



ARKANSAS
Department of Environmental Quality

JUL 12 2019

Chris Crawford, Environmental Specialist
Martin Operating Partnership L.P.
484 East 6th Street
Smackover, AR 71762

Dear Mr. Crawford:

The enclosed Permit No. 1227-AOP-R7 is your authority to construct, operate, and maintain the equipment and/or control apparatus as set forth in your application initially received on 3/8/2019.

After considering the facts and requirements of A.C.A. §8-4-101 et seq. as referenced by §8-4-304, and implementing regulations, I have determined that Permit No. 1227-AOP-R7 for the construction and operation of equipment at Martin Operating Partnership L.P. shall be issued and effective on the date specified in the permit, unless a Commission review has been properly requested under Arkansas Department of Pollution Control & Ecology Commission's Administrative Procedures, Regulation 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, Administrative Procedures, Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission. Such a request shall be in the form and manner required by Regulation 8.603, including filing a written Request for Hearing with the APC&E 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 "Stuart Spencer", is written over a circular stamp.

Stuart Spencer
Associate Director, Office of Air Quality

Enclosure: Final Permit

ADEQ OPERATING AIR PERMIT

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

Permit No. : 1227-AOP-R7

IS ISSUED TO:

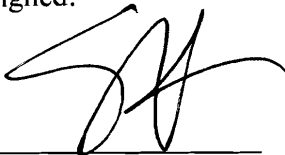
Martin Operating Partnership L.P.
484 East 6th Street
Smackover, AR 71762
Union County
AFIN: 70-00039

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:

March 12, 2019 AND March 11, 2024

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

Signed:



Stuart Spencer
Associate Director, Office of Air Quality

JUL 12 2019

Date

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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

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SECTION I: FACILITY INFORMATION

PERMITTEE: Martin Operating Partnership L.P.

AFIN: 70-00039

PERMIT NUMBER: 1227-AOP-R7

FACILITY ADDRESS: 484 East 6th Street
Smackover, AR 71762

MAILING ADDRESS: 484 East 6th Street
Smackover, AR 71762

COUNTY: Union County

CONTACT NAME: Chris Crawford

CONTACT POSITION: Environmental Specialist

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (870) 864-7819

REVIEWING ENGINEER: Andrea Sandage

UTM North South (Y): Zone 15: 3691692.87 m

UTM East West (X): Zone 15: 526334.70 m

SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

Summary of Permit Activity

Martin Operating Partnership L.P. (MOP) operates an oil refinery at 484 East Sixth Street, in Smackover, Union County, Arkansas, 71762. This application was submitted as a minor modification. The facility requests the following changes:

- Remove the Lube Charge Pre-Heater (SN-07) and NSPS Subpart J requirements for SN-07.
- Replace the Hydrotreater Charge Heater (SN-30) burner and increase the size to 7MMBtu/hr.
- The replacement burner of the Hydrotreater Charge Heater (SN-30) will only be permitted to burn natural gas. SN-30 will not be permitted to burn mixed gas and therefore all NSPS Subpart Ja requirements will be removed from the permit for SN-30.

The permitted emission decreases include 0.3 tpy of PM/PM₁₀, 0.7 tpy SO₂, 0.2 tpy VOC, 3.0 tpy CO, 1.8 tpy NO_x, 0.01 tpy Benzene, and 0.08 tpy Total HAPs.

Process Description

Martin Operating Partnership L.P. (MOP) is a refinery which processes produced crude oil into naphtha, distillate, lube oils, and asphalt. MOP also operates an adjoining packaging facility. Crude oil is charged from storage and is preheated with heat exchangers. The crude passes through an electrostatic desalting unit which separates the saltwater from the crude. From the desalters, the crude is heated through a series of exchangers and then through the Crude Charge Heater (SN-01). Finally, the crude is sent to the atmospheric distillation tower where the oil is separated into naphtha, distillate, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 lube oils.

Naphtha and other non-condensable gases flow overhead from the atmospheric tower. The naphtha is cooled in a condenser and then flows to an accumulator from which a portion of the naphtha liquid is pumped back to the tower as reflux. Excess naphtha is drawn off of the accumulator and pumped to product storage for sales. Distillate and lube oils No. 2, 3, and 4 are drawn off of the side of the tower, routed through strippers to remove non-condensable gases, and then pumped through a series of exchangers and on to storage where distillate is loaded at SN-14. The naphtha loading rack is equipped with a vapor recovery system and all emissions are captured and routed back to the naphtha storage tanks.

The bottom stream (residue) off of the atmospheric tower is pumped through the Vacuum Tower Charge Heater (SN-02) before being charged to the vacuum distillation column. The residue is separated in the vacuum tower to produce the heavier grades of lube oil (No. 7, 9, 10, and 11) and pumped through a series of exchangers and then to storage for product sales. The vacuum tower bottoms are asphalt flux which is pumped through heat exchangers to storage and then circulated through the Asphalt Heater (SN-03) to maintain tank temperature. The asphalt product

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is loaded into trucks and tank cars at one of the asphalt loading facilities (SN-15, SN-16, and SN-32).

The lube oils produced by both atmospheric and vacuum distillation are further processed in a set of exchangers and then are passed to the hydrotreaters. The oils are heated with heat exchangers and Hydroheater Charge Heater (SN-30), before being pumped into the top of each of the two hydrotreater reactors (LHT1). The hot lube oils combine with hydrogen at the top of each reactor before passing through a catalyst bed. Sulfur in the oil reacts with the hydrogen to form hydrogen sulfide gas. The hydrogen sulfide gas also saturates the aromatic compounds in the oil, removes heavy metals, and converts some nitrogen to ammonia.

Each reactor's effluent flows to a high-pressure separator where the excess hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, and ammonia gases flash off. From the high-pressure separator, the oil flows to a low-pressure separator where additional light ends flash off. The oil then flows to a lube stripper where the remaining hydrogen sulfide is removed by steam stripping. The Stripper Charge Heater No. 1 (SN-12) supplies heat to the lube oil stripper. From the lube stripper, the oil flows to a vacuum flash tower where any entrained water is vacuum stripped from the product. The bottoms from the vacuum stripper tower are routed to finished lube storage for blending and sales. The finished lube products are loaded at lube oil loading racks (SN-17, SN-18, SN-21, and SN-33) and also pumped to the Packaging Plant.

The waste gas from the high-pressure separator is routed to a series of amine and caustic scrubber where the gas enters the bottom of the column. The gas flows countercurrent to the amine and caustic solution that removes the hydrogen sulfide in the gas. The waste gas from the low-pressure separator combines with the gases from the lube stripper and the lube vacuum flash tower. The combined gas stream is then treated in a two-stage caustic scrubber system. The clean hydrogen gas from the scrubbers is then sent back to the hydrotreater reactor (LHT1).

The primary hydrogen is supplied to the hydrotreaters by a steam/methane reformers (SN-08). The reformer's, natural gas is compressed, heated in a preheat exchanger, and combined with steam. The mixture is charged to the Hydrogen Plant Heater (SN-08) where it passes over a catalyst and reacts with steam to produce hydrogen and carbon oxides. The gases leaving the reactor are routed to a shift converter which contains an iron-chromium catalyst. Most of the carbon monoxide (CO) in the gas is converted to carbon dioxide (CO₂) and hydrogen (H₂). The CO₂ and H₂ gas then flow to a pressure swing absorption (PSA) system where the CO₂ and other impurities are removed.

Steam is produced in a natural gas fired boiler (SN-26) at the facility. Steam is also produced by the reformers to be used at the reformers with excess steam routed to processes at the facility. The facility has one process flare (SN-40) for controlling excess hydrogen and process gas as well as controlling emergency releases from the crude unit and the hydrogen reformer units. The facility also has three fire pump emergency engines (SN-41, SN-42, and SN-43) and a diesel emergency generator (SN-48).

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Sour water is produced from various processes at the facility and routed to a Sour Water Surge Tank for storage before treatment in a sour water steam-stripper for treatment. The sour water stripper and associate tanks, with the exception of the sour water surge tank, vent emissions into closed vent systems to the sodium hydrosulfide (NaHS) unit for byproduct recovery. The effluent water from the sour water stripper is reused in the process or treated in the refinery wastewater treatment unit.

The wastewater produced from the various processes at the facility is collected and routed to the wastewater surge tanks before being routed to the facility's wastewater treatment system (SN-24). The wastewater is first routed to the covered API oil-water separators to remove free-floating oil before being routed to a dissolved air flotation (DAF) unit. Solids removed in the primary DAF are transferred to two (2) of four (4) DAF effluent storage tanks. Wastewater from the DAF is routed to the first of three (3) moving bed biological reactors (MBBR) for biological treatment and removal of ammonia, oil and grease, and BOD. Effluent from the MBBR system is routed to a secondary DAF for the removal of biological solids. The solids from the secondary DAF are transferred to two of the four DAF solids storage tanks. Wastewater from the DAF solids storage tanks is transferred back into the MBBR system for treatment and the solids are shipped offsite for recycle or disposal. The treated wastewater is then passed through a dissolved oxygen tower before being discharged to Smackover Creek via Outfall 001.

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
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart J – <i>Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries</i>
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja, <i>Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 14, 2007</i>
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU – <i>Standards of Performance for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture</i>
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart QQQ - <i>Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems</i>
40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII – <i>Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines</i>
40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF – <i>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, Benzene Waste Operations</i>
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ – <i>National Emission Standard for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines</i>

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Regulations
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC - <i>National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities</i>

Subpart FF applies because MOP is a petroleum refinery. The boiler SN-26 was manufactured in 1971 and is therefore not subject to the requirements of NSPS Subpart Dc. The reformer SN-08 burns pipeline quality gas so it is not subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart J – *Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries*.

Although the lube oil tanks #026p, #027p, #028p, #029p (1,182 barrel), #031p, #032p, #229, #230, #231, #232, #233, #332, #333, #334, #335, #336, #337, #338, #339, #340, #P041, #P042, #P043, #P044, #P045, #P046, #P047, #P048, #P049, #P050, #P051, #P052, #P060, #P061, #P062 and #P063 are greater than 75 cubic meters (19,813 gallons), the vapor pressure of the lube oil (<0.007 kPa) is below the NSPS Subpart Kb threshold of 3.5 kPa, therefore, the lube oil tanks are not subject to any other requirements of Subpart Kb.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GGG – Standards Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries. This regulation applies to certain compressors and other equipment in VOC service installed after January 4, 1983. The permittee consultant's letter dated April 25, 2007 states that all compressors installed after the effective date are in hydrogen service and are not in VOC service. Therefore, no compressors at this facility are subject to Subpart GGG.

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	21.1	25.4
		PM ₁₀	7.6	12.0
		PM _{2.5}	See Note*	
		SO ₂	84.1	7.4
		VOC	1708.1	185.2
		CO	790.6	92.9
		NO _x	225.3	74.5
HAPs		Benzene**	3.18	3.44

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
		Max Single HAP	3.23	4.20
		Total HAPs	17.10	16.63
Air Contaminants ***		Acetone	0.02	0.08
		H ₂ S	0.94	2.2
01	Crude Charge Heater 32 MMBtu/hr	PM	0.4	1.4
		PM ₁₀	0.4	1.4
		SO ₂	1.1	1.8
		VOC	0.3	0.1
		CO	3.4	14.6
		NO _x	4.0	17.4
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.08	0.33
02	Vacuum Tower Charge Heater 12.6 MMBtu/hr	PM	0.2	0.6
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6
		SO ₂	0.5	0.7
		VOC	0.1	0.4
		CO	1.4	5.8
		NO _x	1.6	6.9
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.03	0.13
03	Asphalt Charge Heater	PM	0.1	0.4
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.4
		SO ₂	0.3	0.5
		VOC	0.1	0.3
		CO	0.9	3.7
		NO _x	1.0	4.4
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.02	0.09
07	Lube Charge Pre-Heater	Removed from service		
08	Hydrogen Reformer No.1 30 MMBtu/hr	PM	0.3	1.0
		PM ₁₀	0.3	1.0
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.2	0.8
		CO	2.5	10.9
		NO _x	1.5	6.5
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.06	0.25

EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
12	Stripper Charge Heater No. 1 14 MMBtu/hr	PM	0.2	0.6
		PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6
		SO ₂	0.5	0.8
		VOC	0.1	0.5
		CO	1.5	6.5
		NO _x	1.8	7.7
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.04	0.15
14	Distillate/Naphtha Loading Rack	VOC	0.5	0.3
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01
15	Asphalt/Black Oil Truck Loading Rack No.1	VOC	1.1	1.2 ¹ 0.38 ¹ 1.03 ¹
		Benzene	0.34	
		Total HAPs	0.94	
16	Asphalt/Black Oil Truck Loading Rack No.2	VOC	1.1	1.2 ¹ 0.38 ¹ 1.03 ¹
		Benzene	0.34	
		Total HAPs	0.94	
17	Lube Oil Truck Loading Rack	VOC	0.1	0.4 ² 0.01 ² 0.02 ²
		Benzene	0.01	
		Total HAPs	0.01	
18	Lube Oil Truck Loading Rack	VOC	0.1	
		Benzene	0.01	
		Total HAPs	0.01	
21	Lube Oil Rail Car Loading Rack	VOC	0.2	
		Benzene	0.01	
		Total HAPs	0.01	
23	Fugitive Emissions	VOC	25.3	110.5
		Benzene	0.11	0.47
		Total HAPs	1.56	6.83
24	Wastewater Emissions	VOC	2.3	9.8
		Acetone	0.02	0.08
		Benzene	0.03	0.10
		H ₂ S	0.51	2.19
		Total HAPs	0.15	1.05
25	Cogeneration Unit	Removed from service		

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EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
26	Boiler #4 94 MMBtu/hr	PM	0.8	3.1
		PM ₁₀	0.8	3.1
		SO ₂	0.1	0.3
		VOC	0.6	2.3
		CO	7.8	34.1
		NO _x	3.7	16.2
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.18	0.77
27a	Refinery Additive Storage Tanks	VOC	0.2	0.1
27b	Packaging Plant Additive Storage Tanks	VOC	0.1	0.1
27c	Asphalt Storage Tanks	VOC	0.3	0.2
		Benzene	0.09	0.06
		Total HAPs	0.29	0.19
27d	Black Oil Storage Tanks	VOC	0.9	0.3
		Benzene	0.30	0.10
		Total HAPs	0.88	0.27
27e	Crude Oil Storage Tanks	VOC	3.4	4.8
		Benzene	0.20	0.29
		Total HAPs	0.37	0.53
27f	Untreated Distillate Storage Tanks	VOC	0.1	0.3
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01
27g	Gasoline Storage Tank	VOC	39.7	1.2
		Benzene	0.32	0.01
		Total HAPs	7.71	0.23
27h	Untreated Lube Oil Storage Tanks	VOC	0.4	0.4
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.02	0.02
27i	Refinery Treated Lube Oil Storage Tanks	VOC	0.4	0.9
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.02	0.04
27j	Packaging Plant Lube Oil Storage Tanks	VOC	0.3	0.3
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.02	0.02
27k	Reclaim Oil Storage Tanks	VOC	0.3	0.3
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.02	0.01

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EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
27l	Treated Distillate Storage Tanks	VOC	0.6	0.7
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.02
28	Sandyland Storage Tanks	VOC	13.7	21.9
		Benzene	0.81	1.29
		Total HAPs	1.50	2.40
29	Miller's Storage Tanks (2 Total Crude Oil Tanks) Tanks #114 and #115	VOC	16.1	5.6
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.82	0.29
30	Hydrotreater Charge Heater	PM	0.1	0.3
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.3
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	0.1	0.2
		CO	0.6	2.6
		NO _x	0.4	1.6
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.02	0.06
32	Asphalt/Black Oil Tank Car Loading Rack	VOC	1.1	1.2
		Benzene	0.34	0.38
		Total HAPs	1.11	1.24
33	Lube Oil and Distillate Railcar Loading and Additive Railcar Unloading	VOC	1.0	0.8
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.02	0.02
34	Packaging Plant Lube Oil Loading/Unloading Docks	VOC	0.2	0.3
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.02	0.02
36	Lube Charge Heater No. 1	Removed from service		
37	Hydrogen Reformer No. 2	Removed from service		
38	Lube Charge Heater No. 2	Removed from service		
39	Stripper Charge Heater No. 2	Removed from service		

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EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
40	Flare	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	79.5	2.5
		VOC	1592.2	17.2
		CO	747.9	8.5
		NO _x	164.1	1.9
		Benzene	0.02	0.07
		H ₂ S	0.43	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.08	0.34
41	Fire Pump Engine No.1	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.7	0.2
		VOC	0.9	0.3
		CO	1.1	0.3
		NO _x	1.6	0.4
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01
42	Fire Pump Engine No. 2	PM	0.4	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.4	0.1
		SO ₂	0.4	0.1
		VOC	0.5	0.2
		CO	1.2	0.3
		NO _x	5.3	1.4
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01
43	Fire Pump Engine No. 3	PM	0.1	0.1
		PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.7	0.2
		VOC	0.9	0.3
		CO	1.1	0.3
		NO _x	1.6	0.4
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01
44	Packaging Plant Railcar Loading and Unloading Rack	Removed with issuance of this permit.		
45	Packaging Plant Truck Loading and Unloading Rack	VOC	0.1	0.2
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01

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EMISSION SUMMARY				
Source Number	Description	Pollutant	Emission Rates	
			lb/hr	tpy
46	Haul Roads	PM	17.0	17.2
		PM ₁₀	3.5	3.8
47	Surplus Loading/Unloading Rack	VOC	0.1	0.2
		Benzene	0.02	0.06
		Total HAPs	0.05	0.20
48	Diesel Emergency Generator	PM	1.3	0.4
		PM ₁₀	1.3	0.4
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
		VOC	2.4	0.6
		CO	21.2	5.3
		NO _x	38.7	9.7
		Benzene	0.02	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.05	0.02

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

**Benzene is included in Total HAPs.

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

¹Combined total for SN-15 and SN-16.

²Combined total for SN17, SN-18, and SN-21.

SECTION III: PERMIT HISTORY

- 1227-A Issued on December 9, 1991, this was the first operating permit for CORC. This permit included the inclusion of a recently installed naphtha storage tank.
- 1227-AR-1 This modification, issued on July 14, 1992, covered the installation of a lube-oil stripper/reboiler/heater at the facility.
- 1227-AR-2 Issued on November 20, 1992, this permit allowed the installation of a replacement boiler. The installation of the replacement boiler classified the facility as a major source subject to Title V permitting since NO_x emissions exceeded 100 tons per year.
- 1227-AR-3 This permit was issued on August 5, 1997 due to an emissions inventory that discovered that the facility did not have actual emissions greater than the major source threshold. Therefore, Cross Oil Refining and Marketing, Inc. was removed from major source status. Additionally, a cogeneration unit and the #4 boiler were added as sources at the facility.
- 1227-AR-4 This modification was issued on June 29, 2000 and covers the relocation of a 94.3 MMBTU/hr natural gas fired boiler to the facility. Several boilers at the plant had reached the end of their useful life. This new boiler incorporates a low NO_x burner and flue gas recirculation to minimize emissions. Additionally, it was planned that a duct burner would work in conjunction with a cogeneration unit, but the duct burner was never installed and is being removed from the permit and the cogeneration unit calculations adjusted accordingly. In order for CORC to install the duct burner, a new application must be submitted. Also, the existing #3 Boiler (SN-06) has been retired from operation and so the emissions from this source have been removed.
- 1227-AR-5 This permit was issued on April 29, 2002 and addressed a proposal to make the following changes to some storage tanks:
- Two tanks which stored lube oil product were destroyed in a fire in 1999 and have not yet been replaced. The refinery plans to move two existing identical tanks to replace these tanks. These tanks will be designated as #328 and #329. Both tanks have a capacity of 1,000 barrels each (42,000 gallons) and will be subject to the record keeping provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, since they will store organic liquids;
 - Two tanks (#330 and #331), which will store lube oil product, are planned for installation. The tanks have a capacity of 10,000 barrels each (420,000 gallons) and will be subject to record keeping provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, since they will store organic liquids;
 - Two tanks (#332 and #333), which will store lube oil product, are planned for installation. The tanks have a capacity of 500 barrels each (21,000 gallon) and will be subject to the record keeping provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, since they will store organic liquids; and

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- One existing tank (#284), which is currently permitted to store lube oil, will be removed from service.

The total emissions VOC from the six tanks amounted to less than 0.02 tons annually.

