999; 80 FR 14275, Mar. 18, 2015]

§63.690 Standards: Process vents.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from process vents for which §63.683(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 §63.693 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.

[64 FR 38970, July 20, 1999]

§63.691 Standards: Equipment leaks.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the control of air emissions from equipment leaks for which §63.683(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 §63.680(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 §§61.241 through 61.247 in 40 CFR part 61, subpart V—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 §§63.161 through 63.182 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 18, 2015, for the purpose of complying with the requirements of 40 CFR 61.242-6(a)(2) or the requirements of §63.167(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 500 ppm or greater.

(iv) On or after March 18, 2015, for the purpose of complying with the requirements of 40 CFR 61.242-6(d) or the requirements of §63.167(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 40 CFR 61.242-6(a), (b), and (c) or §63.167(a), (b), and (c) must comply with the requirements in §63.693(c)(2).

(2) The owner or operator controls the HAP emitted from equipment leaks in accordance with §§63.161 through 63.183 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 §63.681, that is part of an affected source under this subpart, an instrument reading that defines a leak is 500 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 §63.681, 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 18, 2015, for the purpose of complying with the requirements of §63.167(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 500 ppm or greater.

(iv) On or after March 18, 2015, for the purpose of complying with the requirements of §63.167(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 §63.167(a), (b), and (c) must comply with the requirements in §63.693(c)(2).

(v) For the purposes of this subpart, the pressure relief device requirements of §63.691(c) of this subpart rather than those of §63.165 or of 40 CFR 61.242-4, as applicable, shall apply. The pressure relief device requirements of §63.691(c)(3) and (4) apply in addition to the requirements of §63.169 or of 40 CFR 61.242-8, as applicable, for pressure relief devices in liquid service.

(c) *Requirements for pressure relief devices.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) 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 500 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 500 ppm above background, as detected by Method 21 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release device returns to off-site material service following a pressure release, except as provided in §63.171.

(ii) If the pressure relief device consists of or includes a rupture disk, except as provided in §63.171, install a replacement disk as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after the pressure release.

(3) *Pressure release management.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(4) 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 §63.680(e)(1)(i) through (iii), the owner or operator must comply with the requirements specified in paragraphs (c)(3)(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)(3)(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 §63.697(b)(5). Calculations may be based on data from the pressure relief device monitoring alone or in combination with process parameter monitoring data and process knowledge.

(4) *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 (3) 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 §63.693. The drain system (if applicable) must meet the requirements of §63.689.

[64 FR 38970, July 20, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 1266, Jan. 8, 2001; 80 FR 14275, Mar. 18, 2015]

§63.692 [Reserved]

§63.693 Standards: Closed-vent systems and control devices.

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(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.

(3) 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 §63.685(b)(1), (2), or (3), the control device must be operating except as provided for in paragraphs (b)(3)(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 240 hours per each calendar year.

(4) 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 this section.

(i) The owner or operator inspects and monitors the closed-vent system in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.695(c) of this subpart, and complies with the applicable recordkeeping requirements in §63.696 of this subpart and the applicable reporting requirements in §63.697 of this subpart.

(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements specified in paragraph (b)(4)(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 63.172(f) through (h), and complies with the applicable recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 63.181 and the applicable reporting requirements in 40 CFR 63.182.

(5) 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 §63.696 of this subpart.

(7) The owner or operator shall prepare and submit reports for each control device in accordance with the requirements of §63.697 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 §63.694(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 §63.694(k) 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 §63.691(c) 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 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

(ii) Recover 95 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 §63.694(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 (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.

(3) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the carbon adsorption system in accordance with the requirements of §63.695(e) using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (d)(3)(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)(4)(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

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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 ± 5 °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 8 or 9 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 8, Sections 2.4 and 3 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 63.8(f)(1) through (f)(5) of this part.

(4) 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)(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 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)(4)(ii)(A) through (d)(4)(ii)(G) 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 40 CFR part 270 that implements the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart X.

(B) 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 40 CFR part 63 or 40 CFR part 61.

(D) Burned in a hazardous waste incinerator for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 that implements the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O.

(E) 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 CFR part 265, subpart O.

(F) Burned in a boiler or industrial furnace for which the owner or operator has been issued a final permit under 40 CFR part 270 that implements the requirements of 40 CFR part 266, subpart H.

(G) 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)(3) and (d)(4)(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)(4)(iii)(A) or (d)(4)(iii)(B) of this section. 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 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)(B) of this section, whichever is longer.

(B) 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 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 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 condenser; or

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(ii) Recover 95 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 §63.694(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 §63.695(e) of this subpart using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (e)(3)(i) through (e)(3)(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 ± 5 °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 8 or 9 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 8, Sections 2.4 and 3 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 63.8(f)(1) through (f)(5) 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) By 95 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 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 95 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 760°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 §63.694(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.

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(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 270 and complies with the requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart O, or has certified compliance with the interim status requirements of 40 CFR part 265, subpart O.

(3) The owner or operator must monitor the operation of the vapor incinerator in accordance with the requirements of §63.695(e) of this subpart using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (f)(3)(i) through (f)(3)(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 ± 0.5 °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 8 or 9 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 8, Sections 2.4 and 3 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)(3)(i) or (f)(3)(ii) of this section upon approval of the Administrator as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(1) through (f)(5) 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 95 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 95 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 760°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 270 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 §§63.1207(j) and 63.1210(d) and complies with the requirements of subpart EEE of this part at all times (including times when non-hazardous 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 §63.694(l) of this subpart.

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(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 270 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.

(3) For 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 §63.695(e) of this subpart using one of the continuous monitoring systems specified in paragraphs (g)(3)(i) through (g)(3)(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 ± 0.5 °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 8 or 9 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B. The relative accuracy provision of Performance Specification 8, Sections 2.4 and 3 need not be conducted.

(iii) A continuous monitoring system that measures alternative operating parameters other than those specified in paragraph (g)(3)(i) or (g)(3)(ii) of this section upon approval of the Administrator as specified in 40 CFR 63.8(f)(1) through (f)(5) of this part.

(h) Flare control device requirements.

(1) The flare must be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.11(b).

(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 63.11(b)(4).

(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 63.11(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 63.11(b)(7) or 40 CFR 63.11(b)(8).

(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.

(3) 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 §63.696(b)(3) of this subpart.

[64 FR 38970, July 20, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 1266, Jan. 8, 2001; 68 FR 37351, June 23, 2003; 80 FR 14276, Mar. 18, 2015]

§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 VOHAP concentration for off-site material streams at the point-of-delivery for compliance with standards specified §63.683 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) To determine the average VOHAP concentration for treated off-site material streams at the point-of-treatment for compliance with standards specified §63.684 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(3) To determine the treatment process VOHAP concentration limit (C_R) for compliance with standards specified §63.684 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 (RMR) for compliance with standards specified §63.684 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 (MR) for compliance with standards specified §63.684 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 (R) for compliance with standards specified in §63.684 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 (R_{bio}) for compliance with standards specified in §63.684 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 (MR_{min}) for compliance with standards specified in §63.684 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 §63.685 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 §63.693 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 §63.693 of this subpart, the testing methods and procedures are specified in paragraph (m) of this section.

(b) Testing methods and procedures to determine average VOHAP concentration of an off-site material stream at the point-of-delivery.

(1) The average VOHAP 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 VOHAP 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.

(B) 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

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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 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 305 in 40 CFR part 63, appendix A.

(B) Method 25D in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A.

(C) Method 624 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 136.4 and 40 CFR 136.5 must be followed.

(D) Method 625 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 136.4 and 40 CFR 136.5 must be followed.

(E) Method 1624 in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A.

(F) Method 1625 in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A.

(G) Method 8260 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW-846, Third Edition, September 1986, as amended by Update I, November 15, 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 8 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 No. SW-846, Third Edition, September 1986, as amended by Update I, November 15, 1992. 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 5.1 and section 5.3 and the corresponding calculations in section 6.1 or section 6.3 of Method 301 in appendix A in 40 CFR part 63. The data are acceptable if they meet the criteria specified in section 6.1.5 or section 6.3.3 of Method 301. If correction is required under section 6.3.3 of Method 301, the data are acceptable if the correction factor is within the range of 0.7 to 1.30. Other sections of Method 301 are not required.

(iii) *Calculations*. The average VOHAP 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 305. To adjust these data, the measured concentration for each

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individual HAP chemical species contained in the off-site material is multiplied by the appropriate species-specific adjustment factor (f_{m305}) listed in Table 1 of this subpart.



Where:

C = Average VOHAP 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 4) for the averaging period (not to exceed 1 year).

Q_i = Mass quantity of off-site material stream represented by C_i , kg/hr.

Q_T = Total mass quantity of off-site material during the averaging period, kg/hr.

C_i = Measured VOHAP concentration of sample "i" as determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(a), ppmw.

(3) Knowledge of the off-site material to determine VOHAP 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 VOHAP 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 VOHAP 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 301 in 40 CFR part 63, 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 VOHAP concentration value which would be obtained had the off-site material samples been analyzed using Method 305. 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_{m305}) 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 VOHAP concentration for an off-site material stream using knowledge, then the results from a determination of VOHAP 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 VOHAP 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 VOHAP 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. Examples 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 25D 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.

(3) *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 305. 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_{m305}) listed in Table 1 of this subpart.



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 4) for the averaging period (not to exceed 1 year).

Q_i = Mass quantity of off-site material stream represented by C_i , kg/hr.

Q_T = Total mass quantity of off-site material during the averaging period, kg/hr.

C_i = Measured VOHAP concentration of sample "i" as determined in accordance with the requirements of §63.694(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:



where:

C_R = VOHAP concentration limit, ppmw.

x = Individual off-site material stream "x" that has a VOHAP 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.

Q_x = Total mass quantity of off-site material stream "x", kg/yr.

Q_y = Total mass quantity of off-site material stream "y", kg/yr.

\bar{C}_x = VOHAP concentration of off-site material stream "x" at the point-of-delivery, ppmw.

(e) *Determination of required HAP mass removal rate (RMR)*.

(1) Each individual stream containing HAP that enters the treatment process shall be identified.

(2) The average VOHAP 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 VOHAP 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 (RMR) shall be calculated by using the average VOHAP concentration, average volumetric flow rate, and density determined in paragraph (e)(3) of this section for each stream and the following equation:



Where:

RMR = Required HAP mass removal rate, kg/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 §63.694(b).

n = Total number of "y" streams treated by process.

V_y = Average volumetric flow rate of stream "y" at the point-of-delivery, m³/hr.

k_y = Density of stream "y", kg/m³.

C_y = Average VOHAP concentration of stream "y" at the point-of-delivery as determined in §63.694(b)(2), ppmw.

(f) Determination of actual HAP mass removal rate (MR).

(1) The actual HAP mass removal rate (MR) 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) and the HAP mass flow exiting the process (E_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:

$$MR = E_b - E_a$$

where:

MR = Actual HAP mass removal rate, kg/hr.

E_b = HAP mass flow entering process as determined in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, kg/hr.

E_a = HAP mass flow exiting process as determined in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, kg/hr.

(g) Determination of treatment process HAP reduction efficiency (R).

(1) The HAP reduction efficiency (R) 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.

(3) For each run, information shall be determined for each stream identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section as specified in paragraphs (g)(3)(i) through (g)(3)(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 (Q_b). The mass quantity shall be determined for each stream identified in paragraph (g)(2) of this section as exiting the process (Q_a).

(ii) The average VOHAP 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 VOHAP 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.

(4) The HAP mass flow entering the process (E_b) and the HAP mass flow exiting the process (E_a) shall be calculated using the results determined in paragraph (g)(3) of this section and the following equations:

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Where:

E_b = HAP mass flow entering process, kg/hr.

E_a = HAP mass flow exiting process, kg/hr.

m = Total number of runs (at least 3)

j = Individual run "j"

Q_{bj} = Mass quantity of material entering process during run "j", kg/hr.

Q_{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 §63.694(c), ppmw.

C_{bj} = Average VOHAP concentration of material entering process during run "j" as determined in §63.694(b)(2), ppmw.

(5) The HAP reduction efficiency (R) shall be calculated using the HAP mass flow rates determined in paragraph (g)(4) of this section and the following equation:



Where:

R = HAP reduction efficiency, percent.

E_b = HAP mass flow entering process as determined in paragraph (g)(4) of this section, kg/hr.

E_a = HAP mass flow exiting process as determined in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (g)(4) of this section, kg/hr.

(h) Determination of HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}).

(1) The fraction of HAP biodegraded (F_{bio}) shall be determined using one of the procedures specified in appendix C of this part 63.

(2) The HAP biodegradation efficiency (R_{bio}) shall be calculated by using the following equation:

$$R_{bio} = F_{bio} \times 100$$

where:

R_{bio} = HAP biodegradation efficiency, percent.

F_{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 (MR_{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.

(3) The fraction of HAP biodegraded (F_{bio}) shall be determined using the procedure specified in 40 CFR part 63, appendix C of this part.

(4) 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)(3), respectively, of this section and the following equation:

$$MR_{bio} = E_b \times F_{bio}$$

Where:

MR_{bio} = Actual HAP mass removal rate, kg/hr.

E_b = HAP mass flow entering process, kg/hr.

F_{bio} = Fraction of HAP biodegraded.

(j) *Determination of maximum HAP vapor pressure for off-site material in a tank*. (1) 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 this section or by knowledge of the off-site material as specified by paragraph (j)(3) of this section.

(2) Direct measurement to determine the maximum HAP vapor pressure of an off-site material.

(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

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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 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 25E 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 texts;

(D) ASTM Method 2879-83; or

(E) Any other method approved by the Administrator.

(3) *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, Table 4, or Table 5 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.

(k) 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.

(3) 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 8.1.1 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.

(4) 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.

(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 Method 21 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 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.

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(8) 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 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 (k)(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 (k)(6) of this section is compared with the applicable value for the potential leak interface as specified in paragraph (k)(9) of this section.

(9) 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 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 (k)(8) 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 (k)(8) is less than 10,000 ppmv.

(l) *Control device performance test procedures.* Performance tests shall be based on representative performance (*i.e.*, performance based on normal operating conditions) and shall exclude 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 (l)(1)(i)(A) and (l)(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 TOC 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, 2F, or 2G of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate.

(3) To determine compliance with the control device percent reduction requirement, the owner or operator shall use Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A to measure the HAP in Table 1 of this subpart or Method 25A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A to measure TOC. Method 18 may be used to measure methane and ethane, and the measured concentration may be subtracted from the Method 25A 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 18, either an integrated sample or a minimum of four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time such as 15 minute intervals during the run.

(ii) The mass rate of either TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP (E_i and E_o , respectively) shall be computed.

(A) The following equations shall be used:

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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.

(B) When the TOC mass rate is calculated, the average concentration reading (minus methane and ethane) measured by Method 25A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A shall be used in the equation in paragraph (l)(3)(ii)(A) of this section.

(C) 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 this section.

(iii) The percent reduction in TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP shall be calculated as follows:



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 this section, 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 this section, kilograms TOC 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 TOC (minus methane and ethane) across the device shall be determined by comparing the TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP in all combusted vent streams and primary and secondary fuels with the TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total HAP exiting the device, respectively.

(4) To determine compliance with the enclosed combustion device total HAP concentration limit of this subpart, the owner or operator shall use Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A to measure the total HAP in Table 1 of this subpart or Method 25A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A to measure TOC. Method 18 may be used to measure methane and ethane and the measured concentration may be subtracted from the Method 25A 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 3 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 18, 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 TOC concentration or total HAP concentration shall be calculated according to paragraph (m)(4)(ii)(A) or (m)(4)(ii)(B) of this section.

(A) The TOC concentration (C_{TOC}) is the average concentration readings provided by Method 25 A of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, minus the concentration of methane and ethane.

(B) The total HAP concentration (C_{HAP}) shall be computed according to the following equation:



where:

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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 TOC concentration or total HAP concentration shall be corrected to 3 percent oxygen as follows:

(A) The emission rate correction factor or excess air, integrated sampling and analysis procedures of Method 3B of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration (% O_{2dry}). Alternatively, the owner or operator may use Method 3A 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 TOC concentration or total HAP concentration.

(B) The concentration corrected to 3 percent oxygen (C_c) shall be computed using the following equation:



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.

(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.

(3) Process vent stream gas volumetric flow rate must be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, as appropriate.

(4) Process vent stream total HAP concentration must be measured using the following procedures:

(i) Method 18 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 301 of appendix A of this part may be used.

(ii) Where Method 18 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:



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.

x = Number of samples in the sample run.

[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38974, July 20, 1999; 66 FR 1267, Jan. 8, 2001; 80 FR 14277, Mar. 18, 2015]

§63.695 Inspection and monitoring requirements.

(a) The owner or operator must install, calibrate, maintain, and operate all monitoring system components according to §§63.8, 63.684(e), 63.693(d)(3), (e)(3), (f)(3), (g)(3), and (h)(3), and paragraph (a)(5) of this section and perform the inspection and monitoring procedures specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section.

(1) To inspect tank fixed roofs and floating roofs for compliance with the Tank Level 2 controls standards specified in §63.685 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 §63.693 of this subpart, the inspection and monitoring procedures are specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(3) To inspect and monitor transfer system covers for compliance with the standards specified in §63.689(c)(1) of this subpart, the inspection and monitoring procedures are specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(4) To monitor and record off-site material treatment processes for compliance with the standards specified in 63.684(e), the monitoring procedures are specified in paragraph (e) of this section.

(5)(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 §63.685(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 gaskets 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), gaskets, 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 §63.697 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, gaskets, slotted membranes, and sleeve seals (if any) each time the tank is emptied and degassed and at least every 5 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in §63.697 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)(4) of this section.

(v) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.

(2) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with an external floating roof in accordance with the provisions of §63.685(f) of this subpart shall meet the following requirements:

(i) The owner or operator shall measure the external 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 5 years. Prior to each inspection, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator in accordance with the reporting requirements specified in §63.697 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 §63.697 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 0.32-centimeter (cm) ($\frac{1}{8}$ -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 §63.685(f)(1) of this subpart.

(E) In the event that the seal gap measurements do not conform to the specifications in §63.685(f)(1) of this subpart, the owner or operator shall repair the defect in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(F) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 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.

(B) 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)(4) of this section.

(D) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696(d) of this subpart.

(3) Owners and operators that use a tank equipped with a fixed roof in accordance with the provisions of §63.685(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. Thereafter, 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)(4) of this section.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696(e) of this subpart.

(4) 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 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

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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 §63.693 of this subpart shall meet the following inspection and monitoring requirements:

(1) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with §63.693(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 §63.694(k) 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 §63.694(k) 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 §63.694(k) of this subpart to demonstrate that components or connections operate with no detectable organic emissions.

(C) 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.

(D) 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.

(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 this section.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection and monitoring in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.

(2) Each closed-vent system that is used to comply with §63.693(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.

Thereafter, 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)(3) of this section.

(iv) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 of this subpart.

(3) 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 5 calendar days after detection and repair shall be completed as soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection.

(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) 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.

(B) 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 §63.696 of this subpart.

(d) Owners and operators that use a transfer system equipped with a cover in accordance with the provisions of §63.689(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. Thereafter, 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)(5) of this section.

(4) The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the inspection in accordance with the requirements specified in §63.696 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 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 (d)(5)(ii) of this section.

(ii) 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 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 §63.696 of this subpart.

(e) *Control device monitoring requirements.* For each control device required under §63.693 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 (5) 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 §63.693(d) through §63.693(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 15 minutes or an average value for intervals of 15 minutes or less and continuously record either:

(A) Each measured data value; or

(B) 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.

(3) 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 this subpart. 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 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.

(4) 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)(4)(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)(4)(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)(3) of this section.

(ii) A deviation 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.

(iii) A deviation 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.

(5) For each deviation, except when the deviation occurs 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), 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 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 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.

[64 FR 38977, July 20, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 37352, June 23, 2003; 71 FR 20457, Apr. 20, 2006; 80 FR 14278, Mar. 18, 2015]

§63.696 Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The owner or operator subject to this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in §63.10 under 40 CFR 63 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 63.10 of this part.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Each owner or operator using an internal floating roof to comply with the tank control requirements specified in §63.685(e) of this subpart or using an external floating roof to comply with the tank control requirements specified in §63.685(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 §63.695(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 §63.695(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 §63.695(b)(4) 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 §63.685(f) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain records for each seal gap inspection required by §63.695(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 §63.695(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 §63.685(g) of this subpart shall prepare and maintain the following records:

(1) A record for each inspection required by §63.695(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 §63.695(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 §63.695(b)(4) 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 §63.685(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 B.

(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 §63.693(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 §63.693 (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 (3) 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.

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(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.

(3) Record actions taken to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.683(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 (5) 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 §63.691(c)(4).

(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 §63.691(c)(2)(i).

(3) A list of identification numbers for pressure relief devices equipped with rupture disks, subject to the provisions in §63.691(c)(2)(ii).

(4) 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 §63.691(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.

(5) For pressure relief devices in off-site material service subject to §63.691(c)(3), 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 §63.685(h)(2), keep records of each release to the atmosphere, including the information specified in paragraphs (j)(3) through (7) 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 §63.693(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 §63.167(d) or 40 CFR 61.242-6(d), keep records of each release to the atmosphere, including the information specified in paragraphs (j)(3) through (9) of this section.

(3) The source, nature, and cause of the release.

(4) The date, time, and duration of the release.

(5) 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.

(7) The measures adopted to prevent future such release.

(8) Hourly records of whether the bypass flow indicator specified under §63.693(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.

(9) Where a seal mechanism is used to comply with §63.693(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 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 80 FR 14279, Mar. 18, 2015]

§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 (3) 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 63.9 as specified in Table 2 of this subpart. For the purpose of this

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subpart, an owner or operator subject to the initial notification requirements under 40 CFR 63.9(b)(2) must submit the required notification on or before October 19, 1999.

(i) For pressure relief devices in off-site material service subject to the requirements of §63.691(c), 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 §63.9(h) within 150 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 §63.696(i)(5)(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.

(3) *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)(3)(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>), 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 ERT. 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 ERT, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Road, Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this paragraph (a)(3)(i).

(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, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 60.4.

(b) The owner or operator of a control device used to meet the requirements of §63.693 of this subpart shall submit the following notifications and reports to the Administrator:

(1) A Notification of Performance Tests specified in §63.7 and §63.9(g) of this part,

(2) Performance test reports specified in §63.10(d)(2) of this part, and

(3) *Reports of malfunctions.* If a source fails to meet an applicable standard, report such events in the Periodic Report. Report the number of failures to meet an applicable standard. For each instance, report the date, time and duration of each failure. For each failure the report must include 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.

(4) 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 deviations as defined in §§63.683(f) and 63.695(e) that have occurred during the 6-month reporting period. For 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 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 deviation occurred. For each deviation 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.

(5) For pressure relief devices in off-site material service subject to §63.691(c), Periodic Reports must include the information specified in paragraphs (b)(5)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) For pressure relief devices in off-site material service subject to §63.691(c), report the results of all monitoring conducted within the reporting period.

(ii) For pressure relief devices in gas/vapor service subject to §63.691(c)(2)(i), report any instrument reading of 500 ppm above background or greater, if detected more than 5 days after the pressure release.

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(iii) For pressure relief devices in off-site material service subject to §63.691(c)(3), report each pressure release to the atmosphere, including the following information:

(A) The source, nature, and cause of the pressure release.

(B) The date, time, and duration of the pressure release.

(C) An estimate of the quantity of HAP listed in Table 1 of this subpart emitted during the pressure release and the method used for determining this quantity.

(D) The actions taken to prevent this pressure release.

(E) The measures adopted to prevent future such pressure releases.

(6) *Pressure tank closure device or bypass deviation report.* The 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 §63.685(h)(2), has released to the atmosphere.

(ii) Any closed vent system that includes bypass devices that could divert a vent a stream away from the control device and into the atmosphere, as specified in §63.693(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 §63.167(d) or 40 CFR 61.242-6(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 (E) 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 Tank Level 2 control requirements specified in §63.685(d) of this subpart shall notify the Administrator in advance of each inspection required under §63.695(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 §63.695(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 7 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 7 calendar days before refilling the tank.

[61 FR 34158, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 38981, July 20, 1999; 80 FR 14279, Mar. 18, 2015]

§63.698 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 (5) of this section.

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(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.680, 63.683 through 63.691, and 63.693. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart.

(2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under §63.8(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

(5) Approval of alternatives to the electronic reporting requirements in §63.697(a)(3).

[68 FR 37352, June 23, 2003, as amended at 80 FR 14280, Mar. 18, 2015]

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
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	1.000
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	0.989
98-86-2	Acetophenone	0.314
107-02-8	Acrolein	1.000
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	0.999
107-05-1	Allyl chloride	1.000
71-43-2	Benzene (includes benzene in gasoline)	1.000
98-07-7	Benzotrichloride (isomers and mixture)	0.958
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	1.000
92-52-4	Biphenyl	0.864
542-88-1	Bis(chloromethyl)ether ^b	0.999
75-25-2	Bromoform	0.998
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	1.000
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	1.000
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	1.000
43-58-1	Carbonyl sulfide	1.000
133-90-4	Chloramben	0.633
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	1.000
67-66-3	Chloroform	1.000
107-30-2	Chloromethyl methyl ether ^b	1.000
126-99-8	Chloroprene	1.000
98-82-8	Cumene	1.000
94-75-7	2,4-D, salts and esters	0.167
334-88-3	Diazomethane ^c	0.999

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132-64-9	Dibenzofurans	0.967
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	1.000
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)	1.000
107-06-2	Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	1.000
111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl ether)	0.757
542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	1.000
79-44-7	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride ^c	0.150
64-67-5	Diethyl sulfate	0.0025
77-78-1	Dimethyl sulfate	0.086
121-69-7	N,N-Dimethylaniline	0.0008
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	0.0077
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.0848
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	0.869
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	0.939
106-88-7	1,2-Epoxybutane	1.000
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	1.000
100-41-4	Ethyl benzene	1.000
75-00-3	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	1.000
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)	0.999
107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	1.000
151-56-4	Ethylene imine (Aziridine)	0.867
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	1.000
75-34-3	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 Y/X (1.8×10^{-6} atm/gm-mole/m ³) at 25°C	^(e)
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	0.97
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.88
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	0.499
110-54-3	Hexane	1.000
78-59-1	Isophorone	0.506
58-89-9	Lindane (all isomers)	1.000
67-56-1	Methanol	0.855
74-83-9	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	1.000

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74-87-3	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	1.000
71-55-6	Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	1.000
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	0.990
74-88-4	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)	1.0001
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	0.9796
624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	1.000
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	0.916
1634-04-4	Methyl tert butyl ether	1.000
75-09-2	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	1.000
91-20-3	Naphthalene	0.994
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	0.394
79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	0.989
82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)	0.839
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	0.0898
75-44-5	Phosgene ^c	1.000
123-38-6	Propionaldehyde	0.999
78-87-5	Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	1.000
75-56-9	Propylene oxide	1.000
75-55-8	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)	0.945
100-42-5	Styrene	1.000
96-09-3	Styrene oxide	0.830
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.999
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	1.000
108-88-3	Toluene	1.000
95-53-4	o-Toluidine	0.152
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.000
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chlorform)	1.000
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (Vinyl trichloride)	1.000
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	1.000
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	0.108
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.132
121-44-8	Triethylamine	1.000

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540-84-1	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	1.000
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	1.000
593-60-2	Vinyl bromide	1.000
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	1.000
75-35-4	Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	1.000
1330-20-7	Xylenes (isomers and mixture)	1.000
95-47-6	o-Xylenes	1.000
108-38-3	m-Xylenes	1.000
106-42-3	p-Xylenes	1.000

NOTES:

$f_{m,305}$ = Method 305 fraction measure factor.

a. CAS 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 $f_{m,305}$ 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.

[64 FR 38981, 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)	Yes	
63.1(a)(2)	Yes	
63.1(a)(3)	Yes	
63.1(a)(4)	No	Subpart DD (this table) specifies applicability of each paragraph in subpart A to subpart DD.
63.1(a)(5)- 63.1(a)(9)	No	
63.1(a)(10)	Yes	
63.1(a)(11)	Yes	
63.1(a)(12)	Yes	
63.1(b)(1)	No	Subpart DD specifies its own applicability.
63.1(b)(2)	No	Reserved.
63.1(b)(3)	No	
63.1(c)(1)	No	Subpart DD explicitly specifies requirements that apply.
63.1(c)(2)	No	Area sources are not subject to subpart DD.

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63.1(c)(3)	No	Reserved.
63.1(c)(4)	No	Reserved.
63.1(c)(5)	Yes	Except that sources are not required to submit notifications overridden by this table.
63.1(d)	No	
63.1(e)	No	
63.2	Yes	§63.681 of subpart DD specifies that if the same term is defined in subparts A and DD, it shall have the meaning given in subpart DD.
63.3	Yes	
63.4(a)(1)- 63.4(a)(2)	Yes	
63.4(a)(3)	No	Reserved.
63.4(a)(4)	No	Reserved.
63.4(a)(5)	No	Reserved.
63.4(b)	Yes	
63.4(c)	Yes	
63.5(a)(1)	Yes	
63.5(a)(2)	Yes	
63.5(b)(1)	Yes	
63.5(b)(2)	No	Reserved.
63.5(b)(3)	Yes	
63.5(b)(4)	Yes	Except the cross-reference to §63.9(b) is changed to §63.9(b)(4) and (5). Subpart DD overrides §63.9(b)(2) and (b)(3).
63.5(b)(5)	No	Reserved.
63.5(b)(6)	Yes	
63.5(c)	No	Reserved.
63.5(d)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.5(d)(1)(ii)	Yes	
63.5(d)(1)(iii)	Yes	
63.5(d)(2)	No	
63.5(d)(3)	Yes	
63.5(d)(4)	Yes	
63.5(e)	Yes	
63.5(f)(1)	Yes	

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63.5(f)(2)	Yes	
63.6(a)	Yes	
63.6(b)(1)	No	Subpart DD specifies compliance dates for sources subject to subpart DD.
63.6(b)(2)	No	
63.6(b)(3)	No	
63.6(b)(4)	No	
63.6(b)(5)	No	§63.697 of subpart DD includes notification requirements.
63.6(b)(6)	No	
63.6(b)(7)	No	
63.6(c)(1)	No	§63.680 of subpart DD specifies the compliance date.
63.6(c)(2)- 63.6(c)(4)	No	
63.6(c)(5)	Yes	
63.6(d)	No	
63.6(e)(1)(i)	No	See §63.683(e) for general duty requirement.
63.6(e)(1)(ii)	No	
63.6(e)(1)(iii)	Yes	
63.6(e)(2)	No	Reserved.
63.6(e)(3)	No	
63.6(f)(1)	No	
63.6(f)(2)(i)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(ii)	Yes	Subpart DD specifies the use of monitoring data in determining compliance with subpart DD.
63.6(f)(2)(iii) (A), (B), and (C)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(iii) (D)	No	
63.6(f)(2)(iv)	Yes	
63.6(f)(2)(v)	Yes	
63.6(f)(3)	Yes	
63.6(g)	Yes	
63.6(h)	No	Subpart DD does not require opacity and visible emission standards.
63.6(i)	Yes	Except for §63.6(i)(15), which is reserved.
63.6(j)	Yes	
63.7(a)(1)	No	Subpart DD specifies required testing and compliance demonstration procedures.

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63.7(a)(2)	Yes	
63.7(a)(3)	Yes	
63.7(a)(4)	Yes	
63.7(b)	Yes	
63.7(c)	Yes	
63.7(d)	Yes	
63.7(e)(1)	No	See §63.694(l).
63.7(e)(2)	Yes	
63.7(e)(3)	No	Subpart DD specifies test methods and procedures.
63.7(e)(4)	Yes	
63.7(f)	Yes	
63.7(g)	Yes	
63.7(h)(1)	Yes	
63.7(h)(2)	Yes	
63.7(h)(3)	Yes	
63.7(h)(4)	No	
63.7(h)(5)	Yes	
63.8(a)	No	
63.8(b)(1)	Yes	
63.8(b)(2)	No	Subpart DD specifies locations to conduct monitoring.
63.8(b)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)(ii)	Yes	
63.8(c)(1)(iii)	No	
63.8(c)(2)	Yes	
63.8(c)(3)	Yes	
63.8(c)(4)	No	Subpart DD specifies monitoring frequency
63.8(c)(5)- 63.8(c)(8)	No	
63.8(d)	No	
63.8(e)	No	
63.8(f)(1)	Yes	
63.8(f)(2)	Yes	

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63.8(f)(3)	Yes	
63.8(f)(4)(i)	Yes	
63.8(f)(4)(ii)	Yes	
63.8(f)(4)(iii)	No	
63.8(f)(5)(i)	Yes	
63.8(f)(5)(ii)	No	
63.8(f)(5)(iii)	Yes	
63.8(f)(6)	Yes	
63.8(g)	Yes	
63.9(a)	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)(i)	Yes	
63.9(b)(1)(ii)	No	
63.9(b)(2)	Yes	
63.9(b)(3)	No	
63.9(b)(4)	Yes	
63.9(b)(5)	Yes	
63.9(c)	Yes	
63.9(d)	Yes	
63.9(e)	Yes	
63.9(f)	No	
63.9(g)	Yes	
63.9(h)	Yes	
63.9(i)	Yes	
63.9(j)	No	
63.10(a)	Yes	
63.10(b)(1)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(i)	No	
63.10(b)(2)(ii)	No	See §63.696(h) for recordkeeping 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.
63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(iv)	No	
63.10(b)(2)(v)	No	

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63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(ix)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2)(x)-(xi)	Yes	
63.10(b)(2) (xii)-(xiv)	No	
63.10(b)(3)	Yes	
63.10(c)(1)-(6)	No	
63.10(c)(7)-(8)	Yes	
63.10(c)(9)-(15)	No	
63.10(d)(1)	No	
63.10(d)(2)	Yes	
63.10(d)(3)	No	
63.10(d)(4)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)(i)	Yes	
63.10(d)(5)	No	See §63.697(b)(3) for reporting of malfunctions.
63.10(e)(1)-63.10(e)(2)	No	
63.10(e)(3)	Yes	
63.10(e)(4)	No	
63.10(f)	Yes	
63.11-63.15	Yes	
63.16	No	

^aWherever 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.

[64 FR 38983, July 20, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 1267, Jan. 8, 2001; 80 FR 14280, Mar. 18, 2015]

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 75 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 76.6 kPa	Level 1.
Design capacity less than 75 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 76.6 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 §63.685(d)(1) and (2) shall not be used.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 75 m ³ and less than 151 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 27.6 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor	Level 2.

	pressure equal to or greater than 27.6 kPa	
Design capacity equal to or greater than 151 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 5.2 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa	Level 2.

[80 FR 14282, Mar. 18, 2015]

Table 4 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Tank Control Levels for Tanks at Existing Affected Sources as Required by 40 CFR 63.685(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 75 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 76.6 kPa	Level 1.
Design capacity less than 75 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 76.6 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 §63.685(d)(1) and (2) shall not be used.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 75 m ³ and less than 151 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 13.1 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 13.1 kPa	Level 2.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 151 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 5.2 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 5.2 kPa	Level 2.

[80 FR 14283, Mar. 18, 2015]

Table 5 to Subpart DD of Part 63—Tank Control Levels for Tanks at New Affected Sources as Required by 40 CFR 63.685(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 38 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 76.6 kPa	Level 1.
Design capacity less than 38 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 76.6 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 §63.685(d)(1) and (2) shall not be used.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 38 m ³ and less than 151 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 13.1 kPa	Level 1.

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	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 13.1 kPa	Level 2.
Design capacity equal to or greater than 151 m ³	Maximum HAP vapor pressure less than 0.7 kPa	Level 1.
	Maximum HAP vapor pressure equal to or greater than 0.7 kPa	Level 2.

[80 FR 14283, Mar. 18, 2015]

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Appendix H
40 CFR 61 Subpart FF

§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]

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§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]

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§61.342 Standards: General.

(a) An owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 10 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) (11 ton/yr) shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. The total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is the sum of the annual benzene quantity for each waste stream at the facility that has a flow-weighted annual average water content greater than 10 percent or that is mixed with water, or other wastes, at any time and the mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent. The benzene quantity in a waste stream is to be counted only once without multiple counting if other waste streams are mixed with or generated from the original waste stream. Other specific requirements for calculating the total annual benzene waste quantity are as follows:

(1) Wastes that are exempted from control under §§61.342(c)(2) and 61.342(c)(3) are included in the calculation of the total annual benzene quantity if they have an annual average water content greater than 10 percent, or if they are mixed with water or other wastes at any time and the mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent.

(2) The benzene in a material subject to this subpart that is sold is included in the calculation of the total annual benzene quantity if the material has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent.

(3) Benzene in wastes generated by remediation activities conducted at the facility, such as the excavation of contaminated soil, pumping and treatment of groundwater, and the recovery of product from soil or groundwater, are not included in the calculation of total annual benzene quantity for that facility. If the facility's total annual benzene quantity is 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) or more, wastes generated by remediation activities are subject to the requirements of paragraphs (c) through (h) of this section. If the facility is managing remediation waste generated offsite, the benzene in this waste shall be included in the calculation of total annual benzene quantity in facility waste, if the waste streams have an annual average water content greater than 10 percent, or if they are mixed with water or other wastes at any time and the mixture has an annual average water content greater than 10 percent.

(4) The total annual benzene quantity is determined based upon the quantity of benzene in the waste before any waste treatment occurs to remove the benzene except as specified in §61.355(c)(1)(i) (A) through (C).

(b) Each owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in paragraph (a) of this section shall be in compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (c) through (h) of this section no later than 90 days following the effective date, unless a waiver of compliance has been obtained under §61.11, or by the initial startup for a new source with an initial startup after the effective date.

(1) The owner or operator of an existing source unable to comply with the rule within the required time may request a waiver of compliance under §61.10.

(2) As part of the waiver application, the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a plan under §61.10(b)(3) that is an enforceable commitment to obtain environmental benefits to mitigate the benzene emissions that result from extending the compliance date. The plan shall include the following information:

(i) A description of the method of compliance, including the control approach, schedule for installing controls, and quantity of the benzene emissions that result from extending the compliance date;

(ii) If the control approach involves a compliance strategy designed to obtain integrated compliance with multiple regulatory requirements, a description of the other regulations involved and their effective dates; and

(iii) A description of the actions to be taken at the facility to obtain mitigating environmental benefits, including how the benefits will be obtained, the schedule for these actions, and an estimate of the quantifiable benefits that directly result from these actions.