1227-AR-6 This permit was issued on August 2, 2002 and addressed the following modifications to the facility:

- Tank #329 was recently permitted as a lube oil storage tank. This tank will be equipped with an internal floating roof and will store naphtha. The tank will be subject to the provisions of NSPS Subpart Kb. A floating roof meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 60.112b (a) (1) will be installed;
- The existing naphtha tank #206 will be converted to a lube oil storage tank. It was constructed in 1980 and will not be modified with this project. Therefore, the tank will not be subject to NSPS Subpart Kb after the change of service;
- Tanks #291 and #292 will be changing service from diesel to lube oil storage. The tanks were constructed in 1980. Therefore, the tanks will not be subject to NSPS Subpart Kb after the change of service; and
- Tank #113 is currently permitted as a crude oil storage tank subject to NSPS Subpart Ka. It will be changing service to store Cross Oil's B Series lube oil (a mixture of lube oil and diesel). The tank was constructed in 1980. Therefore, the tank will not be subject to NSPS Subpart Kb (or NSPS Subpart Ka due to the low vapor pressure of the lube oil) after the change of service.

The above changes in tank service resulted in a decrease in VOC emissions of 2.9 tons per year. Without considering the reduction in emissions due to the change in service of the tanks, the total increase associated with this project is 0.74 tons VOC per year.

1227-AR-7 This permit was issued on October 29, 2002 and addressed the following modifications to the permit:

- Addition of six tanks (001 through 006), which will store lube oil product, are planned for installation. The tanks have a capacity of 15,250 gallons each and will be subject to the record keeping provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Kb, since they will store organic liquids; and
- Addition of three tanks (007 through 009), which will store lube oil product, are planned for installation. The tanks have a capacity of 2,000 gallons each and will not be subject to the record keeping provisions of 40 CFR 60, Subpart K.

The above changes resulted in an increase of VOC emissions of 0.2 tons per year.

- 1227-AR-8 This permit was issued on May 30, 2003 and allowed the facility to modify its existing permitted emission rates based upon emission factors, physical property data, facility operating conditions, and revised emissions modeling. In addition, the facility proposed to include hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions, which were not included in permit 1227-AR-7, to permit emissions from offsite storage tanks, and to correct opacity limits. No production increases were proposed. The proposed changes resulted in an increase of 0.7 tons per year of SO₂ emissions, 31.0 tons per year of CO emissions, and 15.8 tons per year of HAP emissions.
- 1227-AR-9 This permit was issued on April 19, 2004, and it allowed the facility to install two new 3,500 gallon lube oil storage tanks (#010p and #011p). The proposed change resulted in no production and negligible annual emissions increases.
- 1227-AR-10 This permit was issued September 28, 2004. CORC's proposal included the installation of one new 21,000 gallon reclaimed oil storage tank, one new 42,000 gallon reclaimed oil storage tank, and six new 16,800 gallon lube oil storage tanks. In addition to installing the new storage tanks, Cross Oil requested to remove #500, re-designate #332 as #500, and to re-designate #312 and #333 as #512 and #513, respectively.
- 1227-AR-11 This permit was issued April 11, 2005. The permit revision contained the following changes: converted two tanks containing asphalt to lube oil (Tank #223 and #224); added a new lube oil tank (Tank #331); converted a tank currently containing lube oil to naphtha (Tank #312); corrected the current tank numbering by shifting Tank #012P through #017P each up one number, resulting in Tank #013P through #018P; added two new lube oil tanks (Tanks #012P and #019P of SN-27); added a seasonal 50 horsepower (0.125 MMBTU/hr) low pressure boiler as an insignificant activity; added a pre-heat lube charge heater, with a design rating of 6.0 MMBTU/hr (SN-30) with low NO_x burners; added 7 heat exchangers (no source number) to the process in order to increase efficiency and reduce reliance on the crude heaters; and removed the crude oil throughput limit. Total annual emission increases were 0.2 ton/yr PM/PM₁₀, 0.1 ton/yr SO₂, 0.4 ton/yr VOC, 1.3 ton/yr NO_x, and 2.2 ton/yr CO.
- 1227-AR-12 This permit was issued on September 23, 2005. The facility modified their permit in order to increase the annual asphalt throughput at the Blow Still Incinerator Waste Heat Boiler (SN-04) and to remove the testing requirements for SO₂ at the Cogeneration Unit (SN-25), which is a natural gas source. Annual particulate emissions increased by 14.6 tons/year as a result of the asphalt throughput.

1227-AR-13 This permit was issued October 24, 2006. The permitting action was necessary to: install five 700 barrel (29,400 gallons) lube oil storage tanks at SN-27 (Tanks #020p, #022p, #023p, #024p, and #025p), install one 500 barrel (21,000 gallons) lube oil storage tank at SN-27 (Tank #021p), install one 5,000 barrel (210,000 gallons) lube oil storage tank at SN-27 (Tank #030p), and remove the 1000 barrel (42,000 gallon) reclaimed oil storage tank and replace it with a 400 barrel (16,800 gallon) reclaimed oil storage tank at SN-27 (Tank #503). In addition, the permitted HAP lb/hr emission rate limits were corrected for the Diesel/Naphtha/Kerosene Loading Rack (SN-14), and various typographical errors were corrected. The typographical errors included adding SN-23's VOC emissions back to Specific Condition #1; adding naphthalene to the Total Allowable Emissions Table; and correcting the VOC, NO_x, and toluene total emission rates in the Total Allowable Emissions Table. The total permitted annual emission rate increases included: 0.1 tpy NO_x, 0.01 tpy cumene, 0.01 tpy phenol, and 0.01 tpy toluene.

1227-AR-14 This permit was issued August 27, 2007. The permit revision contained the following changes:

- Installation of Six (6) lube oil storage tanks at SN-27 with the following storage capacities: Tanks #026p (1,182 barrel), #027p (1,049 barrel), #028p (862 barrel), #029p (1,182 barrel), #031p (1,182 barrel), #032p (1,049 barrel);
- Installation of one 1,000 barrel distillate oil storage tank (Tank #319) at SN-27;
- Removing of the 1000 barrel reclaimed oil storage tank and replacing it with a 400 barrel reclaimed oil storage tank at SN-27 – Tank #504;
- Installation of four (4) 280 barrel reclaimed oil storage tanks at SN-27; Tanks #514, #515, #516, and #517;
- Add an asphalt tank car loading rack;
- Add a distillate lube oil loading rack; and
- Revise insignificant activity list in the existing permit.

Cross Oil also submitted a De Minimis application to perform the necessary piping modifications to allow for pipeline quality natural gas to be fired at Blow Still Incinerator Waste Heat Boiler (SN-04), Lube Stripper Reboiler (SN-12), and Lube Charge Heater (SN-30); to include use of mixed gas at the Crude Charge Heater (SN-01), Vacuum Tower Charge Heater (SN-02), the Asphalt Below Charge Heater (SN-03), and the Lube Precharge Heater (SN-07); to make necessary improvement to NASH plant to ensure the sulfur content in the waste gas produced onsite remain below 0.1 gr/dscf; and to change the source descriptions for SN-07 to the "Lube Precharge Heater" and SN-30 to the "Lube Charge Heater".

The permitted emission increases were due to these modifications: 3.8 tons per year (tpy) PM/PM₁₀, 5.8 tpy SO₂, 1.1 tpy VOC, 0.01 tpy 2,2,4-trimethylpentane, 0.18 tpy benzene, 0.01 tpy cumene, 0.01 tpy ethylbenzene, 0.34 tpy hexane, 0.06 tpy toluene, and 0.04 tpy xylene.

1227-AR-15 This permit was issued January 26, 2009. This permitting action was necessary to:

- Add two (2) 400 barrel asphalt plasticizer tanks #227 and #228 at SN-27,

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- Replace three (3) 280 barrel reclaimed oil storage tanks #514, #515, and #516 (previously permitted) with three (3) reclaimed oil tanks of different size (400 barrel) and throughput at SN-27,
- Remove the 280 barrel reclaimed oil storage tank #517 at SN-27,
- Add a lube oil and additive loading/unloading rack (SN-33), and
- Add a lube oil packaging operation into insignificant activities list.

The permitted emission increased due to this De Minimis modification is 0.2 tons per year (tpy) VOC. The new tanks #227, #228, #514, #515, and #516 are not subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Ka and Kb.

Also, Cross Oil submitted another De Minimis application on September 3, 2008 to modify its existing minor source to address the throughput at the Distillate Lube Oil Truck Loading Rack and associated storage tanks:

- Increase the throughput at the distillate lube oil storage tank (Tank # 319) from 1,302,000 gal/yr to 2,730,000 gal/yr.
- Increase the throughput at the Distillate Lube Oil loading Rack SN-31.
- Add a condition to address the throughput and tracking for the gasoline tank at SN-27.
- Record keeping requirements for SN-31 and SN-32 have been added to the permit.

The permitted emissions for SN-31 increased by: 1.2 tons per year (tpy) VOC, Benzene 0.15 tpy, Ethylbenzene 0.02 tpy, Hexane 0.3 tpy, Toluene 0.05, and Xylene 0.03 tpy.

Additionally, Cross Oil submitted a summary of all of the tanks with the revised capacities, turnovers, and emissions for Onsite Storage Tanks SN-27, Sandyland Storage Tanks SN-28, and Miller's Storage Tanks SN-29 by email dated June 26, 2008. Due to this revision the emission limits for these sources were decreased. The overall permitted emissions decreased due to this De Minimis modification by: 16.2 tpy VOC, 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane 0.06 tpy, Benzene 0.6 tpy, Cumene 0.02 tpy, Ethylbenzene 0.04 tpy, Hexane 1.02 tpy, Toluene 0.48, and Xylene 0.17 tpy.

1227-AR-16 This permit was issued March 27, 2009. This permitting action was necessary to:

- Install fourteen (14) onsite lube oil storage tanks #229, #230, #231, #232, #233, #332, #333, #334, #335, #336, #337, #338, #339, and #340 at SN-27.
- Allow the distillate to be loaded at the Asphalt Tank Car Loading Rack SN-32.

There was an increase in lube oil throughput as a result of the additional storage tanks because the tanks were being installed to allow for reduced throughput at other lube oil tanks. The introduction of distillate to SN-32 resulted in an increase of 1,500,000 gallons per year of distillate. The permitted emissions increased 1.3 ton per year (tpy) of VOC, 0.02 tpy of 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane, 0.14 tpy of Benzene, 0.01 tpy Cumene, 0.02 tpy of Hexane, 0.07 tpy of Toluene, and 0.03 tpy of Xylene.

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- 1227-AR-17 This permit was issued on December 21, 2009. This De Minimis change was necessary to:
- Install an additional onsite distillate storage Tank #328 and lube oil storage Tanks #P033 through #P059 at SN-27
 - Rename the Lube Stripper Reboiler (SN-12) to Lube Stripper Charge Heater (SN-12)
 - Convert the existing lube oil storage Tanks #113 to a distillate storage tank at SN-27
 - Install an offsite distillate Tank #116 at SN-29
 - Install a new lube oil loading/unloading dock (SN-34)
 - Change the permittee ownership and name from Cross Oil Refining and Marketing, Inc. to Martin Operating Partnership L.P.
- The above listed changes may have resulted in potential emission rate increases of 0.5 ton per year (tpy) of VOC, 0.05 tpy of benzene, 0.1 tpy of hexane, 0.02 tpy of toluene, and 0.01 tpy of xylene.
- 1227-AR-18 This permit was issued on May 9, 2011. This permitting action was necessary to: install three new lube oil storage tanks (SN-35: Tanks #246, #341, and #342), change one existing tank from lube oil service to diesel service (SN-35: Tank #321), and correct typographical errors in the Total Allowable Emissions table. The total permitted annual emission rate limit changes associated with this De Minimis modification included: 0.4 ton per year (tpy) of VOC, 0.0003 tpy of benzene, 0.092 tpy of hexane, 0.001 tpy of toluene, and 0.0012 tpy of xylene.

- 1227-AR-19 This permit was issued on January 12, 2012. This permitting action was necessary to: correct the hourly permitted emission rate limits for SN-27, SN-28, and SN-29 based on the maximum hourly throughput; update the annual storage tanks throughputs; modify SN-27: removed existing Tank #100 and install a new 80,000 bbl asphalt storage tank (Tank #100), removed Tank #501 and renamed Tank #514 to Tank #501, removed Tank #502 and renamed Tank #515 to Tank #502, removed Tank #504 and installed one new 28,224 gallon reclaimed oil tank (Tank #504), removed Tank #321 from SN-27 since it is permitted under SN-35, installed three 42,301 gallon naphtha tanks (Tanks #7130, #7131, and #7132), installed one 77,400 gallon heavy condensate tank (Tank #7133), installed four new 31,500 gallon reclaimed oil tanks (Tanks #514, #515, #516, #517), changed Tanks #319 and #320 from HHD storage to lube oil, changed Tanks #312 and #329 from naphtha storage to lube oil, changed Tank #227 from asphalt storage to additive; remove Tank #116 (SN-29); rename the following sources: SN-03 to Asphalt Charge Heater (MOP will not conduct blow still operations), SN-08 to Hydrogen Plant Heater/Reformer, SN-12 to Stripper Charge Heater, SN-14 to Distillate/Naphtha Loading Rack, and SN-32 to Asphalt/Black Oil Tank Car Loading Rack; remove the Blow Still Incinerator Waste Heat Boiler SN-04 (removed from service in May 2011); route emissions from the naphtha loading (SN-14) and heavy condensate loading (SN-31) to Tanks #7130 through #7132 for naphtha and Tank #7133 for heavy condensate instead of venting to the atmosphere; revise emission limits for SN-14, SN-17, SN-18, SN-21, SN-23, SN-27, SN-28, and SN-29 to reflect site specific lube oil and distillate analysis; revise benzene emission limits for asphalt, gasoline, and crude oil storage tanks to reflect site specific analysis; install a 42,301 gallon crude oil tank (bullet tank) at the Sandyland Storage Tanks (SN-28); bubble the annual emission rate limits for the lube oil loading rack sources (SN-17, SN-18, and SN-21); bubble the annual emission limits for the Sandyland Storage Tanks (SN-28) and the Miller's Storage Tanks (SN-29); revise the emission limits at SN-32 to reflect the removal of all distillate lines; replace SN-02; add 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC conditions; revise reportable HAPs throughout the permit; rename the Recycle Water Evaporators in the insignificant activities list to Cooling Tower No. 1 and Cooling Tower No. 2; replace Cooling Tower No. 2 (insignificant activity A-13) with a newer model; add a new asphalt tank heater under insignificant activity A-13; and add a 50% safety factor to the pollutant content limits for SN-35 and change the HAP emission rate limits to correspond. The total permitted annual emission rate limit changes associated with this modification included: decreases of 36.6 ton per year (tpy) PM/PM₁₀, 6.3 tpy CO, 8.5 tpy NO_x, 3.7003 tpy benzene, 0.09 tpy cumene, 2.352 tpy hexane, 0.01 tpy phenol and increases of 0.2 tpy SO₂, 14.4 tpy VOC, 0.11 tpy beryllium, 0.11 tpy cadmium, 0.11 tpy chromium, 1.38 tpy ethylbenzene, 0.01 tpy methyl tert butyl ether, 0.19 tpy POM, 0.939 tpy toluene, 0.01 tpy 2,2,4-trimethylpentane, and 1.6688 tpy xylene.

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1227-AR-20 This permit was issued on May 1, 2012. This permitting action was necessary to: install four new 49,250 gallon lube oil storage tanks (Tank #P060, #P061, #P062, and #P063) at SN-27, and remove Scenario #1 from SN-14, SN-27, and SN-31. The total permitted annual emission rate limits for Scenario #2 did not change with this modification.

1227-AR-21 This permit was issued November 9, 2012. This permitting action was necessary to:

- Increase the black oil production limit (SN-27: Tanks #275 through #278) from 4,872,000 gallons per year to 9,240,000 gallons per year,
- Increase the annual distillate limit for Tank #321 (SN-35) from 15,120,000 gallons per year to 26,219,328 gallons per year,
- Add distillate loading to the railcar loading source (SN-33), and
- Remove Scenario #1.

The total permitted annual emission rate increases associated with this modification included: 0.5 tons per year (tpy) VOC and 0.01 tpy hexane.

1227-AR-22 This permit was issued on May 14, 2013. This permitting action was necessary to add six lube oil storage tanks and one reclaimed oil storage tank to SN-27, to replace six existing bolted storage tanks (#247, #248, #271, #272, #273 and #27s) with three new welded storage tanks (#350, #T-343, and #T-347) in SN-27, to rebuild the existing railcar loading rack (SN-33), to add a new railcar loading rack (SN-46), to add a new Packaging Plant lube oil truck loading rack (SN-47), to add two new wastewater surge tanks (#519, #508, #510) and to remove the existing wastewater surge tank (#507) in SN-27. The permitted emissions increased by 1.2 tpy VOC. The CO_{2e} permitted emission limit established for sources affected by this modification was 137,710 tpy.

1227-AOP-R0 This permit was issued on February 11, 2014. This permitting action was to allow the facility to operate as a Title V source due to the facility becoming a major source of VOC and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This modification also addressed modifications to existing sources and the installation of new sources that are subject to a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) review.

With this modification, the following changes occurred:

- Removal of the Lube Precharge Heater (SN-07) and the Lube Charge Heater (SN-30) both associated with the existing lube hydrotreater unit (LHT1) and install one new heater, Lube Charge Heater No. 1 (SN-36).
- Removal of the High Pressure Flare (SN-09) and Low Pressure Flare (SN-10) and install a new flare, (SN-40).
- Renaming of the existing Hydrogen Plant Heater/Reformer (SN-08) to be "Hydrogen Reformer No.1".
- Renaming of the existing Stripper Charge Heater (SN-12) to be "Stripper Charge Heater No. 1".

- Addition of the black oil loading to SN-15 and SN-16 and rename these sources:
 - Asphalt/Black Oil Truck Loading Rack No. 1 (SN-15)
 - Asphalt/Black Oil truck Loading Rack No. 2 (SN-16)
- Re-permitting all onsite storage tanks that are currently permitted as two source numbers, SN-27 and SN-35, as sources SN-27a through SN-27l, grouped according to what is stored in each tank, as follows:
 - Refinery Additives Storage Tanks (SN-27a)
 - Packaging Plant Additive Storage Tanks (SN-27b)
 - Asphalt Storage Tanks (SN-27c)
 - Black Oil Storage Tanks (SN-27d)
 - Crude Oil Storage Tank (SN-27e)
 - Untreated Distillate Storage Tanks (SN-27f)
 - Gasoline Storage Tanks (SN-27g)
 - Untreated Lube Oil Storage Tanks (SN-27h)
 - Refinery Treated Lube Oil Storage Tanks (SN-27i)
 - Packaging Plant Treated Lube Oil Storage Tanks (SN-27j)
 - Reclaim Oil Storage Tanks (SN-27k)
 - Treated Distillate Storage Tanks (SN-27l)
- Installation of new emission sources:
 - Hydrogen Reformer No. 2 (SN-37)
 - Lube Hydrotreater No. 2 Sources: Lube Charge Heater No. 2 (SN-38) and Stripper Charge Heater No. 2 (SN-39)
 - Fire Pump Engine No. 1 (SN-41)
 - Fire Pump Engine No. 2 (SN-42)
 - Fire Pump Engine No. 3 (SN-43)
- Addition of natural gas limits for the following sources.
 - Crude Charge Heater (SN-01) 250.0 MMcf/yr
 - Vacuum Charge Heater (SN-02), 63.0 MMcf/yr
 - Boiler No. 4 (SN-26), 438.0 MMcf/yr
 - Lube Charge heater No. 1 (new source, SN-36), 95.67 MMcf/yr
 - Lube Charge heater No. 2 (new source, SN-38) 167.0 MMcf/yr
 - Stripper Charge heater No. 2 (new source, SN-39), 41.30 MMcf/yr
- Changes to tanks Storage Inventory
 - Distillate tanks: Add new tanks, 120, 121, and 122. Existing lube oil tanks 206, 266, and 292 will now be distillate tanks
 - Treated Lube Oil tanks: Add new tanks 344, 345, and 346. Replace existing tanks 247, 248, 271, 272, and 274) with three new tanks,
 - New lube oil tanks: tanks 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, and 353.
 - New Packaging Plant tanks PO80, PO81, and PO82
- Relocation of the Distillate Loading Rack (SN-14). Naphtha and Heavy Condensate will continue to be loaded at the current SN-14 location; however, because of the vapor recovery system, there are no emissions associated with Naphtha and Heavy Condensate.