(c) Each owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in paragraph (a) of this section shall manage and treat the facility waste as follows:

(1) For each waste stream that contains benzene, including (but not limited to) organic waste streams that contain less than 10 percent water and aqueous waste streams, even if the wastes are not discharged to an individual drain system, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Remove or destroy the benzene contained in the waste using a treatment process or wastewater treatment system that complies with the standards specified in §61.348 of this subpart.

(ii) Comply with the standards specified in §§61.343 through 61.347 of this subpart for each waste management unit that receives or manages the waste stream prior to and during treatment of the waste stream in accordance with paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(iii) Each waste management unit used to manage or treat waste streams that will be recycled to a process shall comply with the standards specified in §§61.343 through 61.347. Once the waste

stream is recycled to a process, including to a tank used for the storage of production process feed, product, or product intermediates, unless this tank is used primarily for the storage of wastes, the material is no longer subject to paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) A waste stream is exempt from paragraph (c)(1) of this section provided that the owner or operator demonstrates initially and, thereafter, at least once per year that the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for the waste stream is less than 10 ppmw as determined by the procedures specified in §61.355(c)(2) or §61.355(c)(3).

(3) A waste stream is exempt from paragraph (c)(1) of this section provided that the owner or operator demonstrates initially and, thereafter, at least once per year that the conditions specified in either paragraph (c)(3)(i) or (c)(3)(ii) of this section are met.

(i) The waste stream is process wastewater that has a flow rate less than 0.02 liters per minute (0.005 gallons per minute) or an annual wastewater quantity of less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr); or

(ii) All of the following conditions are met:

(A) The owner or operator does not choose to exempt process wastewater under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section,

(B) The total annual benzene quantity in all waste streams chosen for exemption in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section does not exceed 2.0 Mg/yr (2.2 ton/yr) as determined in the procedures in §61.355(j), and

(C) The total annual benzene quantity in a waste stream chosen for exemption, including process unit turnaround waste, is determined for the year in which the waste is generated.

(d) As an alternative to the requirements specified in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section, an owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in paragraph (a) of this section may elect to manage and treat the facility waste as follows:

(1) The owner or operator shall manage and treat facility waste other than process wastewater in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator shall manage and treat process wastewater in accordance with the following requirements:

(i) Process wastewater shall be treated to achieve a total annual benzene quantity from facility process wastewater less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr). Total annual benzene from facility process wastewater shall be determined by adding together the annual benzene quantity at the point of waste generation for each untreated process wastewater stream plus the annual benzene quantity exiting the treatment process for each process wastewater stream treated in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section.

(ii) Each treated process wastewater stream identified in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section shall be managed and treated in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(iii) Each untreated process wastewater stream identified in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section is exempt from the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(e) As an alternative to the requirements specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, an owner or operator of a facility at which the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) as determined in paragraph (a) of this section may elect to manage and treat the facility waste as follows:

(1) The owner or operator shall manage and treat facility waste with a flow-weighted annual average water content of less than 10 percent in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section; and

(2) The owner or operator shall manage and treat facility waste (including remediation and process unit turnaround waste) with a flow-weighted annual average water content of 10 percent or greater, on a volume basis as total water, and each waste stream that is mixed with water or wastes at any time such that the resulting mixture has an annual water content greater than 10 percent, in accordance with the following:

(i) The benzene quantity for the wastes described in paragraph (e)(2) of this section must be equal to or less than 6.0 Mg/yr (6.6 ton/yr), as determined in §61.355(k). Wastes as described in

paragraph (e)(2) of this section that are transferred offsite shall be included in the determination of benzene quantity as provided in §61.355(k). The provisions of paragraph (f) of this section shall not apply to any owner or operator who elects to comply with the provisions of paragraph (e) of this section.

(ii) The determination of benzene quantity for each waste stream defined in paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall be made in accordance with §61.355(k).

(f) Rather than treating the waste onsite, an owner or operator may elect to comply with paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section by transferring the waste offsite to another facility where the waste is treated in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(1)(i) of this section. The owner or operator transferring the waste shall:

(1) Comply with the standards specified in §§61.343 through 61.347 of this subpart for each waste management unit that receives or manages the waste prior to shipment of the waste offsite.

(2) Include with each offsite waste shipment a notice stating that the waste contains benzene which is required to be managed and treated in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.

(g) Compliance with this subpart will be determined by review of facility records and results from tests and inspections using methods and procedures specified in §61.355 of this subpart.

(h) Permission to use an alternative means of compliance to meet the requirements of §§61.342 through 61.352 of this subpart may be granted by the Administrator as provided in §61.353 of this subpart.

[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 3095, Jan. 7, 1993; 65 FR 62159, 62160, Oct. 17, 2000]

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§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]

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§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]

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§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]

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§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]

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§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]

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§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]

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§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]

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§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.

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§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]

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§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.

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§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]

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§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]

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§61.355 Test methods, procedures, and compliance provisions.

(a) An owner or operator shall determine the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste by the following procedure:

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

(i) Determine the annual waste quantity for each waste stream using the procedures specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) Determine the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for each waste stream using the procedures specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

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

(2) Total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is calculated by adding together the annual benzene quantity for each waste stream generated during the year and the annual benzene quantity for each process unit turnaround waste annualized according to paragraph (b)(4) of this section.

(3) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of §61.342 (c), (d), or (e).

(4) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) but is equal to or greater than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall:

(i) Comply with the recordkeeping requirements of §61.356 and reporting requirements of §61.357 of this subpart; and

(ii) Repeat the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste at least once per year and whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) or more.

(5) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall:

(i) Comply with the recordkeeping requirements of §61.356 and reporting requirements of §61.357 of this subpart; and

(ii) Repeat the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr) or more.

(6) The benzene quantity in a waste stream that is generated less than one time per year, except as provided for process unit turnaround waste in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, shall be included in the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste for the year in which the waste is generated unless the waste stream is otherwise excluded from the determination of total annual benzene quantity from facility waste in accordance with paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. The benzene quantity in this waste stream shall not be annualized or averaged over the time interval between the activities that resulted in generation of the waste, for purposes of determining the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste.

(b) For purposes of the calculation required by paragraph (a) of this section, an owner or operator shall determine the annual waste quantity at the point of waste generation, unless otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this section, by one of the methods given in paragraphs (b) (5) through (7) of this section.

(1) The determination of annual waste quantity for sour water streams that are processed in sour water strippers shall be made at the point that the water exits the sour water stripper.

(2) The determination of annual waste quantity for wastes at coke by-product plants subject to and complying with the control requirements of §61.132, 61.133, 61.134, or 61.139 of subpart L of this part shall be made at the location that the waste stream exits the process unit component or waste management unit controlled by that subpart or at the exit of the ammonia still, provided that the following conditions are met:

(i) The transfer of wastes between units complying with the control requirements of subpart L of this part, process units, and the ammonia still is made through hard piping or other enclosed system.

(ii) The ammonia still meets the definition of a sour water stripper in §61.341.

(3) The determination of annual waste quantity for wastes that are received at hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities from offsite shall be made at the point where the waste enters the hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(4) The determination of annual waste quantity for each process unit turnaround waste generated only at 2 year or greater intervals, may be made by dividing the total quantity of waste generated during the most recent process unit turnaround by the time period (in the nearest tenth of a year) between the turnaround resulting in generation of the waste and the most recent preceding process turnaround for the unit. The resulting annual waste quantity shall be included in the calculation of the annual benzene quantity as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section for the year in which the turnaround occurs and for each subsequent year until the unit undergoes the next process turnaround. For estimates of total annual benzene quantity as specified in the 90-day report, required under §61.357(a)(1), the owner or operator shall estimate the waste quantity generated during the most recent turnaround, and the time period between turnarounds in accordance with good engineering practices. If the owner or operator chooses not to annualize process unit turnaround waste, as specified in this paragraph, then the process unit turnaround waste quantity shall be included in the calculation of the annual benzene quantity for the year in which the turnaround occurs.

(5) Select the highest annual quantity of waste managed from historical records representing the most recent 5 years of operation or, if the facility has been in service for less than 5 years but at least 1 year, from historical records representing the total operating life of the facility;

(6) Use the maximum design capacity of the waste management unit; or

(7) Use measurements that are representative of maximum waste generation rates.

(c) For the purposes of the calculation required by §§61.355(a) of this subpart, an owner or operator shall determine the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration in a manner that meets the requirements given in paragraph (c)(1) of this section using either of the methods given in paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section.

(1) The determination of flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall meet all of the following criteria:

(i) The determination shall be made at the point of waste generation except for the specific cases given in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(A) through (D) of this section.

(A) The determination for sour water streams that are processed in sour water strippers shall be made at the point that the water exits the sour water stripper.

(B) The determination for wastes at coke by-product plants subject to and complying with the control requirements of §61.132, 61.133, 61.134, or 61.139 of subpart L of this part shall be made at the location that the waste stream exits the process unit component or waste management unit controlled by that subpart or at the exit of the ammonia still, provided that the following conditions are met:

(1) The transfer of wastes between units complying with the control requirements of subpart L of this part, process units, and the ammonia still is made through hard piping or other enclosed system.

(2) The ammonia still meets the definition of a sour water stripper in §61.341.

(C) The determination for wastes that are received from offsite shall be made at the point where the waste enters the hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(D) The determination of flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for process unit turnaround waste shall be made using either of the methods given in paragraph (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section. The resulting flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall be included in the calculation of annual benzene quantity as provided in paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section for the year in which the turnaround occurs and for each subsequent year until the unit undergoes the next process unit turnaround.

(ii) Volatilization of the benzene by exposure to air shall not be used in the determination to reduce the benzene concentration.

(iii) Mixing or diluting the waste stream with other wastes or other materials shall not be used in the determination—to reduce the benzene concentration.

(iv) The determination shall be made prior to any treatment of the waste that removes benzene, except as specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i)(A) through (D) of this section.

(v) For wastes with multiple phases, the determination shall provide the weighted-average benzene concentration based on the benzene concentration in each phase of the waste and the relative proportion of the phases.

(2) *Knowledge of the waste.* The owner or operator shall provide sufficient information to document the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration of each waste stream. Examples of information that could constitute knowledge include material balances, records of chemicals purchases, or previous test results provided the results are still relevant to the current waste stream conditions. If test data are used, then the owner or operator shall provide documentation describing the testing protocol and the means by which sampling variability and analytical variability were accounted for in the determination of the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for the waste stream. When an owner or operator and the Administrator do not agree on determinations of the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration based on knowledge of the waste, the procedures under paragraph (c)(3) of this section shall be used to resolve the disagreement.

(3) Measurements of the benzene concentration in the waste stream in accordance with the following procedures:

(i) Collect a minimum of three representative samples from each waste stream. Where feasible, samples shall be taken from an enclosed pipe prior to the waste being exposed to the atmosphere.

(ii) For waste in enclosed pipes, the following procedures shall be used:

(A) Samples shall be collected prior to the waste being exposed to the atmosphere in order to minimize the loss of benzene prior to sampling.

(B) A static mixer shall be installed in the process line or in a by-pass line unless the owner or operator demonstrates that installation of a static mixer in the line is not necessary to accurately determine the benzene concentration of the waste stream.

(C) The sampling tap shall be located within two pipe diameters of the static mixer outlet.

(D) Prior to the initiation of sampling, sample lines and cooling coil shall be purged with at least four volumes of waste.

(E) After purging, the sample flow shall be directed to a sample container and the tip of the sampling tube shall be kept below the surface of the waste during sampling to minimize contact with the atmosphere.

(F) Samples shall be collected at a flow rate such that the cooling coil is able to maintain a waste temperature less than 10 °C (50 °F).

(G) After filling, the sample container shall be capped immediately (within 5 seconds) to leave a minimum headspace in the container.

(H) The sample containers shall immediately be cooled and maintained at a temperature below 10 °C (50 °F) for transfer to the laboratory.

(iii) When sampling from an enclosed pipe is not feasible, a minimum of three representative samples shall be collected in a manner to minimize exposure of the sample to the atmosphere and loss of benzene prior to sampling.

(iv) Each waste sample shall be analyzed using one of the following test methods for determining the benzene concentration in a waste stream:

(A) Method 8020, Aromatic Volatile Organics, in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW-846 (incorporation by reference as specified in §61.18 of this part);

(B) Method 8021, Volatile Organic Compounds in Water by Purge and Trap Capillary Column Gas Chromatography with Photoionization and Electrolytic Conductivity Detectors in Series in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW-846 (incorporation by reference as specified in §61.18 of this part);

(C) Method 8240, Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry for Volatile Organics in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication No. SW-846

(incorporation by reference as specified in §61.18 of this part);

(D) Method 8260, Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry for Volatile Organics: Capillary Column Technique in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA

Publication No. SW-846 (incorporation by reference as specified in §61.18 of this part);

(E) Method 602, Purgeable Aromatics, as described in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A, Test Procedures for Analysis of Organic Pollutants, for wastewaters for which this is an approved EPA methods; or

(F) Method 624, Purgeables, as described in 40 CFR part 136, appendix A, Test Procedures for Analysis of Organic Pollutants, for wastewaters for which this is an approved EPA method.

(v) The flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration shall be calculated by averaging the results of the sample analyses as follows:

$$\bar{C} = \frac{1}{Q_t} \times \sum_{i=1}^n (Q_i)(C_i)$$

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Where:

\bar{C} = Flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration for waste stream, ppmw.

Q_t = Total annual waste quantity for waste stream, kg/yr (lb/yr).

n = Number of waste samples (at least 3).

Q_i = Annual waste quantity for waste stream represented by C_i , kg/yr (lb/yr).

C_i = Measured concentration of benzene in waste sample i , ppmw.

(d) An owner or operator using performance tests to demonstrate compliance of a treatment process with §61.348 (a)(1)(i) shall measure the flow-weighted annual average benzene concentration of the waste stream exiting the treatment process by collecting and analyzing a minimum of three representative samples of the waste stream using the procedures in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. The test shall be conducted under conditions that exist when the treatment process is operating at the highest inlet waste stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a test. The owner or operator shall record all process information as is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test.

(e) An owner or operator using performance tests to demonstrate compliance of a treatment process with §61.348(a)(1)(ii) of this subpart shall determine the percent reduction of benzene in the waste stream on a mass basis by the following procedure:

(1) The test shall be conducted under conditions that exist when the treatment process is operating at the highest inlet waste stream flow rate and benzene content expected to occur. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions for the purpose of a test. The owner or operator shall record all process information as is necessary to document the operating conditions during the test.

(2) All testing equipment shall be prepared and installed as specified in the appropriate test methods.

(3) The mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process (E_b) shall be determined by computing the product of the flow rate of the waste stream entering the treatment process, as determined by the inlet flow meter, and the benzene concentration of the waste stream, as determined using the sampling and analytical procedures specified in paragraph (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section. Three grab samples of the waste shall be taken at equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs conducted over a 3-hour period. The mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process is calculated as follows:

$$E_b = \frac{K}{n \times 10^6} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n V_i C_i \right]$$

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Where:

E_e = 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:

$$E_a = \frac{K}{n \times 10^6} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n V_i C_i \right]$$

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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:

$$E_b = \frac{K}{n \times 10^6} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n V_i C_i \right]$$

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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:

$$M_i = D_b VC (10^{-6})$$

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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:

$$E_a = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n M_i \right) / T$$

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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:

$$R = \frac{E_b - E_a}{E_b} \times 100$$

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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:

$$M_{aj} = \frac{K_1 V_{aj}}{10^6} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_{ai} MW_i \right)$$

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$$M_{bj} = \frac{K_1 V_{bj}}{10^6} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_{bi} MW_i \right)$$

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M_{aj} = Mass of organics or benzene in the vent stream entering the control device during run j, kg (lb).

M_{bj} = Mass of organics or benzene in the vent stream exiting the control device during run j, kg (lb).

V_{aj} = Volume of vent stream entering the control device during run j, at standard conditions, m³ (ft³).

V_{bj} = Volume of vent stream exiting the control device during run j, at standard conditions, m³ (ft³).

C_{ai} = Organic concentration of compound i or the benzene concentration measured in the vent stream entering the control device as determined by Method 18, ppm by volume on a dry basis.

C_{bi} = Organic concentration of compound i or the benzene concentration measured in the vent stream exiting the control device as determined by Method 18, ppm by volume on a dry basis.

MW_i = Molecular weight of organic compound i in the vent stream, or the molecular weight of benzene, kg/kg-mol (lb/lb-mole).

n = Number of organic compounds in the vent stream; if benzene reduction efficiency is being demonstrated, then $n = 1$.

K_1 = Conversion factor for molar volume at standard conditions (293 K and 760 mm Hg (527 R and 14.7 psia))
 $= 0.0416 \text{ kg-mol/m}^3$ (0.00118 lb-mol/ft³)

10^{-6} = Conversion factor for ppmv.

(iv) The mass flow rate of organics or benzene entering and exiting the control device shall be calculated as follows:

$$E_a = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n M_{aj} \right) / T$$

$$E_b = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n M_{bj} \right) / T$$

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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:

$$R = \frac{E_a - E_b}{E_a} \times 100$$

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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]

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§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 bypass 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]

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§61.357 Reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator of a chemical plant, petroleum refinery, coke by-product recovery plant, and any facility managing wastes from these industries shall submit to the Administrator within 90 days after January 7, 1993, or by the initial startup for a new source with an initial startup after the effective date, a report that summarizes the regulatory status of each waste stream subject to §61.342 and is determined by the procedures specified in §61.355(c) to contain benzene. Each owner or operator subject to this subpart who has no benzene onsite in wastes, products, by-products, or intermediates shall submit an initial report that is a statement to this effect. For all other owners or operators subject to this subpart, the report shall include the following information:

(1) Total annual benzene quantity from facility waste determined in accordance with §61.355(a) of this subpart.

(2) A table identifying each waste stream and whether or not the waste stream will be controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart.

(3) For each waste stream identified as not being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart the following information shall be added to the table:

(i) Whether or not the water content of the waste stream is greater than 10 percent;

(ii) Whether or not the waste stream is a process wastewater stream, product tank drawdown, or landfill leachate;

(iii) Annual waste quantity for the waste stream;

(iv) Range of benzene concentrations for the waste stream;

(v) Annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration for the waste stream; and

(vi) Annual benzene quantity for the waste stream.

(4) The information required in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section should represent the waste stream characteristics based on current configuration and operating conditions. An owner or operator only needs to list in the report those waste streams that contact materials containing benzene. The report does not need to include a description of the controls to be installed to comply with the standard or other information required in §61.10(a).

(b) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a report that updates the information listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste stream that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr) or more.

(c) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is less than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) but is equal to or greater than 1 Mg/yr (1.1 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a report that updates the information listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section. The report shall be submitted annually and whenever there is a change in the process generating the waste stream that could cause the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste to increase to 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr) or more. If the information in the annual report required by paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section is not changed in the following year, the owner or operator may submit a statement to that effect.

(d) If the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste is equal to or greater than 10 Mg/yr (11 ton/yr), then the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator the following reports:

(1) Within 90 days after January 7, 1993, unless a waiver of compliance under §61.11 of this part is granted, or by the date of initial startup for a new source with an initial startup after the effective date,

a certification that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been installed and that the required initial inspections or tests have been carried out in accordance with this subpart. If a waiver of compliance is granted under §61.11, the certification of equipment necessary to comply with these standards shall be submitted by the date the waiver of compliance expires.

(2) Beginning on the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit annually to the Administrator a report that updates the information listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section. If the information in the annual report required by paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section is not changed in the following year, the owner or operator may submit a statement to that effect.

(3) If an owner or operator elects to comply with the requirements of §61.342(c)(3)(ii), then the report required by paragraph (d)(2) of this section shall include a table identifying each waste stream chosen for exemption and the total annual benzene quantity in these exempted streams.

(4) If an owner or operator elects to comply with the alternative requirements of §61.342(d) of this subpart, then he shall include in the report required by paragraph (d)(2) of this section a table presenting the following information for each process wastewater stream:

(i) Whether or not the process wastewater stream is being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart;

(ii) For each process wastewater stream identified as not being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart, the table shall report the following information for the process wastewater stream as determined at the point of waste generation: annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity;

(iii) For each process wastewater stream identified as being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart, the table shall report the following information for the process wastewater stream as determined at the exit to the treatment process: Annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity.

(5) If an owner or operator elects to comply with the alternative requirements of §61.342(e), then the report required by paragraph (d)(2) of this section shall include a table presenting the following information for each waste stream:

(i) For each waste stream identified as not being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart; the table shall report the following information for the waste stream as determined at the point of waste generation: annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity;

(ii) For each waste stream identified as being controlled for benzene emissions in accordance with the requirements of this subpart; the table shall report the following information for the waste stream as determined at the applicable location described in §61.355(k)(2): Annual waste quantity, range of benzene concentrations, annual average flow-weighted benzene concentration, and annual benzene quantity.

(6) Beginning 3 months after the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit quarterly to the Administrator a certification that all of the required inspections have been carried out in accordance with the requirements of this subpart.

(7) Beginning 3 months after the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit a report quarterly to the Administrator that includes:

(i) If a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit is monitored in accordance with §61.354(a)(1) of this subpart, then each period of operation during which the concentration of benzene in the monitored waste stream exiting the unit is equal to or greater than 10 ppmw.

(ii) If a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit is monitored in accordance with §61.354(a)(2) of this subpart, then each 3-hour period of operation during which the average value

of the monitored parameter is outside the range of acceptable values or during which the unit is not operating as designed.

(iii) If a treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit is monitored in accordance with §61.354(b), then each period of operation during which the flow-weighted annual average concentration of benzene in the monitored waste stream entering the unit is equal to or greater than 10 ppmw and/or the total annual benzene quantity is equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/yr.

(iv) For a control device monitored in accordance with §61.354(c) of this subpart, each period of operation monitored during which any of the following conditions occur, as applicable to the control device:

(A) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of a thermal vapor incinerator, as measured by the temperature monitoring device, is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design combustion zone temperature.

(B) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream immediately before the catalyst bed of a catalytic vapor incinerator, as measured by the temperature monitoring device, is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design gas stream temperature, and any 3-hour period during which the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed (i.e., the difference between the temperatures of the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed), as measured by the temperature monitoring device, is less than 80 percent of the design temperature difference.

(C) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity less than 44 MW (150 × 106 BTU/hr), as measured by the temperature monitoring device, is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design combustion zone temperature.

(D) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average concentration of organics or the average concentration of benzene in the exhaust gases from a carbon adsorber, condenser, or other vapor recovery system is more than 20 percent greater than the design concentration level of organics or benzene in the exhaust gas.

(E) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the temperature of the condenser exhaust vent stream is more than 6 °C (11 °F) above the design average exhaust vent stream temperature, or the temperature of the coolant fluid exiting the condenser is more than 6 °C (11 °F) above the design average coolant fluid temperature at the condenser outlet.

(F) Each period in which the pilot flame of a flare is absent.

(G) Each occurrence when there is a change in the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone of a boiler or process heater as required by §61.349(a)(2)(i)(C) of this subpart.

(H) Each occurrence when the carbon in a carbon adsorber system that is regenerated directly on site in the control device is not regenerated at the predetermined carbon bed regeneration time.

(I) Each occurrence when the carbon in a carbon adsorber system that is not regenerated directly on site in the control device is not replaced at the predetermined interval specified in §61.354(c) of this subpart.

(J) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the parameters monitored are outside the range of values specified in §61.349(a)(2)(iv)(C), or any other periods specified by the Administrator for a control device subject to the requirements of §61.349(a)(2)(iv).

(v) For a cover and closed-vent system monitored in accordance with §61.354(g), the owner or operator shall submit a report quarterly to the Administrator that identifies any period in which the pressure in the waste management unit is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure.

(8) Beginning one year after the date that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been certified in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the owner or operator shall submit annually to the Administrator a report that summarizes all inspections required by §§61.342 through 61.354 during which detectable emissions are measured or a problem (such as a broken seal, gap or other problem) that could result in benzene emissions is identified, including information about the repairs or corrective action taken.

(e) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of §§61.351 or 61.352 of this subpart shall notify the Administrator of the alternative standard selected in the report required under §61.07 or §61.10 of this part.

(f) An owner or operator who elects to install and operate the control equipment in §61.351 of this subpart shall comply with the reporting requirements in 40 CFR 60.115b.

(g) An owner or operator who elects to install and operate the control equipment in §61.352 of this subpart shall submit initial and quarterly reports that identify all seal gap measurements, as required in 40 CFR 60.693-2(a), that are outside the prescribed limits.

[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990; 55 FR 12444, Apr. 3, 1990, as amended at 55 FR 37231, Sept. 10, 1990; 58 FR 3105, Jan. 7, 1993; 65 FR 62161, Oct. 17, 2000]

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§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.

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§61.359 [Reserved]

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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	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Region		State		County		Source Number				0 0 0		0 0		1					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Source Name												
AOPR #		City Code																	
Dup 1-18		19		47 Street Address (Location of Plant)															
		20		City Name															
		21		State															
		22		State Regs. Number															
		23		55 NEDS X Ref.															
		24		59 SIC															
		25		62 FF															
		26		64 A/P															
		27		65 77 Staff															
		28		79 80															
Dup 1-18		5		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](#)

Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC

Permit #: 1016-AOP-R13

AFIN: 10-00004

Dup 1-18 4 3 19 20 21 Name 43

44 46 47 Number 54 80
Area Code

3. Source Description - Briefly state the nature of the source (e.g., "Chlor-alkali Plant" or "Machine Shop").

Dup 1-18 4 7 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 State 37 38 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 11 of this form.

8. PROCESS INFORMATION. Part 8 should be completed separately for each point of emission for each hazardous pollutant. [Sources subject to 61.22(l) may omit number 4. below.]

Dup 1-13 14 16 17 18 19 20 SCC 27 28 29 30 31
HEDS X Ref LS SIP

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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 Percent Removal Efficiency 66 70 72 79

80

[View or download PDF](#)

Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC

Permit #: 1016-AOP-R13

AFIN: 10-00004

Dup 1-18	6 5	SECONDARY CONTROL DEVICES:		45
19	20	21		
47	Secondary Device Name	64	66	70
			Percent Removal Efficiency	
			72	79 80
			% EFFIC.	

b. Asbestos Emission Control Devices Only

- 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

- 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	20	SCC	27	28	29	30	31
								NEOS X Ref		CS	SIP
A 8	32	33	34	Regulation	48	49					
Pollutant						EC					

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- 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

- Asbestos Concentration** - Indicate the average percentage asbestos content of these materials.

Dup 1-18 6 1 ASBESTOS CONCENTRATION: 43 45 48

%
50 80

- 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

- 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 21 _____ 50

51 _____ 79 80

- 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

[View or download PDF](#)

Dup 1-18 6 6 19 20 21 OPERATOR: 29 31 50

51 79 80

Dup 1-18 6 7 19 20 21 LOCATION: 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 21 SCC 27 28 29 30 31 NEDS X Ref CS SIP

A B 32 33 34 Regulation 48 49 EC

Pollutant

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 19 20 21 SITE DESCRIPTION 37 39 50

51 79 80

Dup 1-18 6 2 19 20 21 DISTANCE: 29 30 TOWN: 34 36 40 42 43 K M

45 RESIDENCE: 54 56 60 62 63 K M ROAD: 65 69 71 75

77 78 80 K M

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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 19 20 21 COMPLIANCE METHOD/INACTIVE SITE: 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.

Date

Signature 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]

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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 (ICl) 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 ICl and causes premature depletion of the ICl solution.

4.2 Sample Analysis.

4.2.1 ICl 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 ±0.1 liters/min (0.053 ±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 ± 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 H₂SO₄ 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 H₂SO₄ 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 SO₂ 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 HNO₃, 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 ICI. 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 ICI 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:

$$m_{\text{Hg}} = [C_{\text{Hg(AC)}}(DF)(V_f)(10^{-3})]/S \quad \text{Eq. 101-1}$$

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Where:

$C_{\text{Hg(AC)}}$ = 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_f = 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.

$$R = \frac{Km_{\text{Hg}} V_s A_s (86,400 \times 10^{-6})}{[V_{m(\text{std})} + V_{w(\text{std})}](T_s/P_s)} \quad \text{Eq. 101-2}$$

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Where:

K_1 = 0.3858 °K/mm Hg for metric units.

K_1 = 17.64 °R/in. Hg for English units.

K_3 = 10^{-6} g/ μg for metric units.

= 2.2046 " × 10^{-9} lb/ μg 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, °K (°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 μg Hg/ml.

13.1 Precision. The estimated intra-laboratory and inter-laboratory standard deviations are 1.6 and 1.8 μg Hg/ml, respectively.

13.2 Accuracy. The participating laboratories that analyzed a 64.3 μg Hg/ml (in 0.1 M ICl) standard obtained a mean of 63.7 μg Hg/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 Alternative Procedures

16.1 Alternative Analyzer. Samples may also be analyzed by cold vapor atomic fluorescence spectrometry.

17.0 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.
6. Perry, J.H. *Chemical Engineers' Handbook*. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. New York, NY. 1960.
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.
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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.
12. Shigehara, R.T. Adjustments in the EPA Nomograph for Different Pitot Tube Coefficients and Dry Molecular Weights. *Stack Sampling News*. 2:4-11. October 1974.
13. Vollaro, R.F. Recommended Procedure for Sample Traverses in Ducts Smaller than 12 Inches in Diameter. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Emission Measurement Branch. Research Triangle Park, NC. November 1976.
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15. Perkin Elmer Corporation. *Analytical Methods for Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry*. Norwalk, Connecticut. September 1976.

18.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

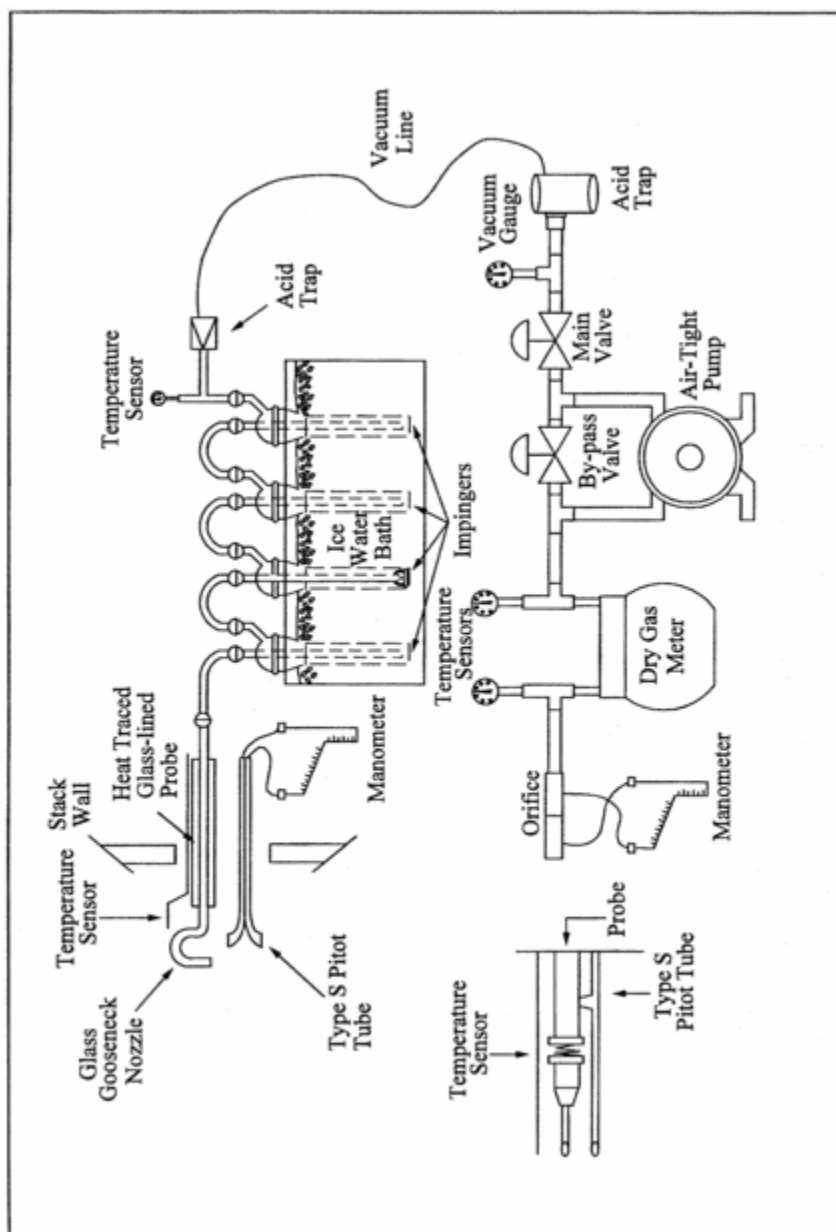


Figure 101-1. Mercury Sampling Train.

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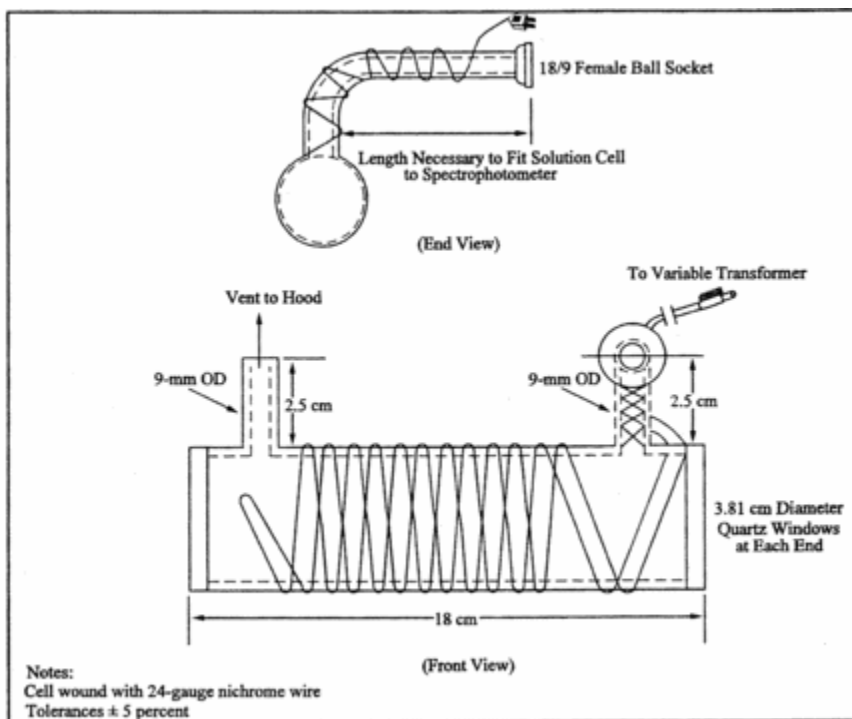


Figure 101-2. Optical Cell.

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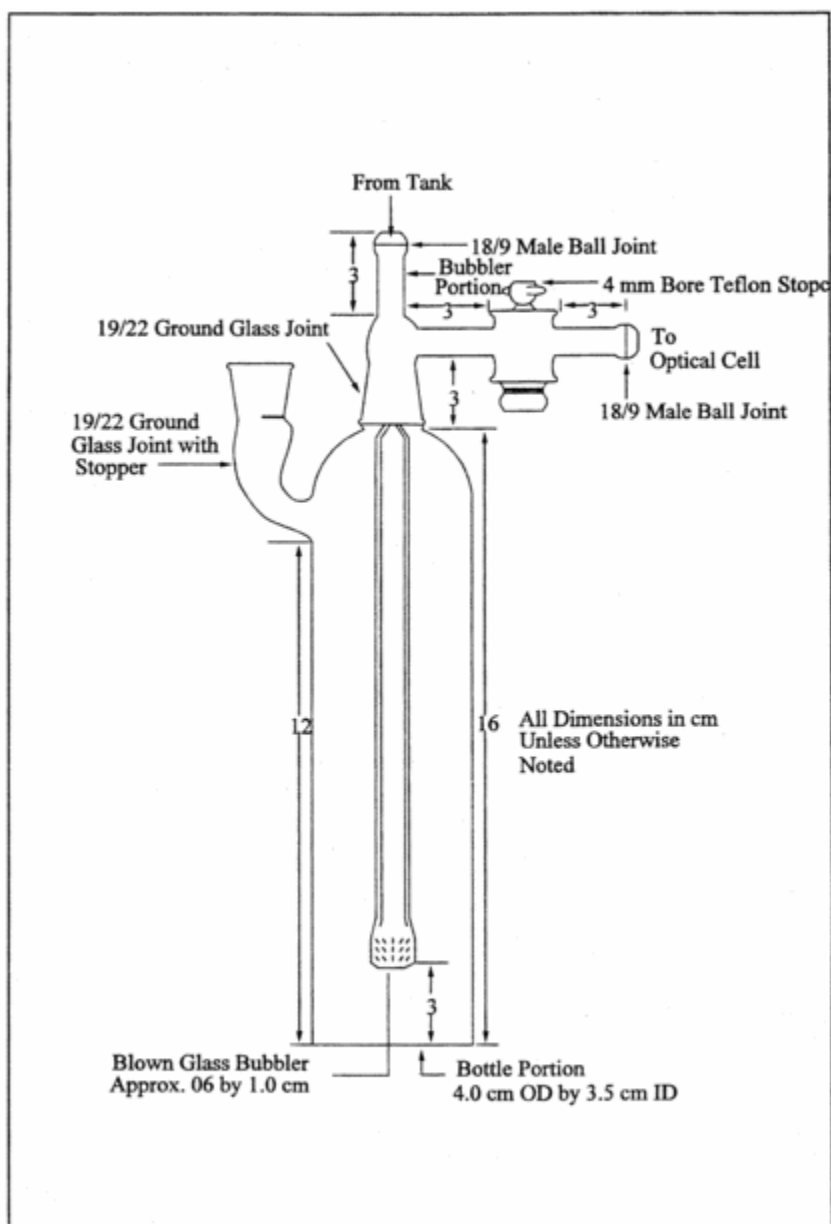


Figure 101-3. Aeration Cell.

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Figure 101-4. Mercury Field Data.