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- Rebuilding of the loading rack SN-33 and install two new loading racks, SN-44 and SN-45 for the Packaging Plant.
- Relocation of the Lube Oil Truck Loading Rack.
- Annual NO_x emissions for SN-01, SN-25, and SN-26 were previously permitted as a bubble limit. This modification assigns individual annual limits are for each sources.

Note - The Federal and Arkansas rules relating to these PSD requirements were later vacated.

With this modification permitted emissions decreased by 1.0 tons/year (tpy) PM₁₀ and 10.0 tpy CO. Permitted emissions increased by 1.7 tpy of PM, 12.4 tpy SO₂, 44.4 tpy VOC, 19.4 tpy NO_x, 73,035.8 tpy of CO_{2e}, 0.02 tpy Acetone, and 1.22 tpy Total HAPs.

1227-AOP-R1 This permit was issued on May 26, 2015. This permit modification was to permit, as an alternate operating scenario, the unloading of 9,500,000 gallons of heavy paraffinic oil at Miller's Bluff from barges into tanks and then loading directly into tanker trucks (Group A-3 insignificant activity). The paraffinic oil is shipped to Smackover Refinery via tanker trucks and loaded using the lube oil loading/unloading docks (SN-34) into lube oil storage tanks (SN-27j). To account for the additional tanker truck traffic, Martin requested an increase in haul road emissions (SN-46).

Additionally, the facility submitted a minor modification application on September 10, 2014 to incorporate a Surplus Loading/Unloading Rack (SN-47) which is used to load intermediate products into tanker trucks to ship offsite.

The facility also submitted a minor modification application on October 09, 2014 to install a diesel emergency generator (SN-48) to safely shut down the refinery in the event of plant power outage, maintain Wastewater Treatment Plant Operation, and provide backup power to other facility operations during an extended power outage. Also the facility installed a diesel tank for SN-48 as an insignificant activity source.

A US Supreme Court decision vacated Federal and thus Arkansas greenhouse gas (GHG) permitting rules used to permit this facility in permit 1227-AOP-R0. These GHG permit limits were removed in this permit modification.

Permitted emission increased by 0.5 tons/year (tpy) PM/PM₁₀, 1.9 tpy SO₂, 3.5 tpy VOC, 5.3 tpy CO, 9.7 tpy NO_x and 0.08 tpy total HAPs.

1227-AOP-R2. This permit was issued on February 29, 2016. This permit modification was to alter the Packaging Plant Treated Lube Oil Storage Tanks (SN-27j) with the addition of a new Fuel Additive Lube Oil Storage Tank (Tank #T83) and include two 330 gallon totes of fuel additive, Fuel Additive Storage Tank A and Fuel Additive Storage Tank B, as Group A-3 Insignificant Activities.

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The facility also submitted a modification application to alter the Reclaim Oil Storage Tanks (SN-27k) with the addition of two new reclaim oil tanks (Tanks #524 and #525). Additionally the facility requested to reword Plantwide Condition #11 for clarity.

Lastly, the facility submitted a minor modification application to modify the language of Specific Condition #176 to allow the flaring of excess hydrogen at the existing flare (SN-40). There are no additional air emissions expected with this modification as water vapor is the only byproduct produced from the flaring of hydrogen. Permitted annual emissions were not change as a result of these additions.

1227-AOP-R3. This permit was issued on July 15, 2016. This permitting modification is to increase throughput limit for the Refinery Treated Lube Oil Storage Tanks (SN-27i). The permitted amount of treated lube oil throughput listed in Specific Condition #120 will increase from 82,628,700 gallons to 165,257,400 gallons. This change is due to a data entry mistake that was made in the 2013 permit modification application. The facility also submitted an administrative amendment to include four (4) Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) skimming settling tanks to the A-3 Insignificant Activities list. Permitted annual emissions will not change as a result of these permitting actions.

1227-AOP-R4. This permit was issued on October 31, 2016. This permitting modification was to alter the Reclaim Oil Storage Tanks bubble (SN-27k) with the replacement of Tank #512 (42,000 gallon capacity) with a larger 80,000 gallon capacity tank. This did not change the permitted emission limits.

1227-AOP-R5. This permit was issued on September 29, 2017. This permitting action was to add a 210,000 gallon Sour Water Floating Roof Surge Tank to the facility's A-13 Insignificant Activities list. This did not result in any permitted emission increases

1227-AOP-R6. This permit was issued March 12, 2019. This permitting action renewed the Title V permit. In addition, the facility requested the following changes:

1. Added two heaters back to the permit. These heaters were previously permitted as Lube Charge Pre-Heater (SN-07) and Hydrotreater Charge Heater (SN-30).
2. Revised calculations at SN-30 to reflect worst case emissions for burning mixed gas (refinery off gas that is mixed with pipeline quality natural gas).
3. Removed Sources SN-25, SN-36 through SN-39, SN-44 and all associated Specific/Plantwide Conditions.
4. The calculated annual emissions SN-01, SN-02, SN-03, SN-08, SN-12, SN-26, and SN-40 were revised to be based on the maximum capacity of the equipment. Fuel tracking requirements at these sources has been removed.
5. Updated the Flare (SN-40) emission calculations to reflect the final pilot designed heat input capacity of 0.255 MMBtu/hr.
6. Permitted Flare (SN-40) as a process flare instead of an emergency flare.
7. Removed PW condition #11. The purpose of this condition was to verify the emission factors used in calculations. With revised calculations, more conservative emission

- factors, and multiple years of testing to demonstrate compliance, this condition is no longer necessary.
8. Removed the benzene sampling requirement for SN-27c, 27e, and 27g; the purpose of this condition was to verify the emission factors used in calculations at these sources. The annual compliance sampling of these sources has consistently resulted in vapor benzene concentrations less than the detection limit at <0.0001% by weight. The emission limits for benzene and other HAPs are conservatively based on the industry average of (33.3% vapor mass fraction) within the EPA Refinery Protocol.
 9. Updated emission rates for Tanks SN-27a through 27l and SN-28 based on revised calculations using EPA Emission Estimation Protocol for Petroleum Refineries and Raoult's Law.
 10. Removed NSPS Subpart Kb conditions. Tank 322 (SN-27h) is not subject to this subpart because it does not meet the minimum vapor pressure for the size of the tank.
 11. Removed the ability to purchase new paraffinic oil that will be loaded by barge into the Miller's Bluff Storage Tanks (SN-29). Any new purchased paraffinic oil will be shipped directly to the facility by truck.
 12. Updated vapor pressure limits in Plantwide Condition #11 to reflect the revised permit limits in this application.
 13. Bubbled annual emissions from the Asphalt/Black Oil Truck Loading Rack No. 1 (SN-15) and Asphalt/Black Oil Truck Loading Rack No. 2 (SN-16).
 14. Removed references to NSPS Subpart GGGa, NSPS Subpart VVa and Plantwide conditions associated with these subparts. Sources subject to these subparts (SN-38 and 39) are being removed with issuance of this permit.
 15. Updated emission limits at Haul Roads (SN-46) to reflect maximum facility throughput and maximum haul road distance.
 16. Replaced listed HAPs with "Total HAPs" to be consistent with ADEQ's current Non-Criteria Pollutant Control Strategy. Benzene will remain listed due to Plantwide Condition #35a.
 17. Updated Wastewater Emissions (SN-24) based on EPA's refinery wastewater emission estimation tool (RWET), and include H₂S emissions in the permit.

Permitted emission rates changed by 12.7 tpy PM, 2.0 tpy PM₁₀, -14.8 tpy SO₂, 54.4 tpy VOC, 13.9 tpy CO, -25.9 tpy NO_x, 2.81 tpy Benzene, 0.06 tpy Acetone, 2.20 tpy H₂S, and 16.71 tpy Total HAPs.

SECTION IV: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SN-01 Crude Charge Heater

Source Description

MOP operates a crude unit that can process up to 7,700 bb/day of crude. The crude unit is equipped with a Crude Charge Heater (SN-01) that heats the crude prior to the vacuum distillation tower. The heater has a maximum heat input rate of 32 MMBtu/hr and burns either natural gas or mixed gas (refinery off gas that is mixed with pipeline quality natural gas).

Specific Conditions

1. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly and annual emissions are based on maximum design heat input rate. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.4	1.4
SO ₂	1.1	1.8
VOC	0.3	1.0
CO	3.4	14.6
NO _x	4.0	17.4

2. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly and annual emissions are based on maximum design heat input rate. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.4	1.0
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.08	0.33

3. The permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from Crude Charge Heater (SN-01) as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with the opacity limit for SN-01 shall be demonstrated by burning natural gas mixed with refinery off gas. [Reg.18.501, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-02
Vacuum Tower Charge Heater

Source Description

The Vacuum Tower Charge Heater (SN-02) is the charge heater associated with the vacuum distillate tower in line with the crude unit. The heater has a maximum heat input rate of 12.6 MMBtu/hr and burns either natural gas or mixed gas (refinery off gas that is mixed with pipeline quality natural gas). The heater is subject to NSPS Subpart Ja.

Specific Conditions

4. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Except for SO₂, hourly and annual emissions are based on the maximum design heat input rate. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ limits by compliance with Plantwide Conditions #22 through #34. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6
SO ₂	0.5	0.7
VOC	0.1	0.4
CO	1.4	5.8
NO _x	1.6	6.9

5. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly and annual emissions are based on maximum design heat input rate. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.2	0.6
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.03	0.13

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6. The permittee shall not exceed 5% opacity from Vacuum Tower Heater (SN-02) as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with the opacity limit for SN-02 shall be demonstrated by burning natural gas mixed with refinery off gas. [Reg.18.501, and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-31, and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-03
Asphalt Charge Heater

Source Description

The bottoms off of the Vacuum Tower are asphalt flux, which is pumped through a series of exchangers to storage and then circulated through the Asphalt Charge Heater (SN-03) to maintain tank temperature. The heater has a maximum heat input rate of 8 MMBtu/hr and burns either natural gas or mixed gas (refinery off gas that is mixed with pipeline quality natural gas).

Specific Conditions

7. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly and annual emissions are based on the maximum design heat input rate. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.1	0.4
SO ₂	0.3	0.5
VOC	0.1	0.3
CO	0.9	3.7
NO _x	1.0	4.4

8. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly and annual emissions are based on the maximum design heat input rate. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.1	0.4
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.02	0.09

9. Visible emissions from SN-03 shall not exceed 5% opacity as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with the opacity limit for SN-03 shall be demonstrated by burning natural gas mixed with refinery off gas. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-08
Hydrogen Reformer No.1

Source Description

Lube oils produced by the atmospheric and vacuum distillation towers are processed in a set of heater exchangers and then are passed to the Lube Hydrotreater Unit No. 1 (LHT1). At the hydrotreaters, lube oils combine with hydrogen to make hydrotreated lube oils.

The hydrogen is supplied to LHT1 by Hydrogen Reformer No. 1 (SN-08), a steam/methane reformer. Natural gas is compressed and heated in a preheat exchanger and combined with steam. The natural gas mixture is then charged to the Hydrogen Reformer where it passes over a nickel catalyst and reacts to produce hydrogen and carbon oxides. The hydrogen reformer is equipped with a natural gas fired burner that has a maximum heat input rate of 30.0 MMBtu/hr

The gas stream from the hydrogen reformer is sent to a heat exchanger and the pressure swing absorption (PSA) system, where CO₂ and other impurities are removed from the hydrogen. The CO₂ emissions from the PSA are accounted for in the GHG emissions.

Specific Conditions

10. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly and annual emissions are based on the maximum design heat input rate. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.3	1.0
SO ₂	0.1	0.1
VOC	0.2	0.8
CO	2.5	10.9
NO _x	1.5	6.5

11. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly and annual emissions are based on the maximum design heat input rate. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.3	1.0
Benzene	0.01	0.01

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Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Total HAPs	0.06	0.25

12. Visible emissions from SN-08 shall not exceed 5% opacity as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance will be demonstrated by only burning natural gas. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-12
Stripper Charge Heater No. 1

Source Description

The Stripper Charge Heater No. 1 (SN-12) is part of the Lube Hydrotreater Unit (LHT1). The lube oil from LHT1 flows to a lube oil stripper, where the remaining hydrogen sulfide is removed by steam stripping. The charge heater supplies heat to the lube oil stripper. The heater has a maximum heat input rate of 14.04 MMBtu/hr and burns either natural gas or mixed gas (refinery off gas that is mixed with pipeline quality natural gas). The heater is subject to NSPS Subpart J.

Specific Conditions

13. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Except for SO₂, hourly and annual emissions are based on the maximum design heat input rate. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the SO₂ limits by compliance with Plantwide Conditions #22 through #34. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.2	0.6
SO ₂	0.5	0.8
VOC	0.1	0.5
CO	1.5	6.5
NO _x	1.8	7.7

14. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly and annual emissions are based on maximum design heat input capacity. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.2	0.6
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.04	0.15

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15. Visible emissions from SN-12 shall not exceed 5% opacity as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance will be demonstrated by only burning natural gas mixed with refinery off gas. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

NSPS Subpart J

16. SN-12 is subject to and shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart J. These requirements include, but are not limited to, the following [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart J]:
 - a. SN-12 must meet the applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja (Plantwide Conditions #22 through #34). No further requirements apply for SN-12 under 40 CFR part 60, Subpart J. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.100(e)]

SN-14
Distillate Loading Rack

Source Description

Distillate from storage tanks (SN-27f and SN-27l) is loaded into trucks at the distillate loading rack (SN-14).

Specific Conditions

17. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly emissions are based on pump equipment maximum. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with annual emissions by compliance with Specific Condition #19. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.5	0.3

18. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly emissions are based on pump equipment maximum. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with annual emissions by compliance with Specific Condition #19 and Plantwide Condition #9. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.01	0.01

19. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 26,219,328 gallons of distillate at SN-14 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]
20. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #19. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-15 & SN-16
 Asphalt/Black Oil Truck Loading Rack No.1 and
 Asphalt/Black Oil Truck Loading Rack No. 2

Source Description

Asphalt from tanks (SN-27c) and black oil from tanks (SN-27d) is loaded into trucks at asphalt/black oil truck loading rack no. 1 (SN-15) and the asphalt/black oil truck loading rack no. 2 (SN-16).

Specific Conditions

21. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly emissions are based on pump equipment maximum. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with annual emissions by compliance with Specific Condition #23. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
15	VOC	1.1	1.2*
16	VOC	1.1	

*Combined total for SN-15 and SN-16.

22. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly emissions are based on pump equipment maximum. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with annual emissions by compliance with Specific Condition #23 and Plantwide Condition #9. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
15	Benzene	0.34	0.38* 1.03*
	Total HAPs	0.94	
16	Benzene	0.34	
	Total HAPs	0.94	

*Combined total for SN-15 and SN-16.

23. The permittee shall not exceed the throughputs listed in the following table. [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]

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Material	Throughput (gallons per rolling 12 month period)
Asphalt	19,987,800
Black Oil	9,240,000

24. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #23. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-17, SN-18, and SN-21
 Lube Oil Truck Loading Rack,
 Lube Oil Truck Loading Rack,
 and Lube Oil Rail Car Loading Rack

Source Description

Lube oil from storage tanks (SN-27-h and SN-27i) is loaded at the lube oil truck loading racks (SN-17 and SN-18) or the lube oil railcar loading rack (SN-21).

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 compliance with Specific Condition #27. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
17	Lube Oil Truck Loading Rack	VOC	0.1	0.4*
18	Lube Oil Truck Loading Rack	VOC	0.1	
21	Lube Oil Truck Loading Rack	VOC	0.2	

*Combined total for SN-17, SN-18, and SN-21

26. 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 #27 and Plantwide Condition #9. [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
17	Lube Oil Truck Loading Rack	Benzene	0.01	0.01* 0.02*
		Total HAPs	0.01	
18	Lube Oil Truck Loading Rack	Benzene	0.01	
		Total HAPs	0.01	
21	Lube Oil Rail Car Loading Rack	Benzene	0.01	
		Total HAPs	0.01	

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*Combined total for SN-17, SN-18, and SN-21

27. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 97,885,008 gallons of lube oil at SN-17, SN-18, and SN-21 combined 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]
28. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #27. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-23
Fugitive Emissions

Source Description

Fugitive Emissions occur through equipment leaks. SN-23 accounts for the entire facility fugitive emissions. Fugitive emissions are based on the number of valves, pump seals, compressor seals, pressure relief valves, connectors, open-ended lines, and sampling connections.

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 compliance with Specific Condition #31. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	25.3	110.5

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.11	0.47
Total HAPs	1.56	6.83

31. The permittee shall perform an annual count of valves, pump seals, compressor seals, pressure relief valves, connectors, open-ended lines, and sampling connections shall be maintained on an annual basis. Such records shall be maintained on-site and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Reg.19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-24
Wastewater Emissions

Source Description

MOP operates an on-site wastewater treatment system to treat and discharge storm water and process water collected at the facility. The wastewater collection system consists of eight (8) process drainage areas including storm water runoff, crude unit, hydrotreater, asphalt plant, lube product storage, boiler blowdown, steam condensate, and cooling tower blowdown/makeup. The process water and storm water are pumped to the collection system surge tanks before being routed to two new covered API oil-water separators. The effluent from the API oil-water separators is routed to the dissolved air flotation (DAF) tank thence to two (2) DAF effluent tanks. From the DAF effluent tanks, the wastewater is routed through three (3) new moving bed biofilm reactors (MBBR) before being routed to two (2) DAF effluent tanks. The treated wastewater is then passed through a dissolved oxygen tower before being discharged to Smackover Creek via Outfall 001. Emissions from SN-24 account for the entire wastewater collection and treatment system. The facility is subject to 40 CFR Part 61 Subpart FF (BWON MACT). The API oil-water separators are an affected facility subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart QQQ.

Specific Conditions

32. 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 Plantwide Condition #7. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	2.3	9.8

33. 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 Plantwide Condition #7. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Acetone	0.02	0.08
Benzene	0.03	0.10
H ₂ S	0.51	2.19
Total HAPs	0.15	1.05

SN-26
Boiler #4

Source Description

Steam is provided to various parts of the facility by Boiler #4 (SN-26) with a maximum heat input rate of 94.3 MMBtu/hr. The boiler burns pipeline quality natural gas.

Specific Conditions

34. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly and annual emissions are based on maximum design heat input rate. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.8	3.1
SO ₂	0.1	0.3
VOC	0.6	2.3
CO	7.8	34.1
NO _x	3.7	16.2

35. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly and annual emissions are based on maximum design heat input rate. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.8	3.1
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.18	0.77

36. Visible emissions may not exceed 5% at SN-26 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance will be demonstrated by burning only natural gas. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-27a
Refinery Additives Storage Tanks

Source Description

MOP stores additives in several storage tanks (SN-27a) and adds additives to the lube oil within the refinery, as needed, for quality control purposes. The additives are added through a chemical injection system. The tanks are heated with steam coils and the contents are pumped with one of two pumps each with a rated capacity of 25 gpm. The majority of these additives do not contain VOCs; however, the VOC emission limits are established to allow for operational flexibility.

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 compliance with Specific Condition #38. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.2	0.1

38. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 150,000 gallons of refinery additive at SN-27a 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]
39. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #38. For each tank, these records shall include: the gallons per month of material produced for all tanks combined storing that material and the 12 month rolling totals of material produced for all tanks combined storing that material. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

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SN-27b
Packaging Plant Additive Storage Tanks

Source Description

MOP stores additives in several storage tanks (SN-27b) and adds the additives to the lube oil within the packaging plant, as needed, for quality control purposes. The additives are added to the lube oil through a chemical injection system. The tanks are heated with steam coils and the contents are pumped with one of two pumps each with a rated capacity of 25 gpm. The majority of these additives do not contain VOCs; however, the VOC emission limits are established to allow for operational flexibility.

Specific Conditions

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.1	0.1

41. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 500,000 gallons of additives at SN-27b 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]
42. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #41. For each tank, these records shall include: the gallons per month of material produced for all tanks combined storing that material and the 12 month rolling totals of material produced for all tanks combined storing that material. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-27c
Asphalt Storage Tanks

Source Description

The bottoms off the Vacuum Tower are asphalt flux, which is pumped with a rated capacity of 25 gpm through a series of exchangers to storage in several storage tanks (SN-27c). The tanks can be pumped from one storage tank to another at a maximum rate of 225 gpm; however, this is not a daily routine of moving black oil from one tank to another. The contents of the tanks are circulated through the Asphalt Charge Heater (SN-03) to maintain tank temperature. Two asphalt storage tanks 100 and 228, are subject to NSPS Subpart UU.