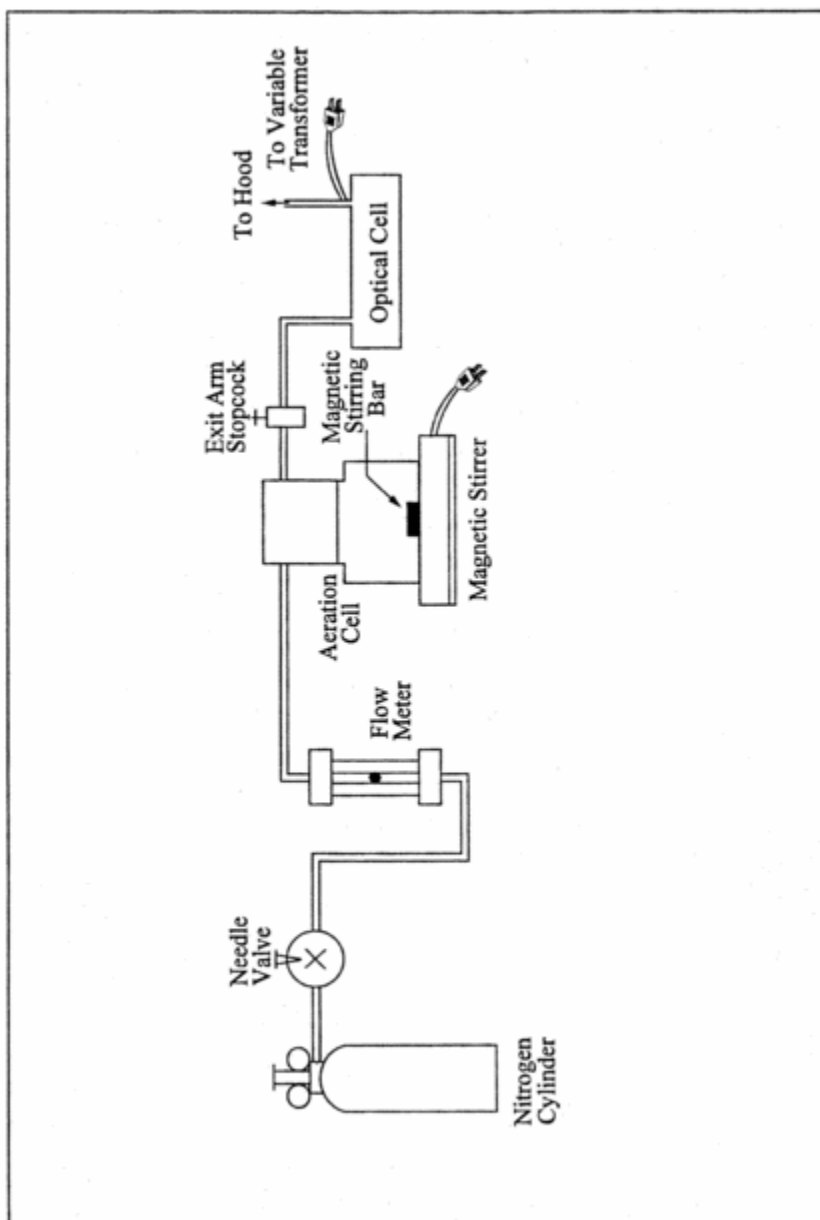


Figure 101-5. Schematic of Aeration System.

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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
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Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6	Dependent upon spectrophotometer and recorder.
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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 (KMnO_4) 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 KMnO_4 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 (HNO_3). 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 (H_2SO_4). 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/m^3 will cause lung damage in uninitiated. 1 mg/m^3 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 KMnO_4 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- μm 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 H_2SO_4 to 900 ml of water.

7.1.6 Absorbing Solution, 4 Percent KMnO_4 (W/V). Prepare fresh daily. Dissolve 40 g of KMnO_4 in sufficient 10 percent H_2SO_4 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 HNO_3 , H_2SO_4 , 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 HNO_3 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 HNO_3 , and adjust the volume to exactly 100 ml with water. Mix thoroughly. This solution is stable for at least one month.

7.2.8 Intermediate Hg Standard Solution, 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$. 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 HNO_3 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 KMnO_4 absorbing solution and 5 ml of 15 percent HNO_3 . Adjust the volume to exactly 250 ml with water. Mix thoroughly.

7.2.10 Potassium Permanganate, 5 Percent (W/V). Dissolve 5 g of KMnO_4 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 HNO_3 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 (MnO_2) precipitate. Save the filter for digestion of the brown MnO_2 precipitate. 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 MnO_2 precipitate, 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 MnO_2 precipitate 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 MnO_2 precipitate for the filtrate from the digested sample MnO_2 precipitate, 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.

$C_{(\text{filtr})\text{Hg}}$ = Total ng of Hg in aliquot of KMnO_4 filtrate and HNO_3 digestion of filter analyzed (aliquot of analysis Sample No. A.1).

$C_{(\text{filtr blk})\text{Hg}}$ = 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.)

$m_{(\text{filtr})\text{Hg}}$ = 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.

$V_{f(\text{filtr})}$ = 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.

$$m_{(HCl)Hg} = \frac{[C_{(HCl)Hg} DF]}{S} - \frac{[C_{(HCl)Hg} DF_{bk}]}{S_{bk}} V_{f(HCl)} (10^{-3}) \quad \text{Eq. 101A-1}$$

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NOTE: This dilution factor applies only to the intermediate dilution steps, since the original sample volume $[(V_{f(HCl)})]$ 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).

$$m_{(HCl)Hg} = \frac{[C_{(HCl)Hg} DF V_{f(HCl)}]}{S} - \frac{[C_{(HCl)Hg} DF_{bk} V_{f(bk)}]}{S_{bk}} \quad \text{Eq. 101A-2}$$

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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").

$$m_{Hg} = m_{(HCl)Hg} + m_{(HCl)Hg} \quad \text{Eq. 101A-3}$$

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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 µg/ml in the concentration range of 50 to 130 µg/m³.

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 Alternative Procedures

16.1 Alternative Analyzers.

16.1.1 Inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) may be used as an alternative to atomic absorption analysis provided the following conditions are met:

16.1.1.1 Sample collection, sample preparation, and analytical preparation procedures are as defined in the method except as necessary for the ICP-AES application.

16.1.1.2 The quality control procedures are conducted as prescribed.

16.1.1.3 The limit of quantitation for the ICP-AES must be demonstrated and the sample concentrations reported should be no less than two times the limit of quantitation. The limit of quantitation is defined as ten times the standard deviation of the blank value. The standard deviation of the blank value is determined from the analysis of seven blanks. It has been reported that for mercury and those elements that form hydrides, a continuous-flow generator coupled to an ICP-AES offers detection limits comparable to cold vapor atomic absorption.

16.1.2 Samples may also be analyzed by cold vapor atomic fluorescence spectrometry.

17.0 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.

18.0 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 (ICl) 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 of appendix A to part 60). 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 a similar Reynolds Number so that there is similarity between the Reynolds Numbers during calibration and during sampling. Alternative mercury-free thermometers may be used if the thermometers are, at a minimum, equivalent in terms of performance or suitably effective for the specific temperature measurement application.

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:

$$C = 0.00154 \Delta H @ C_p^2 T_m (P_s / P_m) \frac{(1 - B_{ws})^2}{(1 - B_{ws}) + 18 B_{ws}} \quad \text{Eq. 102-1}$$

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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:

$$D_e = \frac{2 \cdot L \cdot W}{L + W} \quad \text{Eq. 103-1}$$

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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.

$$R = \frac{W_i V_{s(avg)} A_s (86,400) (10^{-6})}{V_{total}} \quad \text{Eq. 103-2}$$

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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

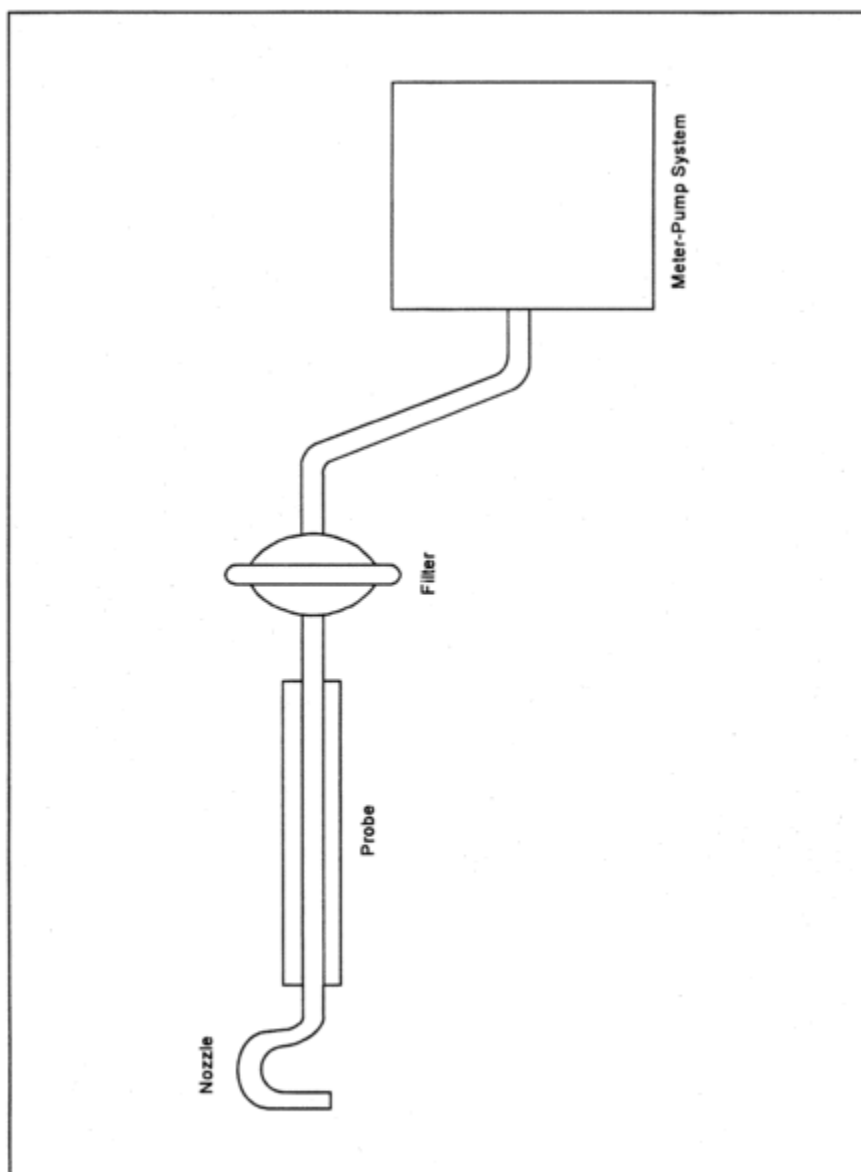


Figure 103-1. Beryllium Screening Method Sampling Train Schematic.

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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 17.0).

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	Ensure accuracy and precision of sampling measurements.
10.2	Spectrophotometer calibration	Ensure 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 17.0) 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.

$K_1 = 0.3858$ °K/mm Hg for metric units.

$= 17.64$ °R/in. Hg for English units.

$K_3 = 10^{-6}$ g/ μ g for metric units.

$= 2.2046 \times 10^{-9}$ lb/ μ 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, °K (°R).

$V_{m(std)}$ = Dry gas sample volume at standard conditions, scm (scf).

$V_{w(std)}$ = 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.

$$R = \frac{K_1 K_2 (m_{Hg} P_s V_s A_s)}{T_s (V_{m(ssd)} + V_{w(ssd)})} \quad \text{Eq. 104-1}$$

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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 Alternative Procedures

16.1 Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) Analysis. ICP-AES may be used as an alternative to atomic absorption analysis provided the following conditions are met:

16.1.1 Sample collection, sample preparation, and analytical preparation procedures are as defined in the method except as necessary for the ICP-AES application.

16.1.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, including audit material analysis, are conducted as prescribed in the method. The QA acceptance conditions must be met.

16.1.3 The limit of quantitation for the ICP-AES must be demonstrated and the sample concentrations reported should be no less than two times the limit of quantitation. The limit of quantitation is defined as ten times the standard deviation of the blank value. The standard deviation of the blank value is determined from the analysis of seven blanks. It has been reported that for mercury and those elements that form hydrides, a continuous-flow generator coupled to an ICP-AES offers detection limits comparable to cold vapor atomic absorption.

16.2 Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) Analysis. ICP-MS may be used as an alternative to atomic absorption analysis.

16.3 Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry (CVAFS) Analysis. CVAFS may be used as an alternative to atomic absorption analysis.

17.0 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.

18.0 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
Mercury (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 (KMnO_4). 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 (HNO_3). 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 HNO_3 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_i = 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.

$$\bar{C}_m = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{mV_i}{V_i(W_{fs} - W_f)} \right] \quad \text{Eq. 105-1}$$

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12.3 Solids Content of Blended Sludge. Determine the solids content of the blended sludge using Equation 105-2.

$$F_{sb} = 1 - \frac{W_{fs} - W_{fd}}{W_{fs} - W_f} \quad \text{Eq. 105-2}$$

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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.

$$F_{sm} = 1 - \frac{W_{bs} - W_{bd}}{W_{bs} - W_b} \quad \text{Eq. 105-3}$$

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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.

$$M = \frac{\bar{C}_m}{F_{sb}} \quad \text{Eq. 105-4}$$

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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

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5. Analytical Quality Control Laboratory (AQCL). Mercury in Sediment (Cold Vapor Technique) (Provisional Method). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Cincinnati, Ohio. April 1972.
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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. H₂O 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:

$$A_c = A_m A_f \quad \text{Eq. 106-1}$$

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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:

$$C_b = \frac{C_c P_r T_i}{P_i T_r (1 - B_{ab})} \quad \text{Eq. 106-2}$$

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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

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17.0 Tables, Diagrams Flowcharts, and Validation Data.

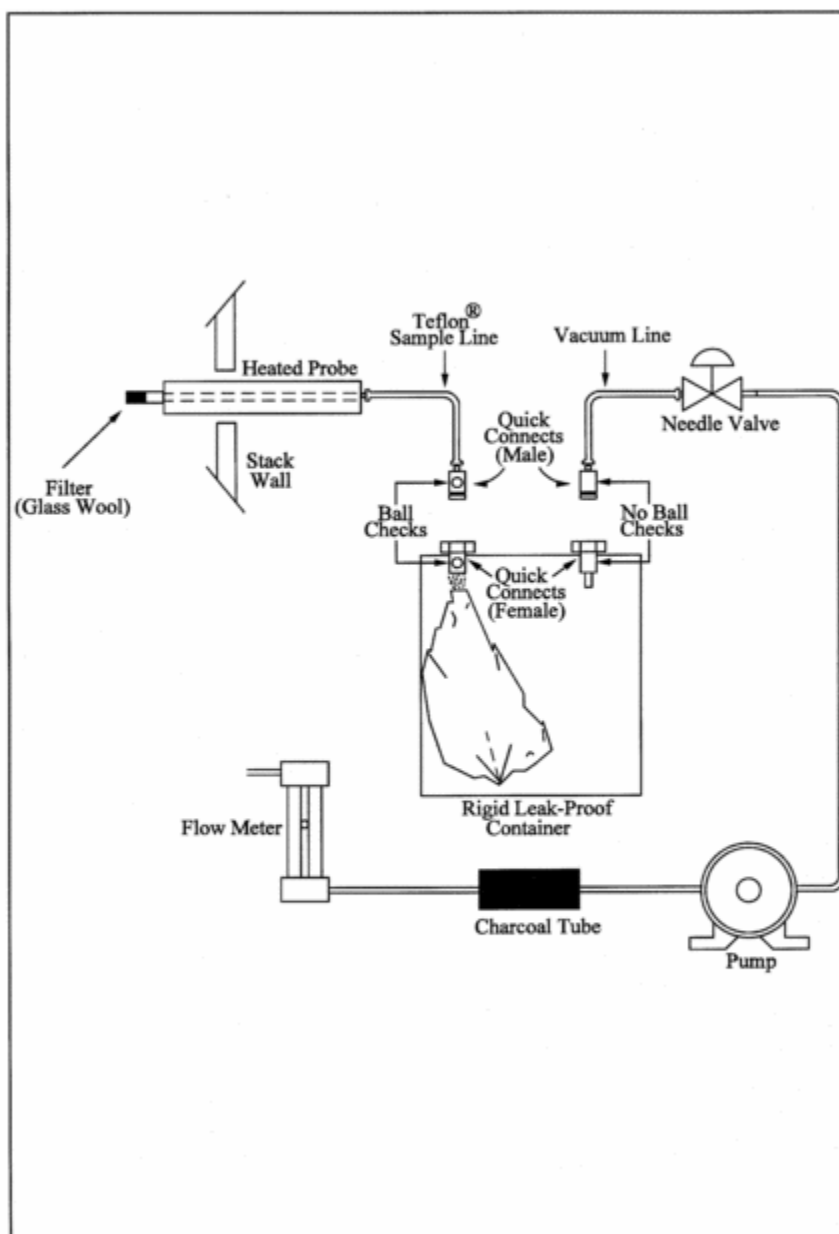


Figure 106-1. Integrated-bag sampling train.

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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 RVCM, PVC resin, water, and air. The RVCM 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 °C ± 0.5 °C (194 °F ± 0.9 °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 Carbopak B, have been found satisfactory for samples containing acetaldehyde.

6.3.3 Temperature Sensor. Range 0 to 100 °C (32 to 212 °F) accurate to 0.1 °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_c, 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.

$$P = \frac{T_1}{T_2} \left[P_1 - \frac{P_{w1} - P_{w2}}{7.50} \right] - 10 \text{ kPa} \quad \text{Eq. 107-1}$$

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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 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, (62360 ³ 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.

$$= V_v - \frac{m(TS)}{1.36} - \frac{m(1-TS)}{0.9653}$$

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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:

$$R_s = \frac{A_s}{C_c} \quad \text{Eq. 107-2}$$

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12.2.2 Sum the individual response factors, and calculate R_i . 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_{vvc}) or Vinyl Chloride Monomer Concentration. Calculate C_{vvc} in ppm or mg/kg as follows:

$$C_{vvc} = \frac{A_s P_a}{R_i T_i} \left[\frac{M_v V_g}{R m} + K_p (TS) T_2 K_w (1-TS) T_2 \right] \quad \text{Eq. 107-3}$$

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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.
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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.

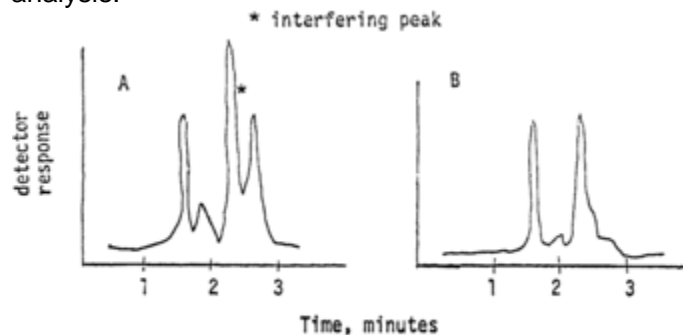


Figure 107A-1

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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:

$$R_f = \frac{C_c}{H_c} \quad \text{Eq. 107A-1}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

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:

$$C_{rvc} = 10H_s R_f \quad \text{Eq. 107A-2}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

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:

$$C_{rvc} = \frac{H_s R_f (1,000)}{TS} \quad \text{Eq. 107A-3}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

where:

TS = Total solids in the sample, weight fraction.

10.4 Samples of solvents and in process wastewater:

$$C_{rvc} = \frac{H_s R_f}{0.888} \quad \text{Eq. 107A-4}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

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 KMnO₄ 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 (NaBH₄), 5 Percent Weight by Volume (W/V). Dissolve 50.0 g of NaBH₄ 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 HNO₃ to exactly 1.0 liter with water.

7.3.8 Nitric Acid, 50 Percent by Volume (V/V). Add 50 ml concentrated HNO₃ 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 HNO_3 , 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 HNO_3 , 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 HNO_3 , bring to a boil, and evaporate to dryness. Allow to cool, add 5 ml of 50 percent HNO_3 , 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 HNO_3 , bring to a boil, and evaporate to dryness. Allow to cool, add 5 ml of 50 percent HNO_3 , 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 HNO_3 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 $\mu\text{g As/ml}$. 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 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. 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), $^{\circ}\text{K}$ ($^{\circ}\text{R}$).

V_m = Volume of gas sample as measured by the dry gas meter, dry basis, m^3 (ft^3).

$V_{m(\text{std})}$ = Volume of gas sample as measured by the dry gas meter, corrected to standard conditions, m^3 (ft^3).

V_n = Volume of solution in which the arsenic is contained, ml.

$V_{w(\text{std})}$ = Volume of water vapor collected in the sampling train, corrected to standard conditions, m^3 (ft^3).

ΔH = Average pressure differential across the orifice meter (see Figure 108-2), mm H_2O (in. H_2O).

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 $V_{m(\text{std})}$ according to the procedures outlined in Method 5, Section 12.3.

12.4 Volume of Water Vapor.

$$V_{w(\text{std})} = K_2(m_{fi} - m_{bi}) \quad \text{Eq. 108-1}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

Where:

$K_2 = 0.001334 \text{ m}^3/\text{g}$ for metric units.

$= 0.047012 \text{ ft}^3/\text{g}$ for English units.

12.5 Moisture Content.

$$B_{ws} = \frac{V_{w(\text{std})}}{V_{m(\text{std})} + V_{w(\text{std})}} \quad \text{Eq. 108-2}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

12.6 Amount of Arsenic Collected.

12.6.1 Calculate the amount of arsenic collected in each part of the sampling train, as follows:

$$m_s = C_s F_d V_n \quad \text{Eq. 108-3}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

12.6.2 Calculate the total amount of arsenic collected in the sampling train as follows:

$$m_t = m_{(\text{filters})} + m_{(\text{probe})} + m_{(\text{impingers})} \quad \text{Eq. 108-4}$$

$$- m_{(\text{filter blank})} - m_{(\text{NaOH blank})} - m_{(\text{water blank})}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

12.7 Calculate the arsenic concentration in the stack gas (dry basis, adjusted to standard conditions) as follows:

$$C_s = K_3 (m_t / V_{m(\text{std})}) \quad \text{Eq. 108-5}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

Where:

$K_3 = 10^{-6}$ g/μg for metric units

$= 1.54 \times 10^{-5}$ gr/μg 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:

$$E_s = C_s Q_{sd} \quad \text{Eq. 108-6}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

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 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 Alternative Procedures

16.1 Inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) Analysis. ICP-AES may be used as an alternative to atomic absorption analysis provided the following conditions are met:

16.1.1 Sample collection, sample preparation, and analytical preparation procedures are as defined in the method except as necessary for the ICP-AES application.

16.1.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, including audit material analysis, are conducted as prescribed in the method. The QA acceptance conditions must be met.

16.1.3 The limit of quantitation for the ICP-AES must be demonstrated and the sample concentrations reported should be no less than two times the limit of quantitation. The limit of quantitation is defined as ten times the standard deviation of the blank value. The standard deviation of the blank value is determined from the analysis of seven blanks. It has been reported that for mercury and those elements that form hydrides, a continuous-flow generator coupled to an ICP-AES offers detection limits comparable to cold vapor atomic absorption.

16.2 Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) Analysis. ICP-MS may be used as an alternative to atomic absorption analysis.

16.3 Cold Vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry (CVAFS) Analysis. CVAFS may be used as an alternative to atomic absorption analysis.

17.0 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.

18.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

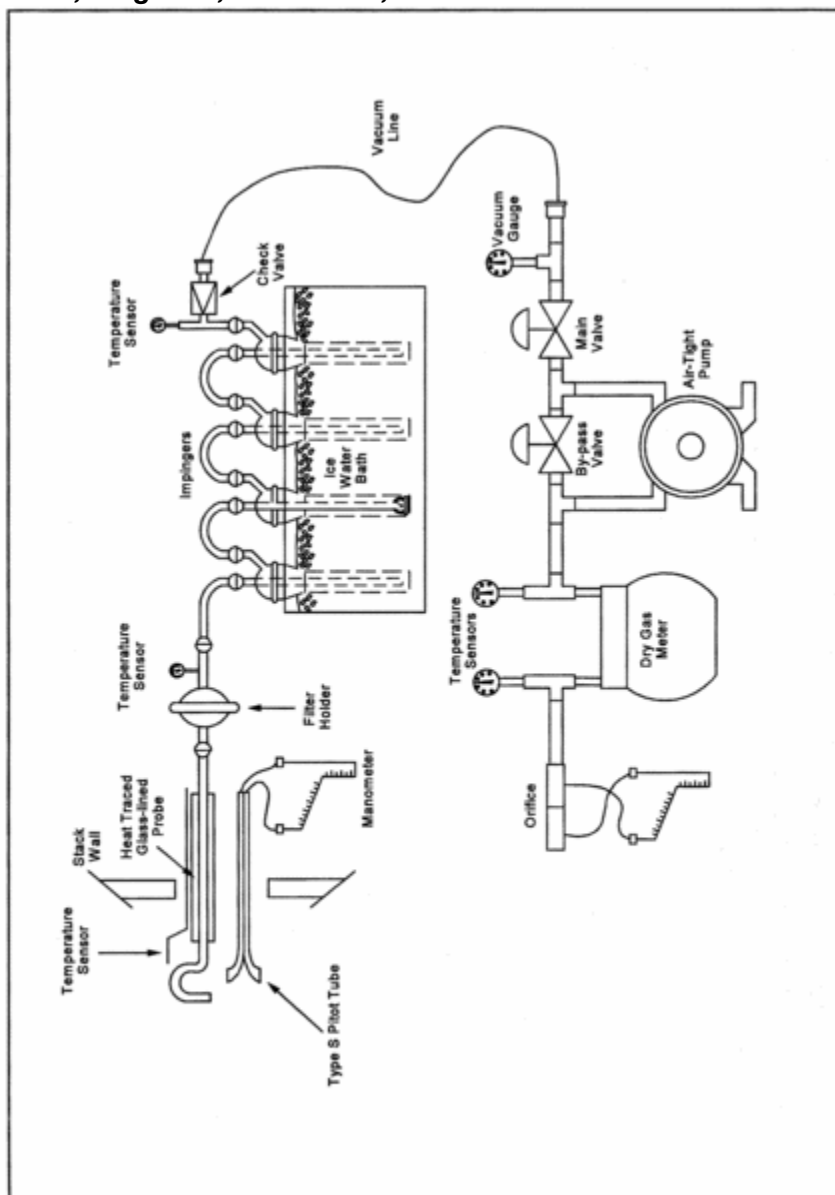


Figure 108-1. Arsenic Sampling Train

[View or download PDF](#)

Figure 108-2. Arsenic Field Data Sheet.

METHOD 108A—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 appendix A to 40 CFR part 60. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of Method 12.

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 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 H_2O_2 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 As_2O_3 in 20 ml of 0.1 N NaOH. Slowly add 30 ml of concentrated HNO_3 , 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
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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:

$$\% \text{ As} = \frac{5C_a F_d}{W} \quad \text{Eq. 108A-1}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

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 Alternative Procedures

16.1 Alternative Analyzer. Inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) may be used as an alternative to atomic absorption analysis provided the following conditions are met:

16.1.1 Sample collection, sample preparation, and analytical preparation procedures are as defined in the method except as necessary for the ICP-AES application.

16.1.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, including audit material analysis, are conducted as prescribed in the method. The QA acceptance conditions must be met.

16.1.3 The limit of quantitation for the ICP-AES must be demonstrated and the sample concentrations reported should be no less than two times the limit of quantitation. The limit of quantitation is defined as ten times the standard deviation of the blank value. The standard deviation of the blank value is determined from the analysis of seven blanks. It has been reported that for

mercury and those elements that form hydrides, a continuous-flow generator coupled to an ICP-AES offers detection limits comparable to cold vapor atomic absorption.

17.0 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.

18.0 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 As₂O₃ [dried at 105 °C (221 °F)] in a 400-ml beaker with 10 ml of HNO₃ and 5 ml of HCl. Cover with a watch glass, and heat gently until dissolution is complete. Add 10 ml of HNO₃ and 25 ml of HClO₄, evaporate to strong fumes of HClO₄, 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
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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 HNO_3 , 10 ml of HCl , 10 ml of HF , and 10 ml of HClO_4 in the exact order as described, and let stand for 10 minutes. In a HClO_4 fume hood, heat on a hot plate until 2-3 ml of HClO_4 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 HClO_4 /10 percent HCl (prepared by diluting 2 ml concentrated HClO_4 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 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 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 μg /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

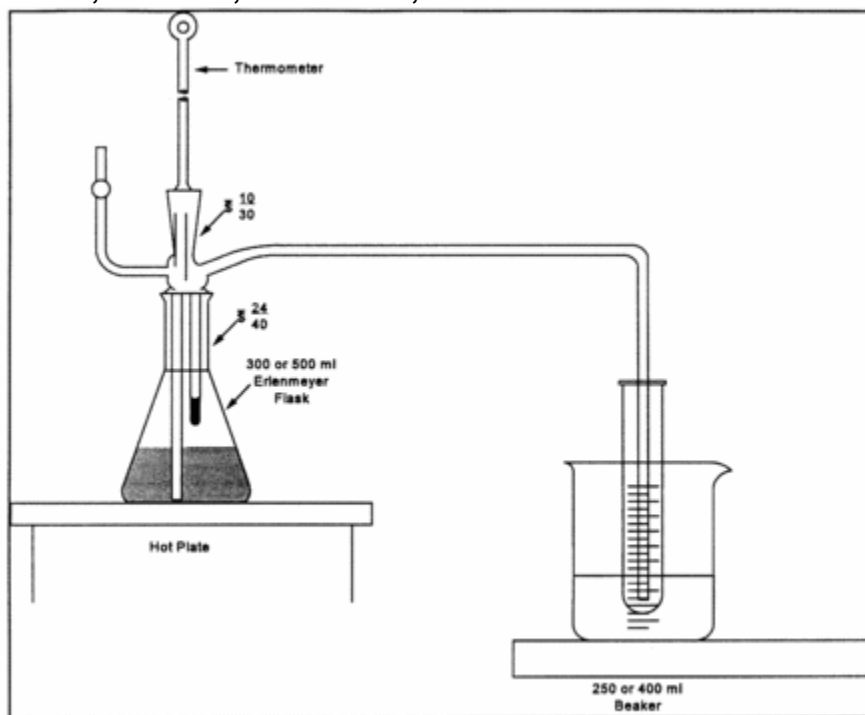


Figure 108C-1. Distillation Apparatus.

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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 (NH₄OH), 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 (C₂H₅OH), 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 La⁺³/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 HNO_3 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_V = 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.

$V_{m(std)}$ = 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.

$$E_{Ci} = \frac{C_S - C_B}{2.22 A_A T} \quad \text{Eq. 111-1}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

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.

$$F_t = \frac{C_S - C_B}{2.22 E_C T} \quad \text{Eq. 111-2}$$

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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.

$$E_{II} = \frac{C_S - C_B}{2.22 A_A T} \quad \text{Eq. 111-3}$$

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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.

$$P = \frac{250 (C_S - C_B)}{2.22 E_t A_t T} \quad \text{Eq. 111-4}$$

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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.

$$A_s = \frac{250 (\text{desired picocuries in aliquot})}{P} \quad \text{Eq. 111-5}$$

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12.7 Polonium-209 Recovery. Calculate the fraction of polonium-209 recovered on the planchet, E_Y , using Eq. 111-6.

$$E_Y = \frac{B_T - B_B}{2.22 F E_C T} \quad \text{Eq. 111-6}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

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.

$$A = \frac{(C_T - C_B) L}{2.22 E_Y E_C T D} \quad \text{Eq. 111-7}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

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.

$$R_{Si} = \frac{(10^{-12}) A Q_{sd}}{V_{m(sd)} M_i} \quad \text{Eq. 111-8}$$

[View or download PDF](#)

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.

$$S = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k M_k)}{n} \quad \text{Eq. 111-9}$$

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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	B-1, B-2, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Ba-140	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Br-82	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
C-11	B-1, B-2, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
C-14	B-5
Ca-45	B-3, B-4, B-5
Ce-144	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Cm-244	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4
Co-60	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Cr-51	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Cs-134	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Cs-137	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Fe-55	B-5, G-1
Fe-59	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Ga-67	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
H-3 (H ₂ O)	B-5
H-3 (gas)	B-1
I-123	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
I-125	G-1
I-131	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4

In-113m	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Ir-192	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Kr-85	B-1, B-2, B-5, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Kr-87	B-1, B-2, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Kr-88	B-1, B-2, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Mn-54	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Mo-99	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
N-13	B-1, B-2, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
O-15	B-1, B-2, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
P-32	B-3, B-4, B-5
Pm-147	B-3, B-4, B-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, G-1, G-2
S-35	B-5
Se-75	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Sr-90	B-3, B-4, B-5
Tc-99	B-3, B-4, B-5
Te-201	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Uranium (total alpha)	A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4
Uranium (Isotopic)	A-1, A-3
Uranium (Natural)	A-5
Xe-133	G-1
Yb-169	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4
Zn-65	G-1, G-2, G-3, G-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 HEPA-filtered applications to determine if cleaning is required	Annually.
Clean transport lines	Visible deposits for HEPA-filtered applications. Mean mass of deposited material exceeds 1g/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:

$$A_y = \frac{52 - W_s}{n} (A_{w1} + A_{w2} + \dots A_{wi})$$

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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.

$$J_s = \frac{J_1 A_1 + \dots J_2 A_2 \dots J_i A_i}{A_t}$$

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Where:

J_s = Mean flux for the total pile ($\text{pCi}/\text{m}^2\text{-s}$)

J_i = Mean flux measured in region i ($\text{pCi}/\text{m}^2\text{-s}$)

A_i = Area of region i (m^2)

A_t = Total area of the pile (m^2)

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.

$$J_s = \frac{J_1 A_1 + J_2 A_2 + \dots + J_i A_i}{A_t}$$

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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 pCi/m²-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 NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting appendix B, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

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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.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_s} \int_{b-2\sigma_s}^{b+2\sigma_s} e^{\left(\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma_s^2}\right)} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\frac{b-2\sigma_s}{\sigma_c}}^{\frac{b+2\sigma_s}{\sigma_c}} e^{\left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\frac{b-2\sigma_s}{\sigma_c}}^{\infty} e^{\left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)} dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\frac{b+2\sigma_s}{\sigma_c}}^{\infty} e^{\left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)} dx$$

The following calculation steps are required:*

$$1. 2\sigma_s = t_s / \sqrt{2 \ln 2}$$

$$2. \sigma_c = t_c / \sqrt{2 \ln 2}$$

$$3. x_1 = (b - 2\sigma_s) / \sigma_c$$

$$4. x_2 = (b + 2\sigma_s) / \sigma_c$$

$$5. Q(x_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{x_1}^{\infty} e^{\left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)} dx$$

$$6. Q(x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{x_2}^{\infty} e^{\left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)} dx$$

$$7. I_o = Q(x_1) - Q(x_2)$$

$$8. A_o = I_o A_c / A_s$$

$$9. \text{Percentage overlap} = A_o \times 100$$

where:

A_s = Area of the sample peak of interest determined by electronic integration or by the formula $A_s = h_s t_s$.

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_c 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.

[47 FR 39178, Sept. 7, 1982]

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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
HEPA 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.
Sintered 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	Xenon	0.5/wk	Based on xenon half-life of 5.3 days;
Douglas bags: Released within one week	Xenon	1	Provides no reduction of exposure to general public.
Venturi scrubbers	Particulates Gases	0.05 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	0.05	Not applicable for gaseous radionuclides
Xenon traps	Xenon	0.1	Efficiency is time dependent; monitoring is necessary to ensure effectiveness.
Fume hoods	All	1	Provides no reduction to general public exposures.
Vent 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]

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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-225	9.6E-05	9.6E-02	9.6E + 01
Ac-227	1.6E-07	1.6E-04	1.6E-01
Ac-228	3.4E-03	3.4E + 00	3.4E + 03
Ag-106	1.6E + 00	1.6E + 03	1.6E + 06
Ag-106m	2.6E-03	2.6E + 00	2.6E + 03
Ag-108m	6.5E-06	6.5E-03	6.5E + 00
Ag-110m	9.4E-05	9.4E-02	9.4E + 01
Ag-111	6.7E-02	6.7E + 01	6.7E + 04
Al-26	4.0E-06	4.0E-03	4.0E + 00
Am-241	2.3E-06	2.3E-03	2.3E + 00
Am-242	1.8E-02	1.8E + 01	1.8E + 04

Am-242m	2.5E-06	2.5E-03	2.5E + 00
Am-243	2.3E-06	2.3E-03	2.3E + 00
Am-244	4.6E-02	4.6E + 01	4.6E + 04
Am-245	7.0E + 00	7.0E + 03	7.0E + 06
Am-246	9.8E-01	9.8E + 02	9.8E + 05
Ar-37	1.4E + 06		
Ar-41	1.4E + 00		
As-72	2.9E-02	2.9E + 01	2.9E + 04
As-73	6.0E-02	6.0E + 01	6.0E + 04
As-74	4.3E-03	4.3E + 00	4.3E + 03
As-76	8.8E-02	8.8E + 01	8.8E + 04
As-77	7.9E-01	7.9E + 02	7.9E + 05
At-211	1.0E-02	1.0E + 01	1.0E + 04
Au-193	4.2E-01	4.2E + 02	4.2E + 05
Au-194	3.5E-02	3.5E + 01	3.5E + 04
Au-195	3.3E-03	3.3E + 00	3.3E + 03
Au-198	4.6E-02	4.6E + 01	4.6E + 04
Au-199	1.5E-01	1.5E + 02	1.5E + 05
Ba-131	1.0E-02	1.0E + 01	1.0E + 04
Ba-133	4.9E-05	4.9E-02	4.9E + 01
Ba-133m	9.3E-02	9.3E + 01	9.3E + 04
Ba-135m	5.8E-01	5.8E + 02	5.8E + 05
Ba-139	4.7E + 00	4.7E + 03	4.7E + 06
Ba-140	2.1E-03	2.1E + 00	2.1E + 03
Ba-141	1.3E + 00	1.3E + 03	1.3E + 06
Ba-142	1.1E + 00	1.1E + 03	1.1E + 06
Be-7	2.3E-02	2.3E + 01	2.3E + 04
Be-10	3.0E-03	3.0E + 00	3.0E + 03
Bi-206	3.1E-03	3.1E + 00	3.1E + 03