Specific Conditions

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.3	0.2

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.09	0.06
Total HAPs	0.29	0.19

45. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 19,987,800 gallons of asphalt at SN-27c 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]

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46. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #45. For each tank, these records shall include: the gallons per month of material produced for all tanks combined storing that material and the 12 month rolling totals of material produced for all tanks combined storing that material. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
47. Tanks 100 and 228 are subject to Subpart UU. Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility, the permittee shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any asphalt storage tank exhaust gases with opacity greater than 0 percent, except for one consecutive 15-minute period in any 24-hour period when the transfer lines are being blown for clearing. The control device shall not be bypassed during this 15-minute period. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.472(c)]
48. The permittee shall use Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 to determine opacity for tanks 100 and 228. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.474(c)(5)]

SN-27d
Black Oil Storage Tanks

Source Description

Black oil is approximate 20% asphalt and 80% heavy lube oil. Black oil is pumped into several tanks (SN-27d) at a rate of approximately 9 gpm when the asphalt production line is filled. The tanks can be pumped from one storage tank to another at a maximum rate of 240 gpm; however, this is not a daily routine of moving black oil from one tank to another. The tanks are heated with steam coils.

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 compliance with Specific Condition #51. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.9	0.3

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.30	0.10
Total HAPs	0.88	0.27

51. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 9,240,000 gallons of black oil at SN-27d 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]
52. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #51. For each tank, these records shall include: the gallons per month of material produced for all tanks combined storing that material and the 12 month rolling totals of material produced for all tanks combined storing that material. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-27e
Crude Oil Storage Tank

Source Description

MOP processes crude oil into naphtha, distillate, lube oils, and asphalt. The crude oil is stored in one large storage tank, Tank 109, with a capacity of 1,260,000 gal. Crude oil from Sandyland storage tanks (SN-28) is being pumped to Tank 109, while crude is continuously being pumped to the refinery for processing.

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 compliance with Specific Condition #55. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	3.4	4.8

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.20	0.29
Total HAPs	0.37	0.53

55. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 118,041,000 gallons of crude oil at SN-27e 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]
56. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #55. For each source and each material, these records shall include: the gallons per month of material produced for all tanks combined storing that material and the 12 month rolling totals of material produced for all tanks combined storing that material. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-27f
Untreated Distillate Storage Tank

Source Description

MOP stores untreated distillate in several storage tanks (SN-27f). MOP fills only one tank at a time from the distillate production unit at a rate of 50 gpm. From the storage tank they feed untreated distillate to the hydrotreater at a rate of 375 gpm.

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 compliance with Specific Condition #59. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.1	0.3

58. 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 #59 and Plantwide Condition #9. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.01	0.01

59. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 26,219,328 gallons of untreated distillate at SN-27f 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]
60. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #59. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

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SN-27g
Gasoline Storage Tank

Source Description

MOP stores purchased gasoline in one storage tank (SN-27g). Gasoline is delivered to the plant in 4,200-gallon tanker trucks.

Specific Conditions

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	39.7	1.2

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.32	0.01
Total HAPs	7.71	0.23

63. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 24,066 gallons of gasoline at SN-27g 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]
64. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #63. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

NESHAP CCCCCC Conditions

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65. The gasoline tank at SN-27g is subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC. The permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC which includes, but is not limited to the following: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §63, Subpart CCCCCC]
- a. The permittee shall keep records to demonstrate that the monthly gasoline throughput is less than 10,000 gallons. These records shall be kept for a period of 5 years. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §63.11111]
 - b. The permittee must, at all times, operate and maintain any affected source in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §63.11115(a)]
 - c. The permittee must not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §63.11116(a)]
 - i. Minimize gasoline spills;
 - ii. Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;
 - iii. Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;
 - iv. Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.
 - d. The permittee is not required to submit notifications or reports as specified in 40 CFR §63.11125, §63.11126, or Subpart A, but the permittee must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document the gasoline throughput. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §63.11116(b)]

SN-27h
Untreated Lube Oil Storage Tank

Source Description

MOP stores untreated lube oil in several tanks (SN-27h). MOP fills one tank at a time from the production line at a rate of 150 gpm. Some of lube oils are blended together, which means they may pump lube oil from one tank to another tank to blend the lube oils. MOP has three pumps, each with a pumping rate of 225 gpm, to pump lube oil from one tank to another.

Specific Conditions

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.4	0.4

67. 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 #68 and Plantwide Condition #9. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.02	0.02

68. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 82,628,700 gallons of untreated lube oil at SN-27h 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]
69. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #68. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-27i
Refinery Treated Lube Oil Storage Tanks

Source Description

MOP stores treated lube oil at the refinery in several storage tanks (SN-27i). MOP fills one tank at a time from the hydrotreated production line at a rate of 150 gpm. Some of the lube oils are blended together, which means they may pump lube oil from one tank to another tank to blend the lube oils. MOP has three pumps each with a pumping rate of 225 gpm, to pump lube oil from one tank to another.

Specific Conditions

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.4	0.9

71. 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 #72 and Plantwide Condition #9. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.02	0.04

72. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 165,257,400 gallons of treated lube oil at SN-27i 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]
73. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #72. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-27j
 Packaging Plant Treated Lube Oil Storage Tanks

Source Description

MOP stores treated lube oil at the packaging plant in several storage tanks (SN-27j). MOP fills at most four tanks at one time in the packaging plant area. MOP can fill three tanks at a time from the Refinery, each tank using pumps at a rate of 225 gpm and fill a tank by truck during the same period.

Specific Conditions

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.3	0.3

75. 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 #76 and Plantwide Condition #9. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.02	0.02

76. The permittee shall not exceed the throughputs set forth in the following table at SN-27j 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]

SN	Description	gal/12 month period
27j	Treated Lube Oil	60,000,000
29	Paraffinic Oil	9,500,000

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77. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #76. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-27k
Reclaim Oil Storage Tanks

Source Description

MOP stores reclaimed oil from the waste water treatment system in several storage tanks (SN-27k). MOP fills one tank at a time from the waste water treatment system at a pump rate of 100 gpm.

Specific Conditions

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.3	0.3

79. 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 #80 and Plantwide Condition #9. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.02	0.01

80. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 4,035,229 gallons of reclaimed oil at SN-27k 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]
81. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #80. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-271
Treated Distillate Storage Tanks

Source Description

MOP stores treated distillate in two storage tanks (Tanks 121 and 122, SN-271). They fill one tank at a time from the hydrotreater. Normal operations would be to fill a tank from the hydrotreater, and then from that storage tank, the distillate is sent to the loading rack.

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 compliance with Specific Condition #84. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.6	0.7

83. 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 #84 and Plantwide Condition #9. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.01	0.02

84. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 26,219,328 gallons of treated distillate at SN-271 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]
85. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #84. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-28 & SN-29
 Sandyland Storage Tanks and
 Miller's Storage Tanks

Source Description

MOP receives crude oil by barge, pipeline and by tanker trucks. Trucks deliver locally produced crude oil daily to the tanks at Sandyland (SN-28). Crude oil delivered by barge is off loaded to the tanks at Miller's Bluff (SN-29). Emissions from unloading of crude oil from trucks into the Sandyland and barges into Miller's Bluff storage tanks are accounted for in the working losses estimated within SN-28 and SN-29.

At Sandyland, trucks are off loaded to Tank 104, Tank 110, or Tank 111. Tanks 104, 110, and 111 feed the refinery (Tank 109).

At Miller's Bluff, barges off load to Tank 114 and Tank 115. These tanks feed crude oil to the refinery (Tank 109), Tank 104 and/or Sandyland.

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 complying with Specific Condition #88. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
28	Sandyland Storage Tanks	VOC	13.7	21.9
29	Miller's Storage Tanks	VOC	16.1	5.6

87. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by complying with Specific Condition #88 and Plantwide Condition #9. [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
28	Sandyland Storage Tanks	Benzene	0.81	1.29
		Total HAPs	1.50	2.40
29	Miller's Storage Tanks	Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.82	0.29

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88. The permittee shall not exceed the throughputs set forth in the following table at SN-28 and SN-29 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]

SN	Description	gal/12 month period
28	Crude Oil	118,041,000
29	Crude Oil	29,510,250

89. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #88. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-30
Hydrotreater Charge Heater

Source Description

The lube oils produced by both atmospheric and vacuum distillation are further processed in a set of exchangers and then passed to the hydrotreaters. The oils are heated with heat exchangers and a Hydrotreater Charge Heater (SN-30), before being pumped into the top of each reactor. The hot lube oils combine with hydrogen at the top of each reactor before passing through a catalyst bed. Sulfur in the oil reacts with the hydrogen to form hydrogen sulfide gas. The hydrogen sulfide gas also saturates the aromatic compounds in the oil, removes heavy metals, and converts some nitrogen to ammonia. The Hydrotreater Charge Heater (SN-30) has maximum heat input rate of 7 MMBtu/hr and burns only pipeline quality natural gas.

Specific Conditions

90. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly and annual emissions are based on the maximum design heat input rate. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.1	0.3
SO ₂	0.1	0.1
VOC	0.1	0.2
CO	0.6	2.6
NO _x	0.4	1.6

91. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly and annual emissions are based on the maximum design heat input rate. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.1	0.3
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.02	0.06

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92. Visible emissions from SN-30 shall not exceed 5% opacity as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with the opacity limit for SN-30 shall be demonstrated by burning natural gas only. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

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SN-32
Asphalt/Black Oil Tank Car Loading Rack

Source Description

Asphalt from the asphalt tanks (SN-27c) and black oil from the black oil tanks (SN-27d) is loaded into trucks at the asphalt/black oil tank car loading rack (SN-32).

Specific Conditions

93. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by complying with Specific Condition #45 and Specific Condition #51. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	1.1	1.2

94. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by complying with Specific Condition #45 and Specific Condition #51. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.34	0.38
Total HAPs	1.11	1.24

SN-33
Lube Oil & Distillate Rail Car Loading and Additive Railcar Unloading

Source Description

Lube oil from the lube oil storage tanks (SN-27h and SN-27i) and distillate from the distillate storage tanks (SN-27f and SN-27l) are loaded into railcars at the loading rack (SN-33). Additives are also unloaded by railcar at the loading racks (SN-33) into the additives tanks (SN-27a and SN-27b).

Specific Conditions

95. 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 #59 and Specific Condition #68. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	1.0	0.8

96. 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 #59 and Specific Condition #68. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.02	0.02

SN-34
Packaging Plant Lube Oil Loading/Unloading Docks

Source Description

Paraffinic oils at the Millers Bluff Tanks (SN-29) may be loaded onto trucks at the Miller's Bluff Unloading Rack (Group A-13 Insignificant Activity). Purchased paraffinic oils and lube oils are unloaded at the packaging plant loading docks (SN-34). Lube oil from the lube oil tanks (SN-27j) are loaded at the packaging plant loading docks (SN-34).

Specific Conditions

97. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with this condition by with Specific Condition #76. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.2	0.3

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.02	0.02

SN-40
Flare

Source Description

The Flare (SN-40) operates to control fuel gases from the Crude Unit and hydrogen from the Hydrogen Reformer. The controlled gases are from normal operation of the refinery and from emergency releases. The flare is steam aspirated "smokeless" and utilizes a 0.255 MMBtu/hr pipeline natural gas pilot. The flare is subject to NSPS Subpart Ja.

Specific Conditions

99. 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 #102 and Plantwide Conditions #13 through #29. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
SO ₂	79.5	2.5
VOC	1592.2	17.2
CO	747.9	8.5
NO _x	164.1	1.9

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 #102 and Plantwide Conditions #13 through #29. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	0.1	0.1
Benzene	0.02	0.07
H ₂ S	0.43	0.01
Total HAP	0.08	0.34

101. The permittee shall conduct daily observations of the opacity at SN-40 and keep a record of these observations. The flare (SN-40) shall be designed for and operated with no visible emissions, except for periods not to exceed a total of five (5) minutes during any two (2) consecutive hours. EPA Reference Methods 22 shall be used to determine compliance with the visible emission provisions of the flare. If the permittee detects visible emissions in excess of their permitted limit, the permittee must immediately take action to identify and correct the cause of the visible emissions. After implementing the corrective action, the permittee must document that the source complies with the visible emissions requirements. The permittee shall maintain records of the cause of the 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 8-4-311]
102. The total flow of NSPS Ja quality process gas to the flare shall be limited to 130 MMscf per rolling 12 month period. The following flared gases are not counted against this limit. [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]
 - a. Flaring of hydrogen gas from the hydrogen plant, when no other process gas is flared.
 - b. Combustion of natural gas in the pilot.
 - c. Flaring of gas during upset conditions reported in Specific Condition #105
103. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #102. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
104. The permittee must operate the flare (SN-40) pilot flame within the design limitations and manufacturer's specifications. [Reg.19.303 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
105. If the flare is used in an upset, emergency condition, startup, shutdown, or malfunction the permittee shall report the upset (by telephone, facsimile, or overnight delivery) to the Department by then end of the next business day after the occurrence or discovery of the occurrence. The permittee shall submit to the Department, within five business days after the occurrence or the discovery of the occurrence, a full, written report of such occurrence, including a statement of all known causes and of the scheduling and nature of the actions to be taken to minimize or eliminate future occurrences, including, but not limited to, action to reduce the frequency of occurrence of such conditions, to minimize the amount by which said limits are exceeded, and to reduce the length of time for which said limits are exceeded. If the information is included in the initial report, it need not be

submitted again. [Reg.19.601 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

106. The permittee shall during each scheduled plant shutdown, but no more than 24 months apart, calibrate and perform preventative maintenance. In accordance with manufacturer's specification, the permittee shall ensure the flare operates with efficient combustion control and shall implement procedures to minimize the amount of carbon in the unburned gas stream through steps including proper burner turning and the use of natural gas as the combustion fuel. The permittee shall maintain documentation on-site and records shall be made available to Department personnel upon request. [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]

CAM Plan for Flare (SN-40)

107. The Flare (SN-40) must have a flame present at all times of operation. The presence of a flare pilot light shall be monitored continuously using a thermocouple, an ultraviolet sensor or any other equivalent device to detect the presence of a flame. In the event of a flame failure, the permittee shall maintain and follow emergency procedures until the flame is present again. The permittee shall report all upset conditions to the Department by the end of the next business day after the discovery of the occurrence. [Reg.19.703, 40 C.F.R § 52 Subpart E, and 40 C.F.R. § 64.6]
108. The permittee shall install and operate alarm system to notify the operator of the presence of a pilot flame or other possible flare malfunction. The permittee shall perform monthly visual confirmation of the pilot lights, semi-annually remove the strainer and check for debris, and annual test fire to ensure pilot light. The permittee shall maintain logs of all flare inspection and maintenance activities. These logs shall be kept on site, in accordance with General Provision 7, and made available to Department personnel upon request. [Reg.19.703, 40 C.F.R § 52 Subpart E, and 40 C.F.R. § 64.6(c)(1)]

SN-41, SN-42, SN-43, and SN-48
 Fire Pump Engine No.1, No.2, No.3
 and Emergency Generator Engine

Source Description

The 375 hp Fire Pump Engine No.1 (SN-41), 169 hp Fire Pump Engine No. 2 (SN-42), and 327 hp Fire Pump Engine No. 3 (SN-43) are diesel fired fire pump engines used to supply water to the refinery in the event of a fire. The 3,673 hp Emergency Generator Engine (SN-48) is a diesel fired generator used primarily to safely shut down the refinery in the event of a plant power outage. It is also used to maintain the wastewater treatment plant operation and provide backup power to other facility operations during an extended power outage. All four engines are subject to NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ and SN-41, SN-43, and SN-48 are also subject to NSPS Subpart IIII.

Specific Conditions

109. 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 #111, #113, #123, and #124. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
41	Fire Pump Engine No. 1	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.7	0.2
		VOC	0.9	0.3
		CO	1.1	0.3
		NO _x	1.6	0.4
42	Fire Pump Engine No. 2	PM ₁₀	0.4	0.1
		SO ₂	0.4	0.1
		VOC	0.5	0.2
		CO	1.2	0.3
		NO _x	5.3	1.4
43	Fire Pump Engine No. 3	PM ₁₀	0.1	0.1
		SO ₂	0.7	0.2

SN	Description	Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
48	Emergency Generator Engine	VOC	0.9	0.3
		CO	1.1	0.3
		NO _x	1.6	0.4
		PM ₁₀	1.3	0.4
		SO ₂	0.1	0.1
48	Emergency Generator Engine	VOC	2.4	0.6
		CO	21.2	5.3
		NO _x	38.7	9.7

110. 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 #111, #113, #123, and #124. [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
41	Fire Pump Engine No. 1	PM	0.1	0.1
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01
42	Fire Pump Engine No. 2	PM	0.4	0.1
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01
43	Fire Pump Engine No. 3	PM	0.1	0.1
		Benzene	0.01	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.01	0.01
48	Emergency Generator Engine	PM	1.3	0.4
		Benzene	0.02	0.01
		Total HAPs	0.05	0.02

111. The permittee shall not exceed 20% opacity from SN-41, SN-42, SN-43 and SN-48 as measured by EPA Reference Method 9. Compliance with this Specific Condition shall be demonstrated by compliance with Specific Condition #112. [Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
112. Annual observations of the opacity from SN-41, SN-42, SN-43 and SN-48 shall be conducted by a person trained but not necessarily certified in EPA Reference Method. If visible emissions in excess of the permitted levels are detected, the permittee shall immediately take action to identify the cause of the visible emissions in excess of the permit limit, implement corrective action, and document that visible emissions did not appear to be in excess of the permitted opacity following the corrective action. The permittee shall maintain records which contain the following items in order to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. These records shall be updated annually kept on site, and made available to Department personnel upon request.
- The date and time of the observation.
 - If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected.
 - If visible emissions which appeared to be above the permitted limit were detected, the cause of the exceedance of the opacity limit, the corrective action taken, and if the visible emissions appeared to be below the permitted limit after the corrective action was taken.
 - The name of the person conducting the opacity observations.
- [Reg.19.503 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
113. The permittee shall not operate any of the emergency generators SN-41, SN-42, SN-43, and SN-48 in excess of 500 total hours (emergency and non-emergency) per calendar year in order to demonstrate compliance with the annual emission rate limits. Emergency operation in excess of these hours may be allowable but shall be reported and will be evaluated in accordance with Regulation 19 §19.602 and other applicable regulations. [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]
114. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #113. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth day of the month following the month to which the records pertain. The calendar year totals and each individual month's data shall be maintained on-site, made available to Department personnel upon request, and submitted in accordance with General Provision #7. [Reg.19.705 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-42: NEHSAP Subpart ZZZZ

115. The permittee shall meet the following requirements of Table 2d of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ:
- Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first.
 - 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.

[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6603(a)]

- 116. The permittee shall operate and maintain SN-42 according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop 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)]
- 117. The permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed at SN-42. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(f)]
- 118. The permittee shall minimize the engines time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engines startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engines, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in Table 2c of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ apply. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(h)]
- 119. The permittee may operate the emergency stationary RICE engines for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. SN-42 may be operated up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those hours per year are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The hours cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for the facility to supply power to the electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. There are no time limits for the use of an emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations. The engines may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency conditions expected to occur, and the engines operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(f)(4)]
- 120. The permittee shall submit deviations to 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ in the semiannual monitoring report and annual compliance report. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6650(f)]
- 121. The permittee shall keep records of the maintenance conducted on SN-42 in order to demonstrate that they were operated and maintained according to the maintenance plan. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6655(e)(2)]

122. The permittee shall keep records of the hours of operation of the engines that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The permittee 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 engines are used for demand response operation, records of notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engines were operated as part of demand response. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6655(f)(2)]
123. The permittee shall maintain files of all information required by 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ recorded in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review. The files shall be retained for at least 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record. At a minimum, the most recent 2 years of data shall be retained on site. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 63.6660]

SN-41, SN-43 and SN-48: NSPS Subpart IIII

124. The permittee shall comply with and maintain the emission standards as outlined in the following table for all pollutants over the entire life of the engine. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4205(b), (c), § 60.4206]

SN	Emission Standard
SN-41, SN-43	Table 4 of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII
SN-48	40 CFR 89.112 and 40 CFR 89.113

125. The permittee shall only use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR §80.510 (b). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4207(b)]
126. The permittee shall install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engines. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4209(a)]
127. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in Subpart IIII by complying with the following:
- Operate and maintain SN-41, SN-43 and SN-48 according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions;
 - Change only those emission related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer; and
 - Meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94, and/or 1068, as applicable.

[Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(a)(1)(2)(3)]

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128. The permittee may operate the engine for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended, for a maximum of 100 hours per year. The engines may be operated up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situation, but those hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)]
129. If the permittee does not install, configure, operate, and maintain SN-41, SN-43 and SN-48 according to the manufacturer's emission related written instructions, or if the permittee changes emission related settings in a way that is not permitted by the manufacturer, the permittee shall demonstrate compliance through compliance with §40.4211(g). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.4211 (g)]

SN-45
Packaging Plant Truck Loading and Unloading Rack

Source Description

Lube oil from the lube oil tanks (SN-27j) are loaded at the packaging plant truck loading rack (SN-45).

Specific Conditions

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.1	0.2

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

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.01	0.01
Total HAPs	0.01	0.01

132. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 24,300,000 gallons of lube oil at SN-45 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]
133. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #132. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

SN-46
Haul Roads

Source Description

MOP has various types of trucks that travel throughout the plant to deliver raw materials to include refinery/packaging additives and paraffinic crude oil from Miller's Bluff as well as trucks that travel throughout the plant to ship out various types of bulk and packaged products. Fugitive particulate emissions result from the vehicle traffic.

Specific Conditions

134. 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 #136 and #137. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM ₁₀	3.5	3.8

135. 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 #136 and #137. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
PM	17.0	17.2

136. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to authorize a violation of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act or the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). [Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
137. The permittee shall not operate in a manner such that emissions from the Haul Roads would cause a nuisance off-site. Under normal conditions, off-site opacity less than or equal to 5% shall not be considered a nuisance. [Reg.18.501 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

SN-47
Surplus Loading/Unloading Rack

Source Description

The surplus loading/unloading rack (SN-47), designated S-60 by the facility, is used to load intermediate products of the crude unit from tanks (SN-27h) into trucks.

Specific Conditions

138. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly emissions are based on pump equipment maximum. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with annual emissions by compliance with Specific Condition #140. [Reg.19.501 *et seq.* and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
VOC	0.1	0.2

139. The permittee shall not exceed the emission rates set forth in the following table. Hourly emissions are based on pump equipment maximum. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with annual emissions by compliance with Specific Condition #140. [Reg.18.801 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]

Pollutant	lb/hr	tpy
Benzene	0.02	0.06
Total HAPs	0.05	0.20

140. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 49,932,000 gallons of miscellaneous intermediate products at SN-47 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]
141. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition #140. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]

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SECTION V: COMPLIANCE PLAN AND SCHEDULE

Martin Operating Partnership L.P. (MOP) has reviewed the facility's compliance with applicable requirements. Accordingly, MOP provides this Compliance Plan and Schedule pursuant to Regulation 26.402(B)(8) and (9) as a supplement to the Certification of Compliance from required for all Title V permit applications.

With this application, MOP is permitting the Flare (SN-40) as a process flare instead of an emergency flare. A Flare Management Plan (FMP), required by §60.103a(b)(1) of Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 14, 2007 (NSPS Subpart Ja) is being submitted to the EPA.

Additionally, the facility is currently coordinating with ADEQ Enforcement on areas of concern noted during a recent inspection. This effort is ongoing and the schedule for addressing any concerns will be established through coordination with the Department.

With the exception these items, MOP believes that the facility is in compliance with all applicable requirements and will continue to comply with these requirements. Any requirements that become effective during this permit term will be met 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]

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7. The permittee shall not exceed a throughput of 7,700 bbl/day of crude oil at the facility 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]
8. The permittee shall maintain monthly records to demonstrate compliance with Plantwide Condition #7. The permittee shall update these records by the thirtieth 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 and 40 C.F.R. § 52 Subpart E]
9. The naphtha loading rack emissions shall be routed to Tanks #130, #131, and #132. The naphtha storage tanks (Tanks #130, #131, and #132) shall not vent to the atmosphere. [Reg.18.1004 and Ark. Code Ann. § 8-4-203 as referenced by Ark. Code Ann. §§ 8-4-304 and 8-4-311]
10. The heavy condensate loading rack emissions shall be routed to Tank #133. The heavy condensate storage tank (Tanks #133) shall not vent to the atmosphere. [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]
11. The permittee shall not exceed the following vapor pressure limits for the materials stored at this facility. The permittee shall maintain documentation to demonstrate compliance with this specific condition. [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]

Material	Average True Vapor Pressure
Additives (that contain VOC)	0.009 psi @ 70° F
Asphalt	0.0098 psi @ 302° F
Crude Oil	0.1802 psi @ 77° F
Distillate (not heavy condensate)	0.0111 psi @ 77° F
Gasoline	9 RVP
Lube Oil	0.0021 psi @ 77° F

12. The permittee shall maintain the tank number easily visible at each storage tank (each tank at SN-27a-1, SN-28, and SN-29). The permittee shall maintain a cross reference tank inventory of all storage tanks that identifies the tank number, size, installation date, and contents of the tank. The permittee shall not have any tanks that are not listed in the tank inventory in Appendix M. [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 Subpart Ja Conditions for Flare (SN-40)

13. The permittee shall determine the total reduced sulfur concentration for each gas line directed to the affected flare. The permittee shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration of total reduced sulfur in gas discharged to the flare. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. § 60.103a(a) and § 60.107a(e)(1)(i-iii)]
 - a. The permittee shall install operate and maintain each total reduced sulfur monitor according to Performance Specification 5 of Appendix B to Part 60.
 - b. The permittee shall conduct performance evaluations of each total reduced sulfur monitor according to the requirements of §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 5 of Appendix b to Part 60. For flares that routinely have flow, the permittee of each total reduced sulfur monitor shall use EPA Method 15A of Appendix A-5 to Part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.
 - c. The permittee shall comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures in Appendix F to Part 60 for each total reduced sulfur monitor.
14. The permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain a CPMS to measure and record the flow rate of the gas discharged to the flare. If a flow monitor is not already in place, the permittee shall comply with §60.107a(f) by no later than November 15, 2015, or upon startup of the flare, whichever is later. The permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain each flow monitor according to the manufacturer's procedures and specifications and the following requirements [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.103a(a) and §60.107a(f)(1)(i-v)]:
 - d. Locate the monitor in a position that provides a representative measurement of the total gas flow rate.
 - e. Use a flow sensor with a measurement sensitivity of no more than 5 percent of the flow rate or 10 cubic feet per minute, whichever is greater.
 - f. Use a flow monitor that is maintainable online, is able to continuously correct for temperature and pressure and is able to record flow in standard conditions (as defined in §60.2) over one-minute averages.
 - g. At least quarterly, perform a visual inspection of all components of the monitor for physical and operational integrity and all electrical connections for oxidation and galvanic corrosion of the flow monitor is not equipped with a redundant flow sensor.
 - h. Recalibrate the flow monitor in accordance with the manufacturers' procedures and specification biennially (every two years) or at the frequency specified by the manufacturer.

15. The permittee shall develop and implement a written flare management plan in accordance with §60.103a(a)(1) through (6) no later than the date the flare becomes an affected flare. The permittee shall maintain a copy of the flare management plan on site and made available to the Department upon request. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.103a(a) and §60.108a(c)(1)]
16. The permittee shall maintain records that the SN-40 pilot gas is exempt per §60.107a(a)(3)(i). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.103a(a) and §60.108a(c)(5)]
17. The permittee periodically update the flare management plan to account for changes in the operation of the flare, such as new connections to the flare or the installation of a flare gas recovery system, but the plan need be re-submitted to the Administrator only if the owner or operator adds an alternative baseline flow rate, revises an existing baseline as described in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, installs a flare gas recovery system or is required to change flare designations and monitoring methods as described in §60.107a(g). The owner or operator must comply with the updated plan as submitted. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.103a(b)(2)]
18. All versions of the plan submitted to the Administrator shall also be submitted to the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Sector Policies and Programs Division, U.S. EPA Mailroom (E143-01), Attention: Refinery Sector Lead, 109 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. Electronic copies in lieu of hard copies may also be submitted to *refinerynsp@epa.gov*. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.103a(b)(3)]
19. The permittee shall conduct a root cause analysis of any emission limit exceedance or process start-up, shutdown, upset, or malfunction that causes a discharge to the atmosphere in excess of 500 lb/day of SO₂; or any discharge to the flare in excess of 500,000 standard cubic feet (scf) above the baseline, determined in §60.103a(a)(4), in any 24-hour period. The permittee shall record the identification of the affected facility, the date and duration of the discharge, the results and the action taken as a result of the root cause analysis. The permittee shall maintain a copy of each root cause analysis of a discharge onsite and made available to the Department upon request. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.103a(d) and §60.108a(c)(6)(ix)]
20. The permittee shall record and maintain records of discharges greater than 500 lb/day SO₂ and discharges to an affected flare in excess of 500,000 scfd. The records shall include all items listed in §60.108a(c)(6)(i) through (xi), as applicable. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.108a(c)(6)]
21. No fuel gas that contains H₂S in excess of 162 ppmv determined hourly on a 3-hour rolling average basis shall be combusted in SN-40, except for process upset gases or fuel gas that is released to the flare as a result of relief valve leakage or other emergency malfunctions. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.103a(h)]

NSPS Subpart Ja Conditions for Fuel Combustion Devices (SN-02 and SN-12) and Flare (SN-40)

22. The permittee shall conduct a performance test to demonstrate initial compliance with the applicable emissions limits in §60.102a and H₂S concentration requirement §60.103a(h) according to the requirements of §60.8. The notification requirements of §60.8d apply to the initial performance test. The permittee shall use the test methods in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendices A-1 through A-8. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.104a(a), (c)]
23. A root cause analysis and a corrective action analysis required by Plantwide Condition #20 and #34 must be completed as soon as possible, but no later than 45 days. Special circumstances are outlined in §60.103a(d)(1), (2), and (5). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.103a(d)(1-5)]
24. All corrective action(s) must be implemented within 45 days of the discharge for which the root cause and corrective action analyses were required or as soon thereafter as practicable. If an owner or operator concludes that corrective action should not be conducted, the owner or operator shall record and explain the basis for that conclusion no later than 45 days following the discharge. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.103a(e)(1)]
25. For corrective actions that cannot be fully implemented within 45 days following the discharge for which the root cause and corrective action analyses were required, the owner or operator shall develop an implementation schedule to complete the corrective action(s) as soon as practicable. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.103a(e)(2)]
26. No later than 45 days following the discharge for which a root cause and corrective action analyses were required, the owner or operator shall record the corrective action(s) completed to date, and, for action(s) not already completed, a schedule for implementation, including proposed commencement and completion dates. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.103a(e)(3)]
27. The permittee shall install, operate, calibrate and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration by volume (dry basis) of H₂S in the fuel gases before being burned in any fuel gas combustion device or flare. Unless the permittee elects to comply with the flare H₂S concentration requirement by measuring TRS allowed within §60.107a(a)(2)(v) [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.107a(a)(2)]

28. For the purpose of reports required by §60.7(c), periods of excess emissions for fuel gas combustion devices subject to the emissions limitations in §60.102a(g) and flares subject to the concentration requirement in §60.103a(h) are defined as specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (5) of this section. Determine a rolling 3-hour or a rolling daily average as the arithmetic average of the applicable 1-hour averages (e.g., a rolling 3-hour average is the arithmetic average of three contiguous 1-hour averages). Determine a rolling 30-day or a rolling 365-day average as the arithmetic average of the applicable daily averages (e.g., a rolling 30-day average is the arithmetic average of 30 contiguous daily averages). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.107a(i)(1) and §60.107a(i)(2)(i)]
- a. For the fuel gas combustion devices (SN-02 and SN-12), each rolling 3-hour period during which the average concentration of H₂S as measured by the H₂S continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (a)(2) of this section exceeds 162 ppmv and each rolling 365-day period during which the average concentration as measured by the H₂S continuous monitoring system under paragraph (a)(2) of this section exceeds 60 ppmv.
 - b. For the Flare (SN-40), each rolling 3-hour period during which the average concentration of H₂S as measured by the H₂S continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (a)(2) of this section exceeds 162 ppmv.
29. The permittee shall submit an excess emissions report for all periods of excess emissions according to the requirements of §60.7(c) except that the report shall contain the information specified in §60.108a(d)(1) through (7). The excess emissions report shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision No. 7. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.108a(d)]

NSPS Subpart Ja Conditions for Fuel Gas Combustion Devices (SN-02 and SN-12)

30. The permittee shall conduct a root cause analysis and a correction action analysis after each exceedance of an applicable short-term emissions limit of 162 ppmv determined hourly on a 3-hour rolling average basis in §60.102a(g)(1) if the SO₂ discharge to the atmosphere is (500 lb) greater than the amount that would have been emitted if the emissions limits had been met during one or more consecutive periods of excess emissions or any 24-hour period, whichever is shorter. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.103a(c)(2)]
31. Within 45 days following the end of a discharge, maintain records of discharges which exceed 500 lb of SO₂ greater than the amount that would have been emitted if the emissions limits had been met for SN-02 and SN-12. The records shall include all items listed in §60.108a(c)(6)(i) through (xi), as applicable. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.108a(c)(6)]

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32. The permittee shall not burn in any fuel that contains H₂S in excess of 162 ppmv determined hourly on a 3-hour rolling average basis and H₂S in excess of 60 ppmv determined daily on a 365 successive calendar day rolling average. The permittee shall comply with the notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in §60.7. [Reg. 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.102a(g)(1)(ii) and §60.108a(a)]
33. The permittee shall determine compliance with the H₂S emissions limit in §60.102a(g), in accordance with §60.104a(j). [Reg. 19.404 and 40 C.F.R. §60.104a(j)]
 - i. The permittee shall install, operate, and maintain each H₂S monitor according to Performance Specification 7 of Appendix B to Part 60. The span value for this instrument is 300 ppmv H₂S.
 - j. The permittee shall conduct performance evaluations for each H₂S monitor according to the requirements of §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 7 of Appendix B to Part 60.
 - k. The permittee shall comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures in Appendix F to Part 60 for each H₂S monitor.
 - l. Fuel gas combustion device having a common source of fuel gas may be monitored at only one location, if monitoring at this location accurately represents the concentration of H₂S in the fuel gas being burned.
34. The permittee shall comply with the notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in §60.7, and shall Notify the Administrator of the specific monitoring provisions of 60.107a with which the facility intends to comply. Submit with the notification of initial startup required by 60.7(a)(3). [Reg. 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.108a(a&b)]

NESHAP FF Conditions

35. The facility is an affected source according to 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF (Appendix I) – *National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations*. [Reg. 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61, Subpart FF]
 - a. The owner and operator shall determine the total annual benzene quantity from facility waste by the procedures outlined in §61.355(a). [Reg. 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.355]
 - b. The facility shall comply with all record keeping requirements outlined in §61.356 (b). [Reg. 19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.355(a)]

- c. The facility shall submit reports to the Department by following the procedures of §61.357 (a) (1)-(4). In cases where the total annual benzene quantity is less than 1 Mg/yr [as determined in Plantwide Condition #35a.], reports will comply with §61.357 (b). In cases where the total annual benzene quantity is greater than 1 Mg/yr but less than 10 Mg/yr, reports will comply with §61.357 (c). And when the total annual benzene quantity is greater than 10 Mg/yr, reports will comply with §61.357 (d). [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §61.357]

NSPS Subpart QQQ

- 36. The wastewater oil-water separators (SN-24) are subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart QQQ —Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems. The permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart QQQ which includes, but is not limited to Plantwide Condition #37 through #52. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60, Subpart QQQ]
- 37. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of Plantwide Conditions #38 through #52 except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.692-1(a)]
- 38. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with the following exclusions through compliance with Plantwide Conditions #47, #48, and #49. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.690]
 - a. Storm water sewer systems are not subject to the requirements of this subpart.
 - b. Ancillary equipment, which is physically separate from the wastewater system and does not come in contact with or store oily wastewater, is not subject to the requirements of this subpart.
 - c. Non-contact cooling water systems are not subject to the requirements of this subpart.
- 39. The permittee shall ensure that the oil-water separators subject to this subpart meet the following requirements: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.692-3]
 - a. Each oil-water separator tank, slop oil tank, storage vessel, or other auxiliary equipment subject to the requirements of this subpart shall be equipped and operated with a fixed roof, which meets the following specifications, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section or in § 60.693-2.
 - b. The fixed roof shall be installed to completely cover the separator tank, slop oil tank, storage vessel, or other auxiliary equipment with no separation between the roof and the wall.
 - c. The vapor space under a fixed roof shall not be purged unless the vapor is directed to a control device.

- d. If the roof has access doors or openings, such doors or openings shall be gasketed, latched, and kept closed at all times during operation of the separator system, except during inspection and maintenance.
 - e. Roof seals, access doors, and other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and semiannually thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur between the roof and wall and that access doors and other openings are closed and gasketed properly.
 - f. 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 it is identified, except as provided in § 60.692-6.
 - g. Slop oil from an oil-water separator tank and oily wastewater from slop oil handling equipment shall be collected, stored, transported, recycled, reused, or disposed of in an enclosed system. Once slop oil is returned to the process unit or is disposed of, it is no longer within the scope of this subpart. Equipment used in handling slop oil shall be equipped with a fixed roof meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this condition.
 - h. Each oil-water separator tank, slop oil tank, storage vessel, or other auxiliary equipment that is required to comply with paragraph (a) of this condition, and not paragraph (b) of this condition, may be equipped with a pressure control valve as necessary for proper system operation. The pressure control valve shall be set at the maximum pressure necessary for proper system operation, but such that the value will not vent continuously.
40. The permittee may delay the repair required by this subpart if the repair is technically impossible without a complete or partial refinery or process unit shutdown. Repair of such equipment shall occur before the end of the next refinery or process unit shutdown. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.692-6]
41. Installation of equipment necessary to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall occur no later than the next scheduled refinery or process unit shutdown. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.692-7]
42. The permittee shall inspect equipment subject to Subpart QQQ for indications of potential emissions, defects, or other problems that may cause the requirements of this subpart not to be met before the applicable equipment is used. Points of inspection shall include, but are not limited to, seals, flanges, joints, gaskets, hatches, caps, and plugs. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.696(a)]
43. The permittee shall maintain records required for compliance of this subpart for a minimum of 2 years after being recorded unless otherwise noted. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.697(a)]

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44. The permittee shall maintain records of inspections for the oil-water separators specified in Plantwide Condition #39. These records shall include the inspection location, date, and any corrective action required when a problem is identified that could result in VOC emissions. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.697(c)]
45. If an emission point cannot be repaired or corrected without a process unit shutdown as specified in Plantwide Condition #40, the permittee shall maintain a record containing the following information: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.697(e)]
 - a. The expected date of a successful repair
 - b. The reason for the delay
 - c. The signature of the owner or operator (or designee) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without refinery or process shutdown
 - d. The date of successful repair or corrective action
46. The permittee shall maintain a copy of the design specifications for all equipment used to comply with the provisions of this subpart for the life of the source in a readily accessible location. These design specifications must contain the following information: [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.697(f)(1-2)]
 - a. Detailed schematics, and piping and instrumentation diagrams
 - b. The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications
47. The permittee shall maintain for the life of the facility in a readily accessible location, plans or specifications which demonstrate that no wastewater from any process units or equipment is directly discharged to any applicable stormwater sewer system. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.697(h)]
48. The permittee shall maintain for the life of the facility in a readily accessible location, plans or specifications which demonstrate that any applicable ancillary equipment does not come in contact with or store oily wastewater. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.697(i)]
49. The permittee shall maintain for the life of the facility in a readily accessible location, plans or specifications which demonstrate that the applicable cooling water does not contact hydrocarbons or oily wastewater and is not recirculated through a cooling tower. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.697(j)]

50. The permittee shall submit to the Administrator within 60 days after initial startup a certification that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been installed and that the required initial inspections or tests of process drains, sewer lines, junction boxes, oil-water separators, and closed vent systems and control devices have been carried out in accordance with these standards. Thereafter, the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator semiannually a certification that all of the required inspections have been carried out in accordance with these standards. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.698(b)]
51. The permittee shall submit an initial and semiannual report to the Department that summarizes all inspections when a water seal was dry or otherwise breached, when a drain cap or plug was missing or improperly installed, or when cracks, gaps, or other problems were identified that could result in VOC emissions, including information about the repairs or corrective action taken. The initial and semiannual report shall be submitted in accordance with General Provision No. 7. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.698(c)]
52. If compliance with the provisions of this subpart is delayed pursuant to Plantwide Condition #32, the notification required under 40 CFR 60.7(a)(4) shall include the estimated date of the next scheduled refinery or process unit shutdown after the date of notification and the reason why compliance with the standards is technically impossible without a refinery or process unit shutdown. [Reg.19.304 and 40 C.F.R. §60.698(e)]

Title VI Provisions

53. 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.
54. 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.
55. 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.
56. 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.
57. The permittee can switch from any ozone depleting substance to any alternative listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 82 Subpart G.