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Bi-207	8.4E-06	8.4E-03	8.4E + 00
Bi-210	4.2E-03	4.2E + 00	4.2E + 03
Bi-212	4.7E-02	4.7E + 01	4.7E + 04
Bi-213	6.0E-02	6.0E + 01	6.0E + 04
Bi-214	1.4E-01	1.4E + 02	1.4E + 05
Bk-249	7.0E-04	7.0E-01	7.0E + 02
Bk-250	1.0E-01	1.0E + 02	1.0E + 05
Br-77	7.5E-02	7.5E + 01	7.5E + 04
Br-80	1.2E + 01	1.2E + 04	1.2E + 07
Br-80m	1.5E + 00	1.5E + 03	1.5E + 06
Br-82	1.6E-02	1.6E + 01	1.6E + 04
Br-83	9.9E + 00	9.9E + 03	9.9E + 06
Br-84	5.6E-01	5.6E + 02	5.6E + 05
C-11	1.3E + 00	1.3E + 03	1.3E + 06
C-14	2.9E-01	2.9E + 02	2.9E + 05
Ca-41	2.7E-02	2.7E + 01	2.7E + 04
Ca-45	5.8E-02	5.8E + 01	5.8E + 04
Ca-47	1.1E-02	1.1E + 01	1.1E + 04
Cd-109	5.0E-03	5.0E + 00	5.0E + 03
Cd-113	3.3E-04	3.3E-01	3.3E + 02
Cd-113m	4.4E-04	4.4E-01	4.4E + 02
Cd-115	5.4E-02	5.4E + 01	5.4E + 04
Cd-115m	1.0E-02	1.0E + 01	1.0E + 04
Cd-117	5.6E-02	5.6E + 01	5.6E + 04
Cd-117m	1.3E-01	1.3E + 02	1.3E + 05
Ce-139	2.6E-03	2.6E + 00	2.6E + 03
Ce-141	1.8E-02	1.8E + 01	1.8E + 04
Ce-143	1.0E-01	1.0E + 02	1.0E + 05
Ce-144	1.7E-03	1.7E + 00	1.7E + 03

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Cf-248	2.0E-05	2.0E-02	2.0E + 01
Cf-249	1.7E-06	1.7E-03	1.7E + 00
Cf-250	4.0E-06	4.0E-03	4.0E + 00
Cf-251	1.7E-06	1.7E-03	1.7E + 00
Cf-252	6.4E-06	6.4E-03	6.4E + 00
Cf-253	3.3E-04	3.3E-01	3.3E + 02
Cf-254	3.6E-06	3.6E-03	3.6E + 00
Cl-36	1.9E-04	1.9E-01	1.9E + 02
Cl-38	6.5E-01	6.5E + 02	6.5E + 05
Cm-242	6.0E-05	6.0E-02	6.0E + 01
Cm-243	3.3E-06	3.3E-03	3.3E + 00
Cm-244	4.2E-06	4.2E-03	4.2E + 00
Cm-245	2.3E-06	2.3E-03	2.3E + 00
Cm-246	2.3E-06	2.3E-03	2.3E + 00
Cm-247	2.3E-06	2.3E-03	2.3E + 00
Cm-248	6.4E-07	6.4E-04	6.4E-01
Cm-249	4.6E + 00	4.6E + 03	4.6E + 06
Cm-250	1.1E-07	1.1E-04	1.1E-01
Co-56	2.4E-04	2.4E-01	2.4E + 02
Co-57	1.6E-03	1.6E + 00	1.6E + 03
Co-58	9.0E-04	9.0E-01	9.0E + 02
Co-58m	1.7E-01	1.7E + 02	1.7E + 05
Co-60	1.6E-05	1.6E-02	1.6E + 01
Co-60m	4.0E + 00	4.0E + 03	4.0E + 06
Co-61	3.8E + 00	3.8E + 03	3.8E + 06
Cr-49	9.0E-01	9.0E + 02	9.0E + 05
Cr-51	6.3E-02	6.3E + 01	6.3E + 04
Cs-129	1.5E-01	1.5E + 02	1.5E + 05
Cs-131	2.8E-01	2.8E + 02	2.8E + 05

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Cs-132	1.3E-02	1.3E + 01	1.3E + 04
Cs-134	5.2E-05	5.2E-02	5.2E + 01
Cs-134m	3.2E-01	3.2E + 02	3.2E + 05
Cs-135	2.4E-02	2.4E + 01	2.4E + 04
Cs-136	2.1E-03	2.1E + 00	2.1E + 03
Cs-137	2.3E-05	2.3E-02	2.3E + 01
Cs-138	4.4E-01	4.4E + 02	4.4E + 05
Cu-61	4.0E-01	4.0E + 02	4.0E + 05
Cu-64	5.2E-01	5.2E + 02	5.2E + 05
Cu-67	1.5E-01	1.5E + 02	1.5E + 05
Dy-157	4.4E-01	4.4E + 02	4.4E + 05
Dy-165	5.6E + 00	5.6E + 03	5.6E + 06
Dy-166	8.1E-02	8.1E + 01	8.1E + 04
Er-169	4.0E-01	4.0E + 02	4.0E + 05
Er-171	3.6E-01	3.6E + 02	3.6E + 05
Es-253	2.6E-04	2.6E-01	2.6E + 02
Es-254	2.3E-05	2.3E-02	2.3E + 01
Es-254m	1.8E-03	1.8E + 00	1.8E + 03
Eu-152	1.6E-05	1.6E-02	1.6E + 01
Eu-152m	3.5E-01	3.5E + 02	3.5E + 05
Eu-154	2.0E-05	2.0E-02	2.0E + 01
Eu-155	5.2E-04	5.2E-01	5.2E + 02
Eu-156	3.2E-03	3.2E + 00	3.2E + 03
F-18	5.6E-01	5.6E + 02	5.6E + 05
Fe-52	4.9E-02	4.9E + 01	4.9E + 04
Fe-55	1.4E-01	1.4E + 02	1.4E + 05
Fe-59	1.3E-03	1.3E + 00	1.3E + 03
Fm-254	1.8E-02	1.8E + 01	1.8E + 04
Fm-255	4.0E-03	4.0E + 00	4.0E + 03

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Fr-223	1.4E-01	1.4E + 02	1.4E + 05
Ga-66	5.6E-02	5.6E + 01	5.6E + 04
Ga-67	1.1E-01	1.1E + 02	1.1E + 05
Ga-68	7.6E-01	7.6E + 02	7.6E + 05
Ga-72	3.6E-02	3.6E + 01	3.6E + 04
Gd-152	4.4E-06	4.4E-03	4.4E + 00
Gd-153	2.0E-03	2.0E + 00	2.0E + 03
Gd-159	6.8E-01	6.8E + 02	6.8E + 05
Ge-68	2.3E-04	2.3E-01	2.3E + 02
Ge-71	2.6E + 00	2.6E + 03	2.6E + 06
Ge-77	1.0E-01	1.0E + 02	1.0E + 05
H-3	1.5E + 01	1.5E + 04	1.5E + 07
Hf-181	2.5E-03	2.5E + 00	2.5E + 03
Hg-193m	9.5E-02	9.5E + 01	9.5E + 04
Hg-197	2.4E-01	2.4E + 02	2.4E + 05
Hg-197m	2.5E-01	2.5E + 02	2.5E + 05
Hg-203	5.2E-03	5.2E + 00	5.2E + 03
Ho-166	2.8E-01	2.8E + 02	2.8E + 05
Ho-166m	6.0E-06	6.0E-03	6.0E + 00
I-123	4.9E-01	4.9E + 02	4.9E + 05
I-124	9.3E-03	9.3E + 00	9.3E + 03
I-125	6.2E-03	6.2E + 00	6.2E + 03
I-126	3.7E-03	3.7E + 00	3.7E + 03
I-128	9.3E + 00	9.3E + 03	9.3E + 06
I-129	2.6E-04	2.6E-01	2.6E + 02
I-130	4.6E-02	4.6E + 01	4.6E + 04
I-131	6.7E-03	6.7E + 00	6.7E + 03
I-132	2.0E-01	2.0E + 02	2.0E + 05
I-133	6.7E-02	6.7E + 01	6.7E + 04

I-134	3.2E-01	3.2E + 02	3.2E + 05
I-135	1.2E-01	1.2E + 02	1.2E + 05
In-111	4.9E-02	4.9E + 01	4.9E + 04
In-113m	2.1E + 00	2.1E + 03	2.1E + 06
In-114m	4.9E-03	4.9E + 00	4.9E + 03
In-115	2.7E-04	2.7E-01	2.7E + 02
In-115m	1.4E + 00	1.4E + 03	1.4E + 06
In-116m	3.5E-01	3.5E + 02	3.5E + 05
In-117	1.3E + 00	1.3E + 03	1.3E + 06
In-117m	7.6E-02	7.6E + 01	7.6E + 04
Ir-190	3.5E-03	3.5E + 00	3.5E + 03
Ir-192	9.7E-04	9.7E-01	9.7E + 02
Ir-194	2.5E-01	2.5E + 02	2.5E + 05
Ir-194m	1.5E-04	1.5E-01	1.5E + 02
K-40	6.8E-05	6.8E-02	6.8E + 01
K-42	2.9E-01	2.9E + 02	2.9E + 05
K-43	6.0E-02	6.0E + 01	6.0E + 04
K-44	4.9E-01	4.9E + 02	4.9E + 05
Kr-79	7.0E + 00		
Kr-81	1.8E + 02		
Kr-83m	2.0E + 04		
Kr-85	8.4E + 02		
Kr-85m	1.1E + 01		
Kr-87	2.0E + 00		
Kr-88	4.2E-01		
La-140	1.6E-02	1.6E + 01	1.6E + 04
La-141	1.1E + 00	1.1E + 03	1.1E + 06
La-142	2.3E-01	2.3E + 02	2.3E + 05
Lu-177	1.4E-01	1.4E + 02	1.4E + 05

Lu-177m	3.5E-04	3.5E-01	3.5E + 02
Mg-28	2.1E-02	2.1E + 01	2.1E + 04
Mn-52	3.5E-03	3.5E + 00	3.5E + 03
Mn-52m	5.2E-01	5.2E + 02	5.2E + 05
Mn-53	5.7E-02	5.7E + 01	5.7E + 04
Mn-54	2.5E-04	2.5E-01	2.5E + 02
Mn-56	2.5E-01	2.5E + 02	2.5E + 05
Mo-93	1.5E-03	1.5E + 00	1.5E + 03
Mo-99**	5.7E-02	5.7E + 01	5.7E + 04
Mo-101	8.4E-01	8.4E + 02	8.4E + 05
Na-22	3.2E-05	3.2E-02	3.2E + 01
Na-24	2.6E-02	2.6E + 01	2.6E + 04
Nb-90	2.5E-02	2.5E + 01	2.5E + 04
Nb-93m	1.2E-02	1.2E + 01	1.2E + 04
Nb-94	6.0E-06	6.0E-03	6.0E + 00
Nb-95	2.3E-03	2.3E + 00	2.3E + 03
Nb-95m	2.0E-02	2.0E + 01	2.0E + 04
Nb-96	2.5E-02	2.5E + 01	2.5E + 04
Nb-97	1.0E + 00	1.0E + 03	1.0E + 06
Nd-147	3.0E-02	3.0E + 01	3.0E + 04
Nd-149	1.1E + 00	1.1E + 03	1.1E + 06
Ni-56	2.0E-03	2.0E + 00	2.0E + 03
Ni-57	2.1E-02	2.1E + 01	2.1E + 04
Ni-59	2.2E-02	2.2E + 01	2.2E + 04
Ni-63	1.4E-01	1.4E + 02	1.4E + 05
Ni-65	7.0E-01	7.0E + 02	7.0E + 05
Np-235	3.0E-02	3.0E + 01	3.0E + 04
Np-237	1.8E-06	1.8E-03	1.8E + 00
Np-238	1.9E-02	1.9E + 01	1.9E + 04

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Np-239	1.0E-01	1.0E + 02	1.0E + 05
Np-240	6.5E-01	6.5E + 02	6.5E + 05
Np-240m	4.7E + 00	4.7E + 03	4.7E + 06
Os-185	9.2E-04	9.2E-01	9.2E + 02
Os-191m	9.0E-01	9.0E + 02	9.0E + 05
Os-191	3.8E-02	3.8E + 01	3.8E + 04
Os-193	2.9E-01	2.9E + 02	2.9E + 05
P-32	1.7E-02	1.7E + 01	1.7E + 04
P-33	1.2E-01	1.2E + 02	1.2E + 05
Pa-230	6.3E-04	6.3E-01	6.3E + 02
Pa-231	8.3E-07	8.3E-04	8.3E-01
Pa-233	9.3E-03	9.3E + 00	9.3E + 03
Pa-234	9.3E-02	9.3E + 01	9.3E + 04
Pb-203	8.3E-02	8.3E + 01	8.3E + 04
Pb-205	1.2E-02	1.2E + 01	1.2E + 04
Pb-209	1.1E + 01	1.1E + 04	1.1E + 07
Pb-210	5.5E-05	5.5E-02	5.5E + 01
Pb-211	1.2E-01	1.2E + 02	1.2E + 05
Pb-212	6.0E-03	6.0E + 00	6.0E + 03
Pb-214	1.2E-01	1.2E + 02	1.2E + 05
Pd-103	2.1E-01	2.1E + 02	2.1E + 05
Pd-107	8.2E-02	8.2E + 01	8.2E + 04
Pd-109	9.4E-01	9.4E + 02	9.4E + 05
Pm-143	7.6E-04	7.6E-01	7.6E + 02
Pm-144	1.1E-04	1.1E-01	1.1E + 02
Pm-145	5.2E-04	5.2E-01	5.2E + 02
Pm-146	4.4E-05	4.4E-02	4.4E + 01
Pm-147	2.6E-02	2.6E + 01	2.6E + 04
Pm-148	1.7E-02	1.7E + 01	1.7E + 04

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Pm-148m	7.6E-04	7.6E-01	7.6E + 02
Pm-149	2.8E-01	2.8E + 02	2.8E + 05
Pm-151	1.2E-01	1.2E + 02	1.2E + 05
Po-210	9.3E-05	9.3E-02	9.3E + 01
Pr-142	2.8E-01	2.8E + 02	2.8E + 05
Pr-143	1.0E-01	1.0E + 02	1.0E + 05
Pr-144	1.5E + 01	1.5E + 04	1.5E + 07
Pt-191	6.4E-02	6.4E + 01	6.4E + 04
Pt-193	2.1E-02	2.1E + 01	2.1E + 04
Pt-193m	4.8E-01	4.8E + 02	4.8E + 05
Pt-195m	1.4E-01	1.4E + 02	1.4E + 05
Pt-197	1.1E + 00	1.1E + 03	1.1E + 06
Pt-197m	3.6E + 00	3.6E + 03	3.6E + 06
Pu-236	7.0E-06	7.0E-03	7.0E + 00
Pu-237	2.3E-02	2.3E + 01	2.3E + 04
Pu-238	2.7E-06	2.7E-03	2.7E + 00
Pu-239	2.5E-06	2.5E-03	2.5E + 00
Pu-240	2.5E-06	2.5E-03	2.5E + 00
Pu-241	1.3E-04	1.3E-01	1.3E + 02
Pu-242	2.5E-06	2.5E-03	2.5E + 00
Pu-243	3.8E + 00	3.8E + 03	3.8E + 06
Pu-244	2.4E-06	2.4E-03	2.4E + 00
Pu-245	2.1E-01	2.1E + 02	2.1E + 05
Pu-246	4.8E-03	4.8E + 00	4.8E + 03
Ra-223	1.3E-04	1.3E-01	1.3E + 02
Ra-224	3.2E-04	3.2E-01	3.2E + 02
Ra-225	1.3E-04	1.3E-01	1.3E + 02
Ra-226	5.5E-06	5.5E-03	5.5E + 00
Ra-228	1.3E-05	1.3E-02	1.3E + 01

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Rb-81	4.2E-01	4.2E + 02	4.2E + 05
Rb-83	1.4E-03	1.4E + 00	1.4E + 03
Rb-84	2.0E-03	2.0E + 00	2.0E + 03
Rb-86	1.7E-02	1.7E + 01	1.7E + 04
Rb-87	1.0E-02	1.0E + 01	1.0E + 04
Rb-88	1.7E + 00	1.7E + 03	1.7E + 06
Rb-89	6.4E-01	6.4E + 02	6.4E + 05
Re-184	1.8E-03	1.8E + 00	1.8E + 03
Re-184m	3.6E-04	3.6E-01	3.6E + 02
Re-186	1.9E-01	1.9E + 02	1.9E + 05
Re-187	9.3E + 00	9.3E + 03	9.3E + 06
Re-188	3.7E-01	3.7E + 02	3.7E + 05
Rh-103m	1.7E + 02	1.7E + 05	1.7E + 08
Rh-105	3.4E-01	3.4E + 02	3.4E + 05
Ru-97	8.3E-02	8.3E + 01	8.3E + 04
Ru-103	3.1E-03	3.1E + 00	3.1E + 03
Ru-105	2.9E-01	2.9E + 02	2.9E + 05
Ru-106	5.9E-04	5.9E-01	5.9E + 02
S-35	7.5E-02	7.5E + 01	7.5E + 04
Sb-117	2.0E + 00	2.0E + 03	2.0E + 06
Sb-122	3.9E-02	3.9E + 01	3.9E + 04
Sb-124	6.0E-04	6.0E-01	6.0E + 02
Sb-125	1.4E-04	1.4E-01	1.4E + 02
Sb-126	1.8E-03	1.8E + 00	1.8E + 03
Sb-126m	7.6E-01	7.6E + 02	7.6E + 05
Sb-127	2.0E-02	2.0E + 01	2.0E + 04
Sb-129	1.8E-01	1.8E + 02	1.8E + 05
Sc-44	1.4E-01	1.4E + 02	1.4E + 05
Sc-46	4.0E-04	4.0E-01	4.0E + 02

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Sc-47	1.1E-01	1.1E + 02	1.1E + 05
Sc-48	1.1E-02	1.1E + 01	1.1E + 04
Sc-49	1.0E + 01	1.0E + 04	1.0E + 07
Se-73	1.6E-01	1.6E + 02	1.6E + 05
Se-75	1.1E-03	1.1E + 00	1.1E + 03
Se-79	6.9E-03	6.9E + 00	6.9E + 03
Si-31	4.7E + 00	4.7E + 03	4.7E + 06
Si-32	7.2E-04	7.2E-01	7.2E + 02
Sm-147	1.4E-05	1.4E-02	1.4E + 01
Sm-151	3.5E-02	3.5E + 01	3.5E + 04
Sm-153	2.4E-01	2.4E + 02	2.4E + 05
Sn-113	1.9E-03	1.9E + 00	1.9E + 03
Sn-117m	2.3E-02	2.3E + 01	2.3E + 04
Sn-119m	2.8E-02	2.8E + 01	2.8E + 04
Sn-123	1.8E-02	1.8E + 01	1.8E + 04
Sn-125	7.2E-03	7.2E + 00	7.2E + 03
Sn-126	4.7E-06	4.7E-03	4.7E + 00
Sr-82	1.9E-03	1.9E + 00	1.9E + 03
Sr-85	1.9E-03	1.9E + 00	1.9E + 03
Sr-85m	1.5E + 00	1.5E + 03	1.5E + 06
Sr-87m	1.2E + 00	1.2E + 03	1.2E + 06
Sr-89	2.1E-02	2.1E + 01	2.1E + 04
Sr-90	5.2E-04	5.2E-01	5.2E + 02
Sr-91	1.2E-01	1.2E + 02	1.2E + 05
Sr-92	2.5E-01	2.5E + 02	2.5E + 05
Ta-182	4.4E-04	4.4E-01	4.4E + 02
Tb-157	2.2E-03	2.2E + 00	2.2E + 03
Tb-160	8.4E-04	8.4E-01	8.4E + 02
Tc-95	9.0E-02	9.0E + 01	9.0E + 04