Permit Shield

58. 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 August 10, 2018.

Applicable Regulations

Source No.	Regulation	Description
Facility	Regulation 18	Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code
Facility	Regulation 19	Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control
Facility	Regulation 26	Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program
Facility	40 CFR Part 52	Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans
SN-12	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart J	Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries
SN-02 and SN-40	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ja	Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 14, 2007
SN-27c: Tank 100, Tank 228	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart UU	Standards of Performance for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture
SN-24	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart QQQ	Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions from Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems
SN-41, SN-43, and SN-48	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII	Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
Facility	40 CFR Part 61 Subpart FF	National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

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Source No.	Regulation	Description
SN-27g	40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities
SN-41, SN-42, SN-43, and SN-48	40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
SN-40	40 CFR Part 64	Compliance Assurance Monitoring

The permit specifically identifies the following as inapplicable based upon information submitted by the permittee in an application dated August 8, 2018.

Inapplicable Regulations

Source No.	Regulation	Description
SN-01, SN-02, SN-03, SN-08, SN-12, SN-26, SN-30	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart D	Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators
	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Da	Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units
	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Db	Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units
	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units
SN-27a – SN-27l, SN-28, SN-29	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978
	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984
	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including

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Source No.	Regulation	Description
		Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984
Facility	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart GGG	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 4, 1983, and on or Before November 7, 2006
Facility	40 CFR Part 60 Subpart GGGa	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006
Facility	40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CC	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Petroleum Refineries
Facility	40 CFR Part 63 Subpart UUU	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Petroleum Refineries: Catalytic Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, and Sulfur Recovery Units
SN-26	40 CFR Part 63 Subpart DDDDD	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters
SN-26	40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources

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 August 8, 2018. [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
50 HP (0.125 MMBtu/hr) Low Pressure Boiler	A-1
8,812 gal Diesel Tank 116	A-3
4,500 gal Diesel Tank for SN-48	A-3
330 gal Fuel Additive Tank A	A-3
330 gal Fuel Additive Tank B	A-3
Decant Tanks 1 through 4 (7,644 gallons each)	A-3
Tank #312 (Caustic)	A-4
Tank #313 (NaHS)	A-4
Tank #314 (NaHS)	A-4
Tank #400 (Caustic)	A-4
Tank #402 (Caustic)	A-4
Lab Equipment	A-5
Asphalt Tank Heater	A-13
Miller's Bluff Paraffin Oil Truck Loading	A-13
210,000 gal Sour Water Stripper Surge Tank	A-13
Packaging Plant – Plastic Extrusion	A-13
Packaging Plant – Six Plastic Silos	A-13
Lube Oil Packaging Plant Operations	A-13
Cooling Tower No. 1	A-13
Cooling Tower No. 2	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]

Appendix A
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart J

ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

e-CFR data is current as of November 29, 2018

Title 40 → Chapter I → Subchapter C → Part 60 → Subpart J

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart J—Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries

Contents

- §60.100 Applicability, designation of affected facility, and reconstruction.
 - §60.101 Definitions.
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§60.100 Applicability, designation of affected facility, and reconstruction.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities in petroleum refineries: fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators, fuel gas combustion devices, and all Claus sulfur recovery plants except Claus plants with a design capacity for sulfur feed of 20 long tons per day (LTD) or less. The Claus sulfur recovery plant need not be physically located within the boundaries of a petroleum refinery to be an affected facility, provided it processes gases produced within a petroleum refinery.

(b) Any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator or fuel gas combustion device under paragraph (a) of this section other than a flare which commences construction, reconstruction or modification after June 11, 1973, and on or before May 14, 2007, or any fuel gas combustion device under paragraph (a) of this section that is also a flare which commences construction, reconstruction or modification after June 11, 1973, and on or before June 24, 2008, or any Claus sulfur recovery plant under paragraph (a) of this section which commences construction, reconstruction or modification after October 4, 1976, and on or before May 14, 2007, is subject to the requirements of this subpart except as provided under paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section.

(c) Any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator under paragraph (b) of this section which commences construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before January 17, 1984, is exempted from §60.104(b).

(d) Any fluid catalytic cracking unit in which a contact material reacts with petroleum derivatives to improve feedstock quality and in which the contact material is regenerated by burning off coke and/or other deposits and that commences construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before January 17, 1984, is exempt from this subpart.

(e) Owners or operators may choose to comply with the applicable provisions of subpart Ja of this part to satisfy the requirements of this subpart for an affected facility.

(f) For purposes of this subpart, under §60.15, the “fixed capital cost of the new components” includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement which are commenced within any 2-year period following January 17, 1984. For purposes of this paragraph, “commenced” means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of component replacement or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of component replacement.

§60.101 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A.

(a) *Petroleum refinery* means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

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

(c) *Process gas* means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit, except fuel gas and process upset gas as defined in this section.

(d) *Fuel gas* means any gas which is generated at a petroleum refinery and which is combusted. Fuel gas includes natural gas when the natural gas is combined and combusted in any proportion with a gas generated at a refinery. Fuel gas does not include gases generated by catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators and fluid coking burners. Fuel gas does not include vapors that are collected and combusted in a thermal oxidizer or flare installed to control emissions from wastewater treatment units or marine tank vessel loading operations.

(e) *Process upset gas* means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit as a result of start-up, shut-down, upset or malfunction.

(f) *Refinery process unit* means any segment of the petroleum refinery in which a specific processing operation is conducted.

(g) *Fuel gas combustion device* means any equipment, such as process heaters, boilers and flares used to combust fuel gas, except facilities in which gases are combusted to produce sulfur or sulfuric acid.

(h) *Coke burn-off* means the coke removed from the surface of the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst by combustion in the catalyst regenerator. The rate of coke burn-off is calculated by the formula specified in §60.106.

(i) *Claus sulfur recovery plant* means a process unit which recovers sulfur from hydrogen sulfide by a vapor-phase catalytic reaction of sulfur dioxide and hydrogen sulfide.

(j) *Oxidation control system* means an emission control system which reduces emissions from sulfur recovery plants by converting these emissions to sulfur dioxide.

(k) *Reduction control system* means an emission control system which reduces emissions from sulfur recovery plants by converting these emissions to hydrogen sulfide.

(l) *Reduced sulfur compounds* means hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), carbonyl sulfide (COS) and carbon disulfide (CS₂).

(m) *Fluid catalytic cracking unit* means a refinery process unit in which petroleum derivatives are continuously charged; hydrocarbon molecules in the presence of a catalyst suspended in a fluidized bed are fractured into smaller molecules, or react with a contact material suspended in a fluidized bed to improve feedstock quality for additional processing; and the catalyst or contact material is continuously regenerated by burning off coke and other deposits. The unit includes the riser, reactor, regenerator, air blowers, spent catalyst or contact material stripper, catalyst or contact material recovery equipment, and regenerator equipment for controlling air pollutant emissions and for heat recovery.

(n) *Fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator* means one or more regenerators (multiple regenerators) which comprise that portion of the fluid catalytic cracking unit in which coke burn-off and catalyst or contact material regeneration occurs, and includes the regenerator combustion air blower(s).

(o) *Fresh feed* means any petroleum derivative feedstock stream charged directly into the riser or reactor of a fluid catalytic cracking unit except for petroleum derivatives recycled within the fluid catalytic cracking unit, fractionator, or gas recovery unit.

(p) *Contact material* means any substance formulated to remove metals, sulfur, nitrogen, or any other contaminant from petroleum derivatives.

(q) *Valid day* means a 24-hour period in which at least 18 valid hours of data are obtained. A “valid hour” is one in which at least 2 valid data points are obtained.

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§60.102 Standard for particulate matter.

Each owner or operator of any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator that is subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the emission limitations set forth in this section on and after the date on which the initial performance test, required by §60.8, is completed, but not later than 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator will be operated, or 180 days after initial startup, whichever comes first.

(a) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator:

(1) Particulate matter in excess of 1.0 kg/Mg (2.0 lb/ton) of coke burn-off in the catalyst regenerator.

(2) Gases exhibiting greater than 30 percent opacity, except for one six-minute average opacity reading in any one hour period.

(b) Where the gases discharged by the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator pass through an incinerator or waste heat boiler in which auxiliary or supplemental liquid or solid fossil fuel is burned, particulate matter in excess of that permitted by paragraph (a)(1) of this section may be emitted to the atmosphere, except that the incremental rate of particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 43 grams per Gigajoule (g/GJ) (0.10 lb/million British thermal units (Btu)) of heat input attributable to such liquid or solid fossil fuel.

[39 FR 9315, Mar. 8, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 32427, June 24, 1977; 42 FR 39389, Aug. 4, 1977; 43 FR 10868, Feb. 15, 1978; 54 FR 34027, Aug. 17, 1989; 65 FR 61753, Oct. 17, 2000; 73 FR 35866, June 24, 2008]

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§60.103 Standard for carbon monoxide.

Each owner or operator of any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator that is subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the emission limitations set forth in this section on and after the date on which the initial performance test, required by §60.8, is completed, but not later than 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator will be operated, or 180 days after initial startup, whichever comes first.

(a) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator any gases that contain carbon monoxide (CO) in excess of 500 ppm by volume (dry basis).

[54 FR 34027, Aug. 17, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 40175, Oct. 2, 1990]

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§60.104 Standards for sulfur oxides.

Each owner or operator that is subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the emission limitations set forth in this section on and after the date on which the initial performance test, required by §60.8, is completed, but not later than 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, or 180 days after initial startup, whichever comes first.

(a) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall:

(1) Burn in any fuel gas combustion device any fuel gas that contains hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) in excess of 230 mg/dscm (0.10 gr/dscf). The combustion in a flare of process upset gases or fuel gas that is released to the flare as a result of relief valve leakage or other emergency malfunctions is exempt from this paragraph.

(2) Discharge or cause the discharge of any gases into the atmosphere from any Claus sulfur recovery plant containing in excess of:

(i) For an oxidation control system or a reduction control system followed by incineration, 250 ppm by volume (dry basis) of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) at zero percent excess air.

(ii) For a reduction control system not followed by incineration, 300 ppm by volume of reduced sulfur compounds and 10 ppm by volume of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), each calculated as ppm SO₂ by volume (dry basis) at zero percent excess air.

(b) Each owner or operator that is subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with one of the following conditions for each affected fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator:

(1) With an add-on control device, reduce SO₂ emissions to the atmosphere by 90 percent or maintain SO₂ emissions to the atmosphere less than or equal to 50 ppm by volume (ppmv), whichever is less stringent; or

(2) Without the use of an add-on control device to reduce SO₂ emission, maintain sulfur oxides emissions calculated as SO₂ to the atmosphere less than or equal to 9.8 kg/Mg (20 lb/ton) coke burn-off; or

(3) Process in the fluid catalytic cracking unit fresh feed that has a total sulfur content no greater than 0.30 percent by weight.

(c) Compliance with paragraph (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section is determined daily on a 7-day rolling average basis using the appropriate procedures outlined in §60.106.

(d) A minimum of 22 valid days of data shall be obtained every 30 rolling successive calendar days when complying with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

[43 FR 10869, Mar. 15, 1978, as amended at 54 FR 34027, Aug. 17, 1989; 55 FR 40175, Oct. 2, 1990; 65 FR 61754, Oct. 17, 2000; 73 FR 35866, June 24, 2008]

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§60.105 Monitoring of emissions and operations.

(a) Continuous monitoring systems shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated by the owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart as follows:

(1) For fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators subject to §60.102(a)(2), an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the opacity of emissions into the atmosphere. The instrument shall be spanned at 60, 70, or 80 percent opacity.

(2) For fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators subject to §60.103(a), an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration by volume (dry basis) of CO emissions into the atmosphere, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) (ii) of this section.

(i) The span value for this instrument is 1,000 ppm CO.

(ii) A CO continuous monitoring system need not be installed if the owner or operator demonstrates that the average CO emissions are less than 50 ppm (dry basis) and also files a written request for exemption to the Administrator and receives such an exemption. The demonstration shall consist of continuously monitoring CO emissions for 30 days using an instrument that shall meet the requirements of Performance Specification 4 of appendix B of this part. The span value shall be 100 ppm CO instead of 1,000 ppm, and the relative accuracy limit shall be 10 percent of the average CO emissions or 5 ppm CO, whichever is greater. For instruments that are identical to Method 10 and employ the sample conditioning system of Method 10A, the alternative relative accuracy test procedure in §10.1 of Performance Specification 2 may be used in place of the relative accuracy test.

(3) For fuel gas combustion devices subject to §60.104(a)(1), either an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration by volume (dry basis, zero percent excess air) of SO₂ emissions into the atmosphere or monitoring as provided in paragraph (a)(4) of this section). The monitor shall include an oxygen monitor for correcting the data for excess.

(i) The span values for this monitor are 50 ppm SO₂ and 25 percent oxygen (O₂).

(ii) The SO₂ monitoring level equivalent to the H₂S standard under §60.104(a)(1) shall be 20 ppm (dry basis, zero percent excess air).

(iii) The performance evaluations for this SO₂ monitor under §60.13(c) shall use Performance Specification 2. Methods 6 or 6C and 3 or 3A shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. Method 6 samples shall be taken at a flow rate of approximately 2 liters/min for at least 30 minutes. The relative accuracy limit shall be 20 percent or 4 ppm, whichever is greater, and the calibration drift limit shall be 5 percent of the established span value.

(iv) Fuel gas combustion devices having a common source of fuel gas may be monitored at only one location (i.e., after one of the combustion devices), if monitoring at this location accurately represents the SO₂ emissions into the atmosphere from each of the combustion devices.

(4) Instead of the SO₂ monitor in paragraph (a)(3) of this section for fuel gas combustion devices subject to §60.104(a)(1), an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis) of H₂S in fuel gases before being burned in any fuel gas combustion device.

(i) The span value for this instrument is 425 mg/dscm H₂S.

(ii) Fuel gas combustion devices having a common source of fuel gas may be monitored at only one location, if monitoring at this location accurately represents the concentration of H₂S in the fuel gas being burned.

(iii) The performance evaluations for this H₂S monitor under §60.13(c) shall use Performance Specification 7. Method 11, 15, 15A, or 16 shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(iv) The owner or operator of a fuel gas combustion device is not required to comply with paragraph (a)(3) or (4) of this section for fuel gas streams that are exempt under §60.104(a)(1) and fuel gas streams combusted in a fuel gas combustion device that are inherently low in sulfur content. Fuel gas streams meeting one of the requirements in paragraphs (a)(4)(iv)(A) through (D) of this section will be considered inherently low in sulfur content. If the composition of a fuel gas stream changes such that it is no longer exempt under §60.104(a)(1) or it no longer meets one of the requirements in paragraphs (a)(4)(iv)(A) through (D) of this section, the owner or operator must begin continuous monitoring under paragraph (a)(3) or (4) of this section within 15 days of the change.

(A) Pilot gas for heaters and flares.

(B) Fuel gas streams that meet a commercial-grade product specification for sulfur content of 30 ppmv or less. In the case of a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) product specification in the pressurized liquid state, the gas phase sulfur content should be evaluated assuming complete vaporization of the LPG and sulfur containing-compounds at the product specification concentration.

(C) Fuel gas streams produced in process units that are intolerant to sulfur contamination, such as fuel gas streams produced in the hydrogen plant, the catalytic reforming unit, the isomerization unit, and HF alkylation process units.

(D) Other fuel gas streams that an owner or operator demonstrates are low-sulfur according to the procedures in paragraph (b) of this section.

(5) For Claus sulfur recovery plants with oxidation control systems or reduction control systems followed by incineration subject to §60.104(a)(2)(i), an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis, zero percent excess air) of SO₂ emissions into the atmosphere. The monitor shall include an oxygen monitor for correcting the data for excess air.

(i) The span values for this monitor are 500 ppm SO₂ and 25 percent O₂.

(ii) The performance evaluations for this SO₂ monitor under §60.13(c) shall use Performance Specification 2. Methods 6 or 6C and 3 or 3A shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(6) For Claus sulfur recovery plants with reduction control systems not followed by incineration subject to §60.104(a)(2)(ii), an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration of reduced sulfur and O₂ emissions into the atmosphere. The reduced sulfur emissions shall be calculated as SO₂ (dry basis, zero percent excess air).

(i) The span values for this monitor are 450 ppm reduced sulfur and 25 percent O₂.

(ii) The performance evaluations for this reduced sulfur (and O₂) monitor under §60.13(c) shall use Performance Specification 5 of appendix B of this part (and Performance Specification 3 of appendix B of this part for the O₂ analyzer). Methods 15 or 15A and Method 3 shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. If Method 3 yields O₂ concentrations below 0.25 percent during the performance specification test, the O₂ concentration may be assumed to be zero and the reduced sulfur CEMS need not include an O₂ monitor.

(7) In place of the reduced sulfur monitor under paragraph (a)(6) of this section, an instrument using an air or O₂ dilution and oxidation system to convert the reduced sulfur to SO₂ for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis, zero percent excess air) of the resultant SO₂. The monitor shall include an oxygen monitor for correcting the data for excess oxygen.

(i) The span values for this monitor are 375 ppm SO₂ and 25 percent O₂.

(ii) For reporting purposes, the SO₂ exceedance level for this monitor is 250 ppm (dry basis, zero percent excess air).

(iii) The performance evaluations for this SO₂ (and O₂) monitor under §60.13(c) shall use Performance Specification 5. Methods 15 or 15A and Method 3 shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(8) An instrument for continuously monitoring and recording concentrations of SO₂ in the gases at both the inlet and outlet of the SO₂ control device from any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator for which the owner or operator seeks to comply specifically with the 90 percent reduction option under §60.104(b)(1).

(i) The span value of the inlet monitor shall be set at 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission concentration entering the control device, and the span value of the outlet monitor shall be set at 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential SO₂ emission concentration entering the control device.

(ii) The performance evaluations for these SO₂ monitors under §60.13(c) shall use Performance Specification 2. Methods 6 or 6C and 3 or 3A shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(9) An instrument for continuously monitoring and recording concentrations of SO₂ in the gases discharged into the atmosphere from any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator for which the owner or operator seeks to comply specifically with the 50 ppmv emission limit under §60.104 (b)(1).

(i) The span value of the monitor shall be set at 50 percent of the maximum hourly potential SO₂ emission concentration of the control device.

(ii) The performance evaluations for this SO₂ monitor under §60.13 (c) shall use Performance Specification 2. Methods 6 or 6C and 3 or 3A shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(10) An instrument for continuously monitoring and recording concentrations of oxygen (O₂) in the gases at both the inlet and outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device (or the outlet only if specifically complying with the 50 ppmv standard) from any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator for which the owner or operator has elected to comply with §60.104(b)(1). The span of this continuous monitoring system shall be set at 10 percent.

(11) The continuous monitoring systems under paragraphs (a)(8), (a)(9), and (a)(10) of this section are operated and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility including periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments.

(12) The owner or operator shall use the following procedures to evaluate the continuous monitoring systems under paragraphs (a)(8), (a)(9), and (a)(10) of this section.

(i) Method 3 or 3A and Method 6 or 6C for the relative accuracy evaluations under the §60.13(e) performance evaluation.

(ii) Appendix F, Procedure 1, including quarterly accuracy determinations and daily calibration drift tests.

(13) When seeking to comply with §60.104(b)(1), when emission data are not obtained because of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, emission data will be obtained by using one of the following methods to provide emission data for a minimum of 18 hours per day in at least 22 out of 30 rolling successive calendar days.

(i) The test methods as described in §60.106(k);

(ii) A spare continuous monitoring system; or

(iii) Other monitoring systems as approved by the Administrator.

(b) An owner or operator may demonstrate that a fuel gas stream combusted in a fuel gas combustion device subject to §60.104(a)(1) that is not specifically exempted in §60.105(a)(4)(iv) is inherently low in sulfur. A fuel gas stream that is determined to be low-sulfur is exempt from the monitoring requirements in paragraphs (a)(3) and (4) of this section until there are changes in operating conditions or stream composition.

(1) The owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a written application for an exemption from monitoring. The application must contain the following information:

(i) A description of the fuel gas stream/system to be considered, including submission of a portion of the appropriate piping diagrams indicating the boundaries of the fuel gas stream/system, and the affected fuel gas combustion device(s) to be considered;

(ii) A statement that there are no crossover or entry points for sour gas (high H₂S content) to be introduced into the fuel gas stream/system (this should be shown in the piping diagrams);

(iii) An explanation of the conditions that ensure low amounts of sulfur in the fuel gas stream (i.e., control equipment or product specifications) at all times;

(iv) The supporting test results from sampling the requested fuel gas stream/system demonstrating that the sulfur content is less than 5 ppmv. Sampling data must include, at minimum, 2 weeks of daily monitoring (14 grab samples) for frequently operated fuel gas streams/systems; for infrequently operated fuel gas streams/systems, seven grab samples must be collected unless other additional information would support reduced sampling. The owner or operator shall use detector tubes ("length-of-stain tube" type measurement) following the "Gas Processors Association Standard 2377-86 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17), using tubes with a maximum span between 10 and 40 ppmv inclusive when $1 \leq N \leq 10$, where N = number of pump strokes, to test the applicant fuel gas stream for H₂S; and

(v) A description of how the 2 weeks (or seven samples for infrequently operated fuel gas streams/systems) of monitoring results compares to the typical range of H₂S concentration (fuel quality) expected for the fuel gas stream/system going to the affected fuel gas combustion device (e.g., the 2 weeks of daily detector tube results for a frequently operated loading rack included the entire range of products loaded out, and, therefore, should be representative of typical operating conditions affecting H₂S content in the fuel gas stream going to the loading rack flare).

(2) The effective date of the exemption is the date of submission of the information required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section).

(3) No further action is required unless refinery operating conditions change in such a way that affects the exempt fuel gas stream/system (e.g., the stream composition changes). If such a change occurs, the owner or operator will follow the procedures in paragraph (b)(3)(i), (b)(3)(ii), or (b)(3)(iii) of this section.

(i) If the operation change results in a sulfur content that is still within the range of concentrations included in the original application, the owner or operator shall conduct an H₂S test on a grab sample and record the results as proof that the concentration is still within the range.

(ii) If the operation change results in a sulfur content that is outside the range of concentrations included in the original application, the owner or operator may submit new information following the procedures of paragraph (b)(1) of this section within 60 days (or within 30 days after the seventh grab sample is tested for infrequently operated process units).

(iii) If the operation change results in a sulfur content that is outside the range of concentrations included in the original application and the owner or operator chooses not to submit new information to support an exemption, the owner or operator must begin H₂S monitoring using daily stain sampling to demonstrate compliance using length-of stain tubes with a maximum span between 200 and 400 ppmv inclusive when $1 \leq N \leq 5$, where N = number of pump strokes. The owner or operator must begin monitoring according to the requirements in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section as soon as practicable but in no case later than 180 days after the operation change. During daily stain tube sampling, a daily sample exceeding 162 ppmv is an exceedance of the 3-hour H₂S concentration limit.

(c) The average coke burn-off rate (Mg (tons) per hour) and hours of operation shall be recorded daily for any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator subject to §60.102, §60.103, or §60.104(b)(2).

(d) For any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator under §60.102 that uses an incinerator-waste heat boiler to combust the exhaust gases from the catalyst regenerator, the owner or operator shall record daily the rate of combustion of liquid or solid fossil-fuels and the hours of operation during which liquid or solid fossil-fuels are combusted in the incinerator-waste heat boiler.

(e) For the purpose of reports under §60.7(c), periods of excess emissions that shall be determined and reported are defined as follows:

NOTE: All averages, except for opacity, shall be determined as the arithmetic average of the applicable 1-hour averages, e.g., the rolling 3-hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic average of three contiguous 1-hour averages.

(1) *Opacity*. All 1-hour periods that contain two or more 6-minute periods during which the average opacity as measured by the continuous monitoring system under §60.105(a)(1) exceeds 30 percent.

(2) *Carbon monoxide*. All 1-hour periods during which the average CO concentration as measured by the CO continuous monitoring system under §60.105(a)(2) exceeds 500 ppm.

(3) *Sulfur dioxide from fuel gas combustion.* (i) All rolling 3-hour periods during which the average concentration of SO₂ as measured by the SO₂ continuous monitoring system under §60.105(a)(3) exceeds 20 ppm (dry basis, zero percent excess air); or

(ii) All rolling 3-hour periods during which the average concentration of H₂S as measured by the H₂S continuous monitoring system under §60.105(a)(4) exceeds 230 mg/dscm (0.10 gr/dscf).

(4) *Sulfur dioxide from Claus sulfur recovery plants.* (i) All 12-hour periods during which the average concentration of SO₂ as measured by the SO₂ continuous monitoring system under §60.105(a)(5) exceeds 250 ppm (dry basis, zero percent excess air); or

(ii) All 12-hour periods during which the average concentration of reduced sulfur (as SO₂) as measured by the reduced sulfur continuous monitoring system under §60.105(a)(6) exceeds 300 ppm; or

(iii) All 12-hour periods during which the average concentration of SO₂ as measured by the SO₂ continuous monitoring system under §60.105(a)(7) exceeds 250 ppm (dry basis, zero percent excess air).

[39 FR 9315, Mar. 8, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 46259, Oct. 6, 1975; 42 FR 32427, June 24, 1977; 42 FR 39389, Aug. 4, 1977; 43 FR 10869, Mar. 15, 1978; 48 FR 23611, May 25, 1983; 50 FR 31701, Aug. 5, 1985; 54 FR 34028, Aug. 17, 1989; 55 FR 40175, Oct. 2, 1990; 65 FR 61754, Oct. 17, 2000; 73 FR 35866, June 24, 2008; 80 FR 75229, Dec. 1, 2015]

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§60.106 Test methods and procedures.

(a) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b).

(b) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter (PM) standards in §60.102(a) as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of PM shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = \frac{c_s Q_{sd}}{K R_c}$$

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Where:

E = Emission rate of PM, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of coke burn-off.

c_s = Concentration of PM, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

Q_{sd} = Volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

R_c = Coke burn-off rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr) coke.

K = Conversion factor, 1,000 g/kg (7,000 gr/lb).

(2) Method 5B or 5F is to be used to determine particulate matter emissions and associated moisture content from affected facilities without wet FGD systems; only Method 5B is to be used after wet FGD systems. The sampling time for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and the sampling rate shall be at least 0.015 dscm/min (0.53 dscf/min), except that shorter sampling times may be approved by the Administrator when process variables or other factors preclude sampling for at least 60 minutes.

(3) The coke burn-off rate (R_c) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$R_c = K_1 Q_r (\%CO_2 + \%CO) + K_2 Q_a - K_3 Q_r (\%CO/2 + \%CO_2 + \%O_2) + K_3 Q_{oxy} (\%O_{oxy})$$

Where:

R_c = Coke burn-off rate, kilograms per hour (kg/hr) (lb/hr).

Q_r = Volumetric flow rate of exhaust gas from fluid catalytic cracking unit regenerator before entering the emission control system, dscm/min (dscf/min).

Q_a = Volumetric flow rate of air to fluid catalytic cracking unit regenerator, as determined from the fluid catalytic cracking unit control room instrumentation, dscm/min (dscf/min).

Q_{oxy} = Volumetric flow rate of O₂ enriched air to fluid catalytic cracking unit regenerator, as determined from the fluid catalytic cracking unit control room instrumentation, dscm/min (dscf/min).

%CO₂ = Carbon dioxide concentration in fluid catalytic cracking unit regenerator exhaust, percent by volume (dry basis).

%CO = CO concentration in FCCU regenerator exhaust, percent by volume (dry basis).

%O₂ = O₂ concentration in fluid catalytic cracking unit regenerator exhaust, percent by volume (dry basis).

%O_{oxy} = O₂ concentration in O₂ enriched air stream inlet to the fluid catalytic cracking unit regenerator, percent by volume (dry basis).

K₁ = Material balance and conversion factor, 0.2982 (kg-min)/(hr-dscm-%) [0.0186 (lb-min)/(hr-dscf-%)].

K₂ = Material balance and conversion factor, 2.088 (kg-min)/(hr-dscm) [0.1303 (lb-min)/(hr-dscf)].

K₃ = Material balance and conversion factor, 0.0994 (kg-min)/(hr-dscm-%) [0.00624 (lb-min)/(hr-dscf-%)].

(i) Method 2 shall be used to determine the volumetric flow rate (Q_r).

(ii) The emission correction factor, integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine CO₂, CO, and O₂ concentrations.

(4) Method 9 and the procedures of §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(c) If auxiliary liquid or solid fossil-fuels are burned in an incinerator-waste heat boiler, the owner or operator shall determine the emission rate of PM permitted in §60.102(b) as follows:

(1) The allowable emission rate (E_s) of PM shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E_s = F + A (H/R_c)$$

Where:

E_s = Emission rate of PM allowed, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of coke burn-off in catalyst regenerator.

F = Emission standard, 1.0 kg/Mg (2.0 lb/ton) of coke burn-off in catalyst regenerator.

A = Allowable incremental rate of PM emissions, 43 g/GJ (0.10 lb/million Btu).

H = Heat input rate from solid or liquid fossil fuel, GJ/hr (million Btu/hr).

R_c = Coke burn-off rate, Mg coke/hr (ton coke/hr).

(2) Procedures subject to the approval of the Administrator shall be used to determine the heat input rate.

(3) The procedure in paragraph (b)(3) of this section shall be used to determine the coke burn-off rate (R_c).

(d) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the CO standard in §60.103(a) by using the integrated sampling technique of Method 10 to determine the CO concentration (dry basis). The sampling time for each run shall be 60 minutes.

(e)(1) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the H₂S standard in §60.104(a)(1) as follows: Method 11, 15, 15A, or 16 shall be used to determine the H₂S concentration. The gases entering the sampling train should be at about atmospheric pressure. If the pressure in the refinery fuel gas lines is relatively high, a flow control valve may be used to reduce the pressure. If the line pressure is high enough to operate the sampling train without a vacuum pump, the pump may be eliminated from the sampling train. The sample shall be drawn from a point near the centroid of the fuel gas line.

(i) For Method 11, the sampling time and sample volume shall be at least 10 minutes and 0.010 dscm (0.35 dscf). Two samples of equal sampling times shall be taken at about 1-hour intervals. The arithmetic average of these two samples shall constitute a run. For most fuel gases, sampling times exceeding 20 minutes may result in depletion of the collection solution, although fuel gases containing low concentrations of H₂S may necessitate sampling for longer periods of time.

(ii) For Method 15 or 16, at least three injects over a 1-hour period shall constitute a run.

(iii) For Method 15A, a 1-hour sample shall constitute a run.

(2) Where emissions are monitored by §60.105(a)(3), compliance with §60.104(a)(1) shall be determined using Method 6 or 6C and Method 3 or 3A. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 6. A 1-hour sample shall constitute a run. Method 6 samples shall be taken at a rate of approximately 2 liters/min. The ppm correction factor (Method 6) and the sampling location in paragraph (f)(1) of this section apply. Method 4 shall be used to determine the moisture content of the gases. The sampling point for Method 4 shall be adjacent to the sampling point for Method 6 or 6C.

(f) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the SO₂ and the H₂S and reduced sulfur standards in §60.104(a)(2) as follows:

(1) Method 6 shall be used to determine the SO₂ concentration. The concentration in mg/dscm obtained by Method 6 or 6C is multiplied by 0.3754 to obtain the concentration in ppm. The sampling point in the duct shall be the centroid of the cross section if the cross-sectional area is less than 5.00 m² (53.8 ft²) or at a point no closer to the walls than 1.00 m (39.4 in.) if the cross-sectional area is 5.00 m² or more and the centroid is more than 1 m from the wall. The sampling time and sample volume shall be at least 10 minutes and 0.010 dscm (0.35 dscf) for each sample. Eight samples of equal sampling times shall be taken at about 30-minute intervals. The arithmetic average of these eight samples shall constitute a run. For Method 6C, a run shall consist of the arithmetic average of four 1-hour samples. Method 4 shall be used to determine the moisture content of the gases. The sampling point for Method 4 shall be adjacent to the sampling point for Method 6 or 6C. The sampling time for each sample shall be equal to the time it takes for two Method 6 samples. The moisture content from this sample shall be used to correct the corresponding Method 6 samples for moisture. For documenting the oxidation efficiency of the control device for reduced sulfur compounds, Method 15 shall be used following the procedures of paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(2) Method 15 shall be used to determine the reduced sulfur and H₂S concentrations. Each run shall consist of 16 samples taken over a minimum of 3 hours. The sampling point shall be the same as that described for Method 6 in paragraph (f)(1) of this section. To ensure minimum residence time for the sample inside the sample lines, the sampling rate shall be at least 3.0 lpm (0.10 cfm). The SO₂ equivalent for each run shall be calculated after being corrected for moisture and oxygen as the arithmetic average of the SO₂ equivalent for each sample during the run. Method 4 shall be used to determine the moisture content of the gases as the paragraph (f)(1) of this section. The sampling time for each sample shall be equal to the time it takes for four Method 15 samples.

(3) The oxygen concentration used to correct the emission rate for excess air shall be obtained by the integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3 or 3A. The samples shall be taken simultaneously with the SO₂, reduced sulfur and H₂S, or moisture samples. The SO₂, reduced sulfur, and H₂S samples shall be corrected to zero percent excess air using the equation in paragraph (h)(6) of this section.

(g) Each performance test conducted for the purpose of determining compliance under §60.104(b) shall consist of all testing performed over a 7-day period using Method 6 or 6C and Method 3 or 3A. To determine compliance, the arithmetic mean of the results of all the tests shall be compared with the applicable standard.

(h) For the purpose of determining compliance with §60.104(b)(1), the following calculation procedures shall be used:

(1) Calculate each 1-hour average concentration (dry, zero percent oxygen, ppmv) of sulfur dioxide at both the inlet and the outlet to the add-on control device as specified in §60.13(h). These calculations are made using the emission data collected under §60.105(a).

(2) Calculate a 7-day average (arithmetic mean) concentration of sulfur dioxide for the inlet and for the outlet to the add-on control device using all of the 1-hour average concentration values obtained during seven successive 24-hour periods.

(3) Calculate the 7-day average percent reduction using the following equation:

$$R_{SO_2} = 100(C_{SO_2(i)} - C_{SO_2(o)}) / C_{SO_2(i)}$$

where:

R_{SO_2} = 7-day average sulfur dioxide emission reduction, percent

$C_{SO_2(i)}$ = sulfur dioxide emission concentration determined in §60.106(h)(2) at the inlet to the add-on control device, ppmv

$C_{SO_2(o)}$ = sulfur dioxide emission concentration determined in §60.106(h)(2) at the outlet to the add-on control device, ppmv

100 = conversion factor, decimal to percent

(4) Outlet concentrations of sulfur dioxide from the add-on control device for compliance with the 50 ppmv standard, reported on a dry, O₂-free basis, shall be calculated using the procedures outlined in §60.106(h)(1) and (2) above, but for the outlet monitor only.

(5) If supplemental sampling data are used for determining the 7-day averages under paragraph (h) of this section and such data are not hourly averages, then the value obtained for each supplemental sample shall be assumed to represent the hourly average for each hour over which the sample was obtained.

(6) For the purpose of adjusting pollutant concentrations to zero percent oxygen, the following equation shall be used:

$$C_{adj} = C_{meas} [20.9 / (20.9 - \%O_2)]$$

where:

C_{adj} = pollutant concentration adjusted to zero percent oxygen, ppm or g/dscm

C_{meas} = pollutant concentration measured on a dry basis, ppm or g/dscm

20.9_c = 20.9 percent oxygen–0.0 percent oxygen (defined oxygen correction basis), percent

20.9 = oxygen concentration in air, percent

%O₂ = oxygen concentration measured on a dry basis, percent

(i) For the purpose of determining compliance with §60.104(b)(2), the following reference methods and calculation procedures shall be used except as provided in paragraph (i)(12) of this section:

(1) One 3-hour test shall be performed each day.

(2) For gases released to the atmosphere from the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator:

(i) Method 8 as modified in §60.106(i)(3) for moisture content and for the concentration of sulfur oxides calculated as sulfur dioxide,

(ii) Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses,

(iii) Method 2 calculation procedures (data obtained from Methods 3 and 8) for velocity and volumetric flow rate, and

(iv) Method 3 for gas analysis.

(3) Method 8 shall be modified by the insertion of a heated glass fiber filter between the probe and first impinger. The probe liner and glass fiber filter temperature shall be maintained above 160 °C (320 °F). The isopropanol impinger shall be eliminated. Sample recovery procedures described in Method 8 for container No. 1 shall be eliminated. The heated glass fiber filter also shall be excluded; however, rinsing of all connecting glassware after the heated glass fiber filter shall be retained and included in container No. 2. Sampled volume shall be at least 1 dscm.

(4) For Method 3, the integrated sampling technique shall be used.

(5) Sampling time for each run shall be at least 3 hours.

(6) All testing shall be performed at the same location. Where the gases discharged by the fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator pass through an incinerator-waste heat boiler in which auxiliary or supplemental gaseous, liquid, or solid fossil fuel is burned, testing shall be conducted at a point between the regenerator outlet and the incinerator-waste heat boiler. An alternative sampling location after the waste heat boiler may be used if alternative coke burn-off rate equations, and, if requested, auxiliary/supplemental fuel SO_x credits, have been submitted to and approved by the Administrator prior to sampling.

(7) Coke burn-off rate shall be determined using the procedures specified under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, unless paragraph (i)(6) of this section applies.

(8) Calculate the concentration of sulfur oxides as sulfur dioxide using equation 8-3 in Section 6.5 of Method 8 to calculate and report the total concentration of sulfur oxides as sulfur dioxide (C_{SO_x}).

(9) Sulfur oxides emission rate calculated as sulfur dioxide shall be determined for each test run by the following equation:

$$E_{SO_x} = C_{SO_x} Q_{sd} / K$$

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Where:

E_{SO_x} = sulfur oxides emission rate calculated as sulfur dioxide, kg/hr (lb/hr)

C_{SO_x} = sulfur oxides emission concentration calculated as sulfur dioxide, g/dscm (gr/dscf)

Q_{sd} = dry volumetric stack gas flow rate corrected to standard conditions, dscm/hr (dscf/hr)

K = 1,000 g/kg (7,000 gr/lb)

(10) Sulfur oxides emissions calculated as sulfur dioxide shall be determined for each test run by the following equation:

$$R_{SO_x} = (E_{SO_x} / R_c)$$

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Where:

R_{SO_x} = Sulfur oxides emissions calculated as kg sulfur dioxide per Mg (lb/ton) coke burn-off.

E_{SO_x} = Sulfur oxides emission rate calculated as sulfur dioxide, kg/hr (lb/hr).

R_c = Coke burn-off rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).

(11) Calculate the 7-day average sulfur oxides emission rate as sulfur dioxide per Mg (ton) of coke burn-off by dividing the sum of the individual daily rates by the number of daily rates summed.

(12) An owner or operator may, upon approval by the Administrator, use an alternative method for determining compliance with §60.104(b)(2), as provided in §60.8(b). Any requests for approval must include data to demonstrate to the Administrator that the alternative method would produce results adequate for the determination of compliance.

(j) For the purpose of determining compliance with §60.104(b)(3), the following analytical methods and calculation procedures shall be used:

(1) One fresh feed sample shall be collected once per 8-hour period.

(2) Fresh feed samples shall be analyzed separately by using any one of the following applicable analytical test methods: ASTM D129-64, 78, or 95, ASTM D1552-83 or 95, ASTM D2622-87, 94, or 98, or ASTM D1266-87, 91, or 98. (These methods are incorporated by reference: see §60.17.) The applicable range of some of these ASTM methods is not adequate to measure the levels of sulfur in some fresh feed samples. Dilution of samples prior to analysis with verification of the dilution ratio is acceptable upon prior approval of the Administrator.

(3) If a fresh feed sample cannot be collected at a single location, then the fresh feed sulfur content shall be determined as follows:

(i) Individual samples shall be collected once per 8-hour period for each separate fresh feed stream charged directly into the riser or reactor of the fluid catalytic cracking unit. For each sample location the fresh feed volumetric flow rate at the time of collecting the fresh feed sample shall be measured and recorded. The same method for measuring volumetric flow rate shall be used at all locations.

(ii) Each fresh feed sample shall be analyzed separately using the methods specified under paragraph (j)(2) of this section.

(iii) Fresh feed sulfur content shall be calculated for each 8-hour period using the following equation:

$$S_f = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{S_i Q_i}{Q_f}$$

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where:

S_f = fresh feed sulfur content expressed in percent by weight of fresh feed.

n = number of separate fresh feed streams charged directly to the riser or reactor of the fluid catalytic cracking unit.