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Tc-95m	1.4E-03	1.4E + 00	1.4E + 03
Tc-96	5.6E-03	5.6E + 00	5.6E + 03
Tc-96m	7.0E-01	7.0E + 02	7.0E + 05
Tc-97	1.5E-03	1.5E + 00	1.5E + 03
Tc-97m	7.2E-02	7.2E + 01	7.2E + 04
Tc-98	6.4E-06	6.4E-03	6.4E + 00
Tc-99	9.0E-03	9.0E + 00	9.0E + 03
Tc-99m	1.4E + 00	1.4E + 03	1.4E + 06
Tc-101	3.8E + 00	3.8E + 03	3.8E + 06
Te-121	6.0E-03	6.0E + 00	6.0E + 03
Te-121m	5.3E-04	5.3E-01	5.3E + 02
Te-123	1.2E-03	1.2E + 00	1.2E + 03
Te-123m	2.7E-03	2.7E + 00	2.7E + 03
Te-125m	1.5E-02	1.5E + 01	1.5E + 04
Te-127	2.9E + 00	2.9E + 03	2.9E + 06
Te-127m	7.3E-03	7.3E + 00	7.3E + 03
Te-129	6.5E + 00	6.5E + 03	6.5E + 06
Te-129m	6.1E-03	6.1E + 00	6.1E + 03
Te-131	9.4E-01	9.4E + 02	9.4E + 05
Te-131m	1.8E-02	1.8E + 01	1.8E + 04
Te-132	6.2E-03	6.2E + 00	6.2E + 03
Te-133	1.2E + 00	1.2E + 03	1.2E + 06
Te-133m	2.9E-01	2.9E + 02	2.9E + 05
Te-134	4.4E-01	4.4E + 02	4.4E + 05
Th-226	3.0E-02	3.0E + 01	3.0E + 04
Th-227	6.4E-05	6.4E-02	6.4E + 01
Th-228	2.9E-06	2.9E-03	2.9E + 00
Th-229	4.9E-07	4.9E-04	4.9E-01
Th-230	3.2E-06	3.2E-03	3.2E + 00

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Th-231	8.4E-01	8.4E + 02	8.4E + 05
Th-232	6.0E-07	6.0E-04	6.0E-01
Th-234	2.0E-02	2.0E + 01	2.0E + 04
Ti-44	5.2E-06	5.2E-03	5.2E + 00
Ti-45	4.0E-01	4.0E + 02	4.0E + 05
Tl-200	4.4E-02	4.4E + 01	4.4E + 04
Tl-201	1.8E-01	1.8E + 02	1.8E + 05
Tl-202	1.0E-02	1.0E + 01	1.0E + 04
Tl-204	2.5E-02	2.5E + 01	2.5E + 04
Tm-170	2.4E-02	2.4E + 01	2.4E + 04
Tm-171	5.9E-02	5.9E + 01	5.9E + 04
U-230	5.0E-05	5.0E-02	5.0E + 01
U-231	1.4E-01	1.4E + 02	1.4E + 05
U-232	1.3E-06	1.3E-03	1.3E + 00
U-233	7.6E-06	7.6E-03	7.6E + 00
U-234	7.6E-06	7.6E-03	7.6E + 00
U-235	7.0E-06	7.0E-03	7.0E + 00
U-236	8.4E-06	8.4E-03	8.4E + 00
U-237	4.7E-02	4.7E + 01	4.7E + 04
U-238	8.6E-06	8.6E-03	8.6E + 00
U-239	8.3E + 00	8.3E + 03	8.3E + 06
U-240	1.8E-01	1.8E + 02	1.8E + 05
V-48	1.4E-03	1.4E + 00	1.4E + 03
V-49	1.3E + 00	1.3E + 03	1.3E + 06
W-181	1.1E-02	1.1E + 01	1.1E + 04
W-185	1.6E-01	1.6E + 02	1.6E + 05
W-187	1.1E-01	1.1E + 02	1.1E + 05
W-188	1.0E-02	1.0E + 01	1.0E + 04
Xe-122	7.6E-02	7.6E + 01	7.6E + 04

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Xe-123	1.6E + 00	1.6E + 03	1.6E + 06
Xe-125	6.0E-01		
Xe-127	7.0E + 00		
Xe-129m	7.6E + 01		
Xe-131m	2.2E + 02		
Xe-133	5.2E + 01		
Xe-133m	6.0E + 01		
Xe-135	7.6E + 00		
Xe-135m	4.2E + 00		
Xe-138	9.9E-01		
Y-86	2.8E-02	2.8E + 01	2.8E + 04
Y-87	2.3E-02	2.3E + 01	2.3E + 04
Y-88	2.5E-04	2.5E-01	2.5E + 02
Y-90	1.1E-01	1.1E + 02	1.1E + 05
Y-90m	4.3E-01	4.3E + 02	4.3E + 05
Y-91	1.8E-02	1.8E + 01	1.8E + 04
Y-91m	1.6E + 00	1.6E + 03	1.6E + 06
Y-92	7.0E-01	7.0E + 02	7.0E + 05
Y-93	3.8E-01	3.8E + 02	3.8E + 05
Yb-169	5.5E-03	5.5E + 00	5.5E + 03
Yb-175	2.1E-01	2.1E + 02	2.1E + 05
Zn-62	8.6E-02	8.6E + 01	8.6E + 04
Zn-65	4.4E-04	4.4E-01	4.4E + 02
Zn-69	2.7E + 01	2.7E + 04	2.7E + 07
Zn-69m	2.0E-01	2.0E + 02	2.0E + 05
Zr-86	2.4E-02	2.4E + 01	2.4E + 04
Zr-88	2.7E-04	2.7E-01	2.7E + 02
Zr-89	1.6E-02	1.6E + 01	1.6E + 04
Zr-93	2.8E-03	2.8E + 00	2.8E + 03

Zr-95	6.4E-04	6.4E-01	6.4E + 02
Zr-97	4.6E-02	4.6E + 01	4.6E + 04

*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/m ³)	Radionuclide	Concentration (Ci/m ³)
Ac-225	9.1E-14	Bi-207	1.0E-14
Ac-227	1.6E-16	Bi-210	2.9E-13
Ac-228	3.7E-12	Bi-212	5.6E-11
Ag-106	1.9E-09	Bi-213	7.1E-11
Ag-106m	1.2E-12	Bi-214	1.4E-10
Ag-108m	7.1E-15	Bk-249	5.6E-13
Ag-110m	9.1E-14	Bk-250	9.1E-11
Ag-111	2.5E-12	Br-77	4.2E-11
Al-26	4.8E-15	Br-80	1.4E-08
Am-241	1.9E-15	Br-80m	1.8E-09
Am-242	1.5E-11	Br-82	1.2E-11
Am-242m	2.0E-15	Br-83	1.2E-08

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Am-243	1.8E-15	Br-84	6.7E-10
Am-244	4.0E-11	C-11	1.5E-09
Am-245	8.3E-09	C-14	1.0E-11
Am-246	1.2E-09	Ca-41	4.2E-13
Ar-37	1.6E-03	Ca-45	1.3E-12
Ar-41	1.7E-09	Ca-47	2.4E-12
As-72	2.4E-11	Cd-109	5.9E-13
As-73	1.1E-11	Cd-113	9.1E-15
As-74	2.2E-12	Cd-113m	1.7E-14
As-76	5.0E-11	Cd-115	1.6E-11
As-77	1.6E-10	Cd-115m	8.3E-13
At-211	1.1E-11	Cd-117	6.7E-11
Au-193	3.8E-10	Cd-117m	1.6E-10
Au-194	3.2E-11	Ce-139	2.6E-12
Au-195	3.1E-12	Ce-141	6.3E-12
Au-198	2.1E-11	Ce-143	3.0E-11
Au-199	4.8E-11	Ce-144	6.2E-13
Ba-131	7.1E-12	Cf-248	1.8E-14
Ba-133	5.9E-14	Cf-249	1.4E-15
Ba-133m	5.9E-11	Cf-250	3.2E-15
Ba-135m	1.8E-10	Cf-251	1.4E-15
Ba-139	5.6E-09	Cf-252	5.6E-15
Ba-140	1.3E-12	Cf-253	3.1E-13
Ba-141	1.4E-09	Cf-254	3.0E-15
Ba-142	1.3E-09	Cl-36	2.7E-15
Be-7	2.3E-11	Cl-38	7.7E-10
Be-10	1.6E-12	Cm-242	5.3E-14
Bi-206	2.3E-12	Cm-243	2.6E-15
Cm-244	3.3E-15	Eu-156	1.9E-12

Cm-245	1.8E-15	F-18	6.7E-10
Cm-246	1.9E-15	Fe-52	5.6E-11
Cm-247	1.9E-15	Fe-55	9.1E-12
Cm-248	5.0E-16	Fe-59	6.7E-13
Cm-249	3.7E-09	Fm-254	2.0E-11
Cm-250	9.1E-17	Fm-255	4.3E-12
Co-56	1.8E-13	Fr-223	3.3E-11
Co-57	1.3E-12	Ga-66	6.2E-11
Co-58	6.7E-13	Ga-67	7.1E-11
Co-58m	1.2E-10	Ga-68	9.1E-10
Co-60	1.7E-14	Ga-72	3.8E-11
Co-60m	4.3E-09	Gd-152	5.0E-15
Co-61	4.5E-09	Gd-153	2.1E-12
Cr-49	1.1E-09	Gd-159	2.9E-10
Cr-51	3.1E-11	Ge-68	2.0E-13
Cs-129	1.4E-10	Ge-71	2.4E-10
Cs-131	3.3E-11	Ge-77	1.0E-10
Cs-132	4.8E-12	H-3	1.5E-09
Cs-134	2.7E-14	Hf-181	1.9E-12
Cs-134m	1.7E-10	Hg-193m	1.0E-10
Cs-135	4.0E-13	Hg-197	8.3E-11
Cs-136	5.3E-13	Hg-197m	1.1E-10
Cs-137	1.9E-14	Hg-203	1.0E-12
Cs-138	5.3E-10	Ho-166	7.1E-11
Cu-61	4.8E-10	Ho-166m	7.1E-15
Cu-64	5.3E-10	I-123	4.3E-10
Cu-67	5.0E-11	I-124	6.2E-13
Dy-157	5.0E-10	I-125	1.2E-13
Dy-165	6.7E-09	I-126	1.1E-13

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Dy-166	1.1E-11	I-128	1.1E-08
Er-169	2.9E-11	I-129	9.1E-15
Er-171	4.0E-10	I-130	4.5E-11
Es-253	2.4E-13	I-131	2.1E-13
Es-254	2.0E-14	I-132	2.3E-10
Es-254m	1.8E-12	I-133	2.0E-11
Eu-152	2.0E-14	I-134	3.8E-10
Eu-152m	3.6E-10	I-135	1.2E-10
Eu-154	2.3E-14	In-111	3.6E-11
Eu-155	5.9E-13	In-113m	2.5E-09
In-114m	9.1E-13	Nb-95	2.2E-12
In-115	7.1E-14	Nb-95m	1.4E-11
In-115m	1.6E-09	Nb-96	2.4E-11
In-116m	4.2E-10	Nb-97	1.2E-09
In-117	1.6E-09	Nd-147	7.7E-12
In-117m	9.1E-11	Nd-149	7.1E-10
Ir-190	2.6E-12	Ni-56	1.7E-12
Ir-192	9.1E-13	Ni-57	1.8E-11
Ir-194	1.1E-10	Ni-59	1.5E-11
Ir-194m	1.7E-13	Ni-63	1.4E-11
K-40	2.7E-14	Ni-65	8.3E-10
K-42	2.6E-10	Np-235	2.5E-11
K-43	6.2E-11	Np-237	1.2E-15
K-44	5.9E-10	Np-238	1.4E-11
Kr-79	8.3E-09	Np-239	3.8E-11
Kr-81	2.1E-07	Np-240	7.7E-10
Kr-83m	2.3E-05	Np-240m	5.6E-09
Kr-85	1.0E-06	Os-185	1.0E-12
Kr-85m	1.3E-08	Os-191m	2.9E-10

Kr-87	2.4E-09	Os-191	1.1E-11
Kr-88	5.0E-10	Os-193	9.1E-11
La-140	1.2E-11	P-32	3.3E-13
La-141	7.7E-10	P-33	2.4E-12
La-142	2.7E-10	Pa-230	3.2E-13
Lu-177	2.4E-11	Pa-231	5.9E-16
Lu-177m	3.6E-13	Pa-233	4.8E-12
Mg-28	1.5E-11	Pa-234	1.1E-10
Mn-52	2.8E-12	Pb-203	6.2E-11
Mn-52m	6.2E-10	Pb-205	5.6E-12
Mn-53	1.5E-11	Pb-209	1.3E-08
Mn-54	2.8E-13	Pb-210	2.8E-15
Mn-56	2.9E-10	Pb-211	1.4E-10
Mo-93	1.1E-12	Pb-212	6.3E-12
Mo-99	1.4E-11	Pb-214	1.2E-10
Mo-101	1.0E-09	Pd-103	3.8E-11
Na-22	2.6E-14	Pd-107	3.1E-11
Na-24	2.6E-11	Pd-109	4.8E-10
Nb-90	2.6E-11	Pm-143	9.1E-13
Nb-93m	1.0E-11	Pm-144	1.3E-13
Nb-94	7.1E-15	Pm-145	6.2E-13
Pm-146	5.3E-14	Re-184m	3.7E-13
Pm-147	1.1E-11	Re-186	1.8E-11
Pm-148	5.0E-12	Re-187	2.6E-10
Pm-148m	6.7E-13	Re-188	1.7E-10
Pm-149	4.2E-11	Rh-103m	2.1E-07
Pm-151	7.1E-11	Rh-105	1.3E-10
Po-210	7.1E-15	Ru-97	6.7E-11
Pr-142	1.1E-10	Ru-103	2.6E-12

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Pr-143	7.1E-12	Ru-105	2.8E-10
Pr-144	1.8E-08	Ru-106	3.4E-13
Pt-191	4.3E-11	S-35	1.3E-12
Pt-193	1.8E-11	Sb-117	2.4E-09
Pt-193m	4.8E-11	Sb-122	1.4E-11
Pt-195m	3.2E-11	Sb-124	5.3E-13
Pt-197	4.0E-10	Sb-125	1.6E-13
Pt-197m	2.6E-09	Sb-126	1.4E-12
Pu-236	5.9E-15	Sb-126m	9.1E-10
Pu-237	1.9E-11	Sb-127	7.1E-12
Pu-238	2.1E-15	Sb-129	7.7E-11
Pu-239	2.0E-15	Sc-44	1.7E-10
Pu-240	2.0E-15	Sc-46	4.2E-13
Pu-241	1.0E-13	Sc-47	3.8E-11
Pu-242	2.0E-15	Sc-48	9.1E-12
Pu-243	4.2E-09	Sc-49	1.2E-08
Pu-244	2.0E-15	Se-73	1.7E-10
Pu-245	2.1E-10	Se-75	1.7E-13
Pu-246	2.2E-12	Se-79	1.1E-13
Ra-223	4.2E-14	Si-31	5.6E-09
Ra-224	1.5E-13	Si-32	3.4E-14
Ra-225	5.0E-14	Sm-147	1.4E-14
Ra-226	3.3E-15	Sm-151	2.1E-11
Ra-228	5.9E-15	Sm-153	5.9E-11
Rb-81	5.0E-10	Sn-113	1.4E-12
Rb-83	3.4E-13	Sn-117m	5.6E-12
Rb-84	3.6E-13	Sn-119m	5.3E-12
Rb-86	5.6E-13	Sn-123	1.1E-12
Rb-87	1.6E-13	Sn-125	1.7E-12

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Rb-88	2.1E-09	Sn-126	5.3E-15
Rb-89	7.1E-10	Sr-82	6.2E-13
Re-184	1.5E-12	Sr-85	1.8E-12
Sr-85m	1.6E-09	Th-232	6.2E-16
Sr-87m	1.4E-09	Th-234	2.2E-12
Sr-89	1.8E-12	Ti-44	6.2E-15
Sr-90	1.9E-14	Ti-45	4.8E-10
Sr-91	9.1E-11	Tl-200	4.5E-11
Sr-92	2.9E-10	Tl-201	1.0E-10
Ta-182	4.5E-13	Tl-202	5.0E-12
Tb-157	2.5E-12	Tl-204	1.2E-12
Tb-160	7.7E-13	Tm-170	3.3E-12
Tc-95	1.0E-10	Tm-171	2.6E-11
Tc-95m	1.4E-12	U-230	1.5E-14
Tc-96	5.6E-12	U-231	4.2E-11
Tc-96m	6.7E-10	U-232	1.3E-15
Tc-97	.7.1E-13	U-233	7.1E-15
Tc-97m	7.1E-12	U-234	7.7E-15
Tc-98	6.7E-15	U-235	7.1E-15
Tc-99	1.4E-13	U-236	7.7E-15
Tc-99m	1.7E-09	U-237	1.0E-11
Tc-101	4.5E-09	U-238	8.3E-15
Te-121	1.0E-12	U-239	4.3E-09
Te-121m	1.2E-13	U-240	1.3E-10
Te-123	1.4E-13	V-48	1.0E-12
Te-123m	2.0E-13	V-49	1.6E-10
Te-125m	3.6E-13	W-181	6.7E-12
Te-127	1.0E-09	W-185	2.6E-12
Te-127m	1.5E-13	W-187	7.7E-11

Te-129	7.7E-09	W-188	5.3E-13
Te-129m	1.4E-13	Xe-122	9.1E-11
Te-131	9.1E-11	Xe-123	1.6E-09
Te-131m	1.0E-12	Xe-125	1.1E-11
Te-132	7.1E-13	Xe-127	8.3E-09
Te-133	9.1E-10	Xe-129m	9.1E-08
Te-133m	2.2E-10	Xe-131m	2.6E-07
Te-134	5.3E-10	Xe-133	6.2E-08
Th-226	3.4E-11	Xe-133m	7.1E-08
Th-227	3.8E-14	Xe-135	9.1E-09
Th-228	3.1E-15	Xe-135m	5.0E-09
Th-229	5.3E-16	Xe-138	1.2E-09
Th-230	3.4E-15	Y-86	3.0E-11
Th-231	2.9E-10	Y-87	1.7E-11
Y-88	2.7E-13	Zn-65	9.1E-14
Y-90	1.3E-11	Zn-69	3.2E-08
Y-90m	1.9E-10	Zn-69m	1.7E-10
Y-91	2.1E-12	Zr-86	2.4E-11
Y-91m	1.3E-09	Zr-88	3.1E-13
Y-92	8.3E-10	Zr-89	1.3E-11
Y-93	2.9E-10	Zr-93	2.6E-12
Yb-169	3.7E-12	Zr-95	6.7E-13
Yb-175	4.3E-11	Zr-97	3.8E-11
Zn-62	9.1E-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.

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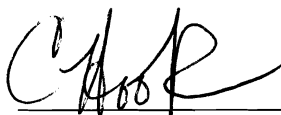
AFIN: 10-00004

(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]

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Cynthia Hook, hereby certify that a copy of this permit has been mailed by first class mail to
Elemental Environmental Solutions LLC, 500 East Reynolds Road, Arkadelphia, AR, 71913, on
this 31st day of October, 2019.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cynthia Hook', written over a horizontal line.

Cynthia Hook, ASIII, Office of Air Quality