Q_f = total volumetric flow rate of fresh feed charged to the fluid catalytic cracking unit.

S_i = fresh feed sulfur content expressed in percent by weight of fresh feed for the "ith" sampling location.

Q_i = volumetric flow rate of fresh feed stream for the "ith" sampling location.

(4) Calculate a 7-day average (arithmetic mean) sulfur content of the fresh feed using all of the fresh feed sulfur content values obtained during seven successive 24-hour periods.

(k) The test methods used to supplement continuous monitoring system data to meet the minimum data requirements in §60.104(d) will be used as described below or as otherwise approved by the Administrator.

(1) Methods 6, 6B, or 8 are used. The sampling location(s) are the same as those specified for the monitor.

(2) For Method 6, the minimum sampling time is 20 minutes and the minimum sampling volume is 0.02 dscm (0.71 dscf) for each sample. Samples are taken at approximately 60-minute intervals. Each sample represents a 1-hour average. A minimum of 18 valid samples is required to obtain one valid day of data.

(3) For Method 6B, collection of a sample representing a minimum of 18 hours is required to obtain one valid day of data.

(4) For Method 8, the procedures as outlined in this section are used. The equivalent of 16 hours of sampling is required to obtain one valid day of data.

[39 FR 9315, Mar. 8, 1974, as amended at 43 FR 10869, Mar. 15, 1978; 51 FR 42842, Nov. 26, 1986; 52 FR 20392, June 1, 1987; 53 FR 41333, Oct. 21, 1988; 54 FR 34028, Aug. 17, 1989; 55 FR 40176, Oct. 2, 1990; 56 FR 4176, Feb. 4, 1991; 65 FR 61754, Oct. 17, 2000; 71 FR 55127, Sept. 21, 2006; 73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008; 77 FR 56463, Sep. 12, 2012]

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§60.107 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to §60.104(b) shall notify the Administrator of the specific provisions of §60.104(b) with which the owner or operator seeks to comply. Notification shall be submitted with the notification of initial startup required by §60.7(a)(3). If an owner or operator elects at a later date to comply with an alternative provision of §60.104(b), then the Administrator shall be notified by the owner or operator in the report described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) Each owner or operator subject to §60.104(b) shall record and maintain the following information:

(1) If subject to §60.104(b)(1),

(i) All data and calibrations from continuous monitoring systems located at the inlet and outlet to the control device, including the results of the daily drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments required under appendix F, Procedure 1;

(ii) Measurements obtained by supplemental sampling (refer to §60.105(a)(13) and §60.106(k)) for meeting minimum data requirements; and

(iii) The written procedures for the quality control program required by appendix F, Procedure 1.

(2) If subject to §60.104(b)(2), measurements obtained in the daily Method 8 testing, or those obtained by alternative measurement methods, if §60.106(i)(12) applies.

(3) If subject to §60.104(b)(3), data obtained from the daily feed sulfur tests.

(4) Each 7-day rolling average compliance determination.

(c) Each owner or operator subject to §60.104(b) shall submit a report except as provided by paragraph (d) of this section. The following information shall be contained in the report:

(1) Any 7-day period during which:

(i) The average percent reduction and average concentration of sulfur dioxide on a dry, O₂-free basis in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from any fluid cracking unit catalyst regenerator for which the owner or operator seeks to comply with §60.104(b)(1) is below 90 percent and above 50 ppmv, as measured by the continuous monitoring system prescribed under §60.105(a)(8), or above 50 ppmv, as measured by the outlet continuous monitoring system prescribed under §60.105(a)(9). The average percent reduction and average sulfur dioxide concentration shall be determined using the procedures specified under §60.106(h);

(ii) The average emission rate of sulfur dioxide in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from any fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator for which the owner or operator seeks to comply with §60.104(b)(2) exceeds 9.8 kg SO_x per 1,000 kg coke burn-off, as measured by the daily testing prescribed under §60.106(i). The average emission rate shall be determined using the procedures specified under §60.106(i); and

(iii) The average sulfur content of the fresh feed for which the owner or operator seeks to comply with §60.104(b)(3) exceeds 0.30 percent by weight. The fresh feed sulfur content, a 7-day rolling average, shall be determined using the procedures specified under §60.106(j).

(2) Any 30-day period in which the minimum data requirements specified in §60.104(d) are not obtained.

(3) For each 7-day period during which an exceedance has occurred as defined in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (c)(1)(iii) and (c)(2) of this section:

- (i) The date that the exceedance occurred;
- (ii) An explanation of the exceedance;
- (iii) Whether the exceedance was concurrent with a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the fluid catalytic cracking unit or control system; and
- (iv) A description of the corrective action taken, if any.

(4) If subject to §60.104(b)(1),

(i) The dates for which and brief explanations as to why fewer than 18 valid hours of data were obtained for the inlet continuous monitoring system;

(ii) The dates for which and brief explanations as to why fewer than 18 valid hours of data were obtained for the outlet continuous monitoring system;

(iii) Identification of times when hourly averages have been obtained based on manual sampling methods;

(iv) Identification of the times when the pollutant concentration exceeded full span of the continuous monitoring system; and

(v) Description of any modifications to the continuous monitoring system that could affect the ability of the continuous monitoring system to comply with Performance Specifications 2 or 3.

(vi) Results of daily drift tests and quarterly accuracy assessments as required under appendix F, Procedure 1.

(5) If subject to §60.104(b)(2), for each day in which a Method 8 sample result required by §60.106(i) was not obtained, the date for which and brief explanation as to why a Method 8 sample result was not obtained, for approval by the Administrator.

(6) If subject to §60.104(b)(3), for each 8-hour period in which a feed sulfur measurement required by §60.106(j) was not obtained, the date for which and brief explanation as to why a feed sulfur measurement was not obtained, for approval by the Administrator.

(d) For any periods for which sulfur dioxide or oxides emissions data are not available, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement indicating if any changes were made in operation of the emission control system during the period of data unavailability which could affect the ability of the system to meet the applicable emission limit. Operations of the control system and affected facility during periods of data unavailability are to be compared with operation of the control system and affected facility before and following the period of data unavailability.

(e) For each fuel gas stream combusted in a fuel gas combustion device subject to §60.104(a)(1), if an owner or operator determines that one of the exemptions listed in §60.105(a)(4)(iv) applies to that fuel gas stream, the owner or operator shall maintain records of the specific exemption chosen for each fuel gas stream. If the owner or operator applies for the exemption described in §60.105(a)(4)(iv)(D), the owner or operator must keep a copy of the application as well as the letter from the Administrator granting approval of the application.

(f) The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the reports required under this subpart to the Administrator semiannually for each six-month period. All semiannual reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each six-month period.

(g) The owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit a signed statement certifying the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the report.

[54 FR 34029, Aug. 17, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 40178, Oct. 2, 1990; 64 FR 7465, Feb. 12, 1999; 65 FR 61755, Oct. 17, 2000; 73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008]

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§60.108 Performance test and compliance provisions.

(a) Section 60.8(d) shall apply to the initial performance test specified under paragraph (c) of this section, but not to the daily performance tests required thereafter as specified in §60.108(d). Section 60.8(f) does not apply when determining compliance with the standards specified under §60.104(b). Performance tests conducted for the purpose of determining compliance under §60.104(b) shall be conducted according to the applicable procedures specified under §60.106.

(b) Owners or operators who seek to comply with §60.104(b)(3) shall meet that standard at all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunctions.

(c) The initial performance test shall consist of the initial 7-day average calculated for compliance with §60.104(b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3).

(d) After conducting the initial performance test prescribed under §60.8, the owner or operator of a fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerator subject to §60.104(b) shall conduct a performance test for each successive 24-hour period thereafter. The daily performance tests shall be conducted according to the appropriate procedures specified under §60.106. In the event that a sample collected under §60.106(i) or (j) is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the samples must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances, beyond the owner or operators' control, compliance may be determined using available data for the 7-day period.

(e) Each owner or operator subject to §60.104(b) who has demonstrated compliance with one of the provisions of §60.104(b) but a later date seeks to comply with another of the provisions of §60.104(b) shall begin conducting daily performance tests as specified under paragraph (d) of this section immediately upon electing to become subject to one of the other provisions of §60.104(b). The owner or operator shall furnish the Administrator with a written notification of the change in the semiannual report required by §60.107(f).

[54 FR 34030, Aug. 17, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 40178, Oct. 2, 1990; 64 FR 7466, Feb. 12, 1999; 73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008]

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§60.109 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authorities which shall not be delegated to States:

(1) Section 60.105(a)(13)(iii),

(2) Section 60.106(i)(12).

[54 FR 34031, Aug. 17, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 40178, Oct. 2, 1990]

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Appendix B
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ja

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Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart Ja—Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 14, 2007

Contents

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§60.101a Definitions.

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§60.107a Monitoring of emissions and operations for fuel gas combustion devices and flares.

§60.108a Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

§60.109a Delegation of authority.

Table 1 to Subpart Ja of Part 60—Molar Exhaust Volumes and Molar Heat Content of Fuel Gas Constituents

SOURCE: 73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

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§60.100a Applicability, designation of affected facility, and reconstruction.

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to the following affected facilities in petroleum refineries: fluid catalytic cracking units (FCCU), fluid coking units (FCU), delayed coking units, fuel gas combustion devices (including process heaters), flares and sulfur recovery plants. The sulfur recovery plant need not be physically located within the boundaries of a petroleum refinery to be an affected facility, provided it processes gases produced within a petroleum refinery.

(b) Except for flares and delayed coking units, the provisions of this subpart apply only to affected facilities under paragraph (a) of this section which either commence construction, modification or reconstruction after May 14, 2007, or elect to comply with the provisions of this subpart in lieu of complying with the provisions in subpart J of this part. For flares, the provisions of this subpart apply only to flares which commence construction, modification or reconstruction after June 24, 2008. For the purposes of this subpart, a modification to a flare commences when a project that includes any of the activities in paragraphs (c)(1) or (2) of this section is commenced. For delayed coking units, the provisions of this subpart apply to delayed coking units that commence construction, reconstruction or modification on the earliest of the following dates:

(1) May 14, 2007, for such activities that involve a “delayed coking unit” defined as follows: one or more refinery process units in which high molecular weight petroleum derivatives are thermally cracked and petroleum coke is produced in a series of closed, batch system reactors;

(2) December 22, 2008, for such activities that involve a “delayed coking unit” defined as follows: a refinery process unit in which high molecular weight petroleum derivatives are thermally cracked and petroleum coke is produced in a series of closed, batch system reactors. A delayed coking unit consists of the coke drums and associated fractionator;

(3) September 12, 2012, for such activities that involve a “delayed coking unit” as defined in §60.101a.

(c) For all affected facilities other than flares, the provisions in §60.14 regarding modification apply. As provided in §60.14(f), the special provisions set forth under this subpart shall supersede the provisions in §60.14 with respect to flares. For the purposes of this subpart, a modification to a flare occurs as provided in paragraphs (c)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Any new piping from a refinery process unit, including ancillary equipment, or a fuel gas system is physically connected to the flare (e.g., for direct emergency relief or some form of continuous or intermittent venting). However, the connections

described in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section are not considered modifications of a flare.

(i) Connections made to install monitoring systems to the flare.

(ii) Connections made to install a flare gas recovery system or connections made to upgrade or enhance components of a flare gas recovery system (e.g., addition of compressors or recycle lines).

(iii) Connections made to replace or upgrade existing pressure relief or safety valves, provided the new pressure relief or safety valve has a set point opening pressure no lower and an internal diameter no greater than the existing equipment being replaced or upgraded.

(iv) Connections made for flare gas sulfur removal.

(v) Connections made to install back-up (redundant) equipment associated with the flare (such as a back-up compressor) that does not increase the capacity of the flare.

(vi) Replacing piping or moving an existing connection from a refinery process unit to a new location in the same flare, provided the new pipe diameter is less than or equal to the diameter of the pipe/connection being replaced/moved.

(vii) Connections that interconnect two or more flares.

(2) A flare is physically altered to increase the flow capacity of the flare.

(d) For purposes of this subpart, under §60.15, the “fixed capital cost of the new components” includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement which are commenced within any 2-year period following the relevant applicability date specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

[73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008, as amended at 77 FR 56464, Sep. 12, 2012; 80 FR 75230, Dec. 1, 2015]

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§60.101a Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act (CAA), in §60.2 and in this section.

Air preheat means a device used to heat the air supplied to a process heater generally by use of a heat exchanger to recover the sensible heat of exhaust gas from the process heater.

Ancillary equipment means equipment used in conjunction with or that serve a refinery process unit. *Ancillary equipment* includes, but is not limited to, storage tanks, product loading operations, wastewater treatment systems, steam- or electricity-producing units (including coke gasification units), pressure relief valves, pumps, sampling vents and continuous analyzer vents.

Cascaded flare system means a series of flares connected to one flare gas header system arranged with increasing pressure set points so that discharges will be initially directed to the first flare in the series (i.e., the primary flare). If the discharge pressure exceeds a set point at which the flow to the primary flare would exceed the primary flare's capacity, flow will be diverted to the second flare in the series. Similarly, flow would be diverted to a third (or fourth) flare if the pressure in the flare gas header system exceeds a threshold where the flow to the first two (or three) flares would exceed their capacities.

Co-fired process heater means a process heater that employs burners that are designed to be supplied by both gaseous and liquid fuels on a routine basis. Process heaters that have gas burners with emergency oil back-up burners are not considered co-fired process heaters.

Coke burn-off means the coke removed from the surface of the FCCU catalyst by combustion in the catalyst regenerator. The rate of coke burn-off is calculated by the formula specified in §60.104a.

Contact material means any substance formulated to remove metals, sulfur, nitrogen, or any other contaminant from petroleum derivatives.

Corrective action means the design, operation and maintenance changes that one takes consistent with good engineering practice to reduce or eliminate the likelihood of the recurrence of the primary cause and any other contributing cause(s) of an event identified by a root cause analysis as having resulted in a discharge of gases from an affected facility in excess of specified thresholds.

Corrective action analysis means a description of all reasonable interim and long-term measures, if any, that are available, and an explanation of why the selected corrective action(s) is/are the best alternative(s), including, but not limited to, considerations of cost effectiveness, technical feasibility, safety and secondary impacts.

Delayed coking unit means a refinery process unit in which high molecular weight petroleum derivatives are thermally cracked and petroleum coke is produced in a series of closed, batch system reactors. A *delayed coking unit* includes, but is not limited to, all of the coke drums associated with a single fractionator; the fractionator, including the bottoms receiver and the overhead condenser; the coke drum cutting water and quench system, including the jet pump and coker quench water tank; and the coke drum blowdown recovery compressor system.

Emergency flare means a flare that combusts gas exclusively released as a result of malfunctions (and not startup, shutdown, routine operations or any other cause) on four or fewer occasions in a rolling 365-day period. For purposes of this rule, a flare cannot be categorized as an *emergency flare* unless it maintains a water seal.

Flare means a combustion device that uses an uncontrolled volume of air to burn gases. The *flare* includes the foundation, flare tip, structural support, burner, igniter, flare controls, including air injection or steam injection systems, flame arrestors and the flare gas header system. In the case of an interconnected flare gas header system, the *flare* includes each individual flare serviced by the interconnected flare gas header system and the interconnected flare gas header system.

Flare gas header system means all piping and knockout pots, including those in a subheader system, used to collect and transport gas to a flare either from a process unit or a pressure relief valve from the fuel gas system, regardless of whether or not a flare gas recovery system draws gas from the *flare gas header system*. The *flare gas header system* includes piping inside the battery limit of a process unit if the purpose of the piping is to transport gas to a flare or knockout pot that is part of the flare.

Flare gas recovery system means a system of one or more compressors, piping and the associated water seal, rupture disk or similar device used to divert gas from the flare and direct the gas to the fuel gas system or to a fuel gas combustion device.

Flexicoking unit means a refinery process unit in which high molecular weight petroleum derivatives are thermally cracked and petroleum coke is continuously produced and then gasified to produce a synthetic fuel gas.

Fluid catalytic cracking unit means a refinery process unit in which petroleum derivatives are continuously charged and hydrocarbon molecules in the presence of a catalyst suspended in a fluidized bed are fractured into smaller molecules, or react with a contact material suspended in a fluidized bed to improve feedstock quality for additional processing and the catalyst or contact material is continuously regenerated by burning off coke and other deposits. The unit includes the riser, reactor, regenerator, air blowers, spent catalyst or contact material stripper, catalyst or contact material recovery equipment, and regenerator equipment for controlling air pollutant emissions and for heat recovery. When *fluid catalyst cracking unit* regenerator exhaust from two separate fluid catalytic cracking units share a common exhaust treatment (e.g., CO boiler or wet scrubber), the *fluid catalytic cracking unit* is a single affected facility.

Fluid coking unit means a refinery process unit in which high molecular weight petroleum derivatives are thermally cracked and petroleum coke is continuously produced in a fluidized bed system. The *fluid coking unit* includes the coking reactor, the coking burner, and equipment for controlling air pollutant emissions and for heat recovery on the fluid coking burner exhaust vent.

Forced draft process heater means a process heater in which the combustion air is supplied under positive pressure produced by a fan at any location in the inlet air line prior to the point where the combustion air enters the process heater or air preheat. For the purposes of this subpart, a process heater that uses fans at both the inlet air side and the exhaust air side (*i.e.*, balanced draft system) is considered to be a *forced draft process heater*.

Fuel gas means any gas which is generated at a petroleum refinery and which is combusted. *Fuel gas* includes natural gas when the natural gas is combined and combusted in any proportion with a gas generated at a refinery. *Fuel gas* does not include gases generated by catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators, coke calciners (used to make premium grade coke) and fluid coking burners, but does include gases from flexicoking unit gasifiers and other gasifiers. *Fuel gas* does not include vapors that are collected and combusted in a thermal oxidizer or flare installed to control emissions from wastewater treatment units other than those processing sour water, marine tank vessel loading operations or asphalt processing units (*i.e.*, asphalt blowing stills).

Fuel gas combustion device means any equipment, such as process heaters and boilers, used to combust fuel gas. For the purposes of this subpart, *fuel gas combustion device* does not include flares or facilities in which gases are combusted to produce sulfur or sulfuric acid.

Fuel gas system means a system of compressors, piping, knock-out pots, mix drums, and units used to remove sulfur contaminants from the fuel gas (e.g., amine scrubbers) that collects refinery fuel gas from one or more sources for treatment as necessary prior to combusting in process heaters or boilers. A *fuel gas system* may have an overpressure vent to a flare but the primary purpose for a fuel gas system is to provide fuel to the refinery.

Natural draft process heater means any process heater in which the combustion air is supplied under ambient or negative pressure without the use of an inlet air (forced draft) fan. For the purposes of this subpart, a *natural draft process heater* is any process heater that is not a forced draft process heater, including induced draft systems.

Non-emergency flare means any flare that is not an emergency flare as defined in this subpart.

Oxidation control system means an emission control system which reduces emissions from sulfur recovery plants by converting these emissions to sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and recycling the SO₂ to the reactor furnace or the first-stage catalytic reactor of the Claus sulfur recovery plant or converting the SO₂ to a sulfur product.

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

Petroleum refinery means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, asphalt (bitumen) or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives. A facility that produces only oil shale or tar sands-derived crude oil for further processing at a petroleum refinery using only solvent extraction and/or distillation to recover diluent is not a *petroleum refinery*.

Primary flare means the first flare in a cascaded flare system.

Process heater means an enclosed combustion device used to transfer heat indirectly to process stream materials (liquids, gases, or solids) or to a heat transfer material for use in a process unit instead of steam.

Process upset gas means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit or by ancillary equipment as a result of startup, shutdown, upset or malfunction.

Purge gas means gas introduced between a flare's water seal and a flare's tip to prevent oxygen infiltration (backflow) into the flare tip. For flares with no water seals, the function of *purge gas* is performed by sweep gas (*i.e.*, flares without water seals do not use *purge gas*).

Reduced sulfur compounds means hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), carbonyl sulfide, and carbon disulfide.

Reduction control system means an emission control system which reduces emissions from sulfur recovery plants by converting these emissions to H₂S and either recycling the H₂S to the reactor furnace or the first-stage catalytic reactor of the Claus sulfur recovery plant or converting the H₂S to a sulfur product.

Refinery process unit means any segment of the petroleum refinery in which a specific processing operation is conducted.

Root cause analysis means an assessment conducted through a process of investigation to determine the primary cause, and any other contributing cause(s), of a discharge of gases in excess of specified thresholds.

Secondary flare means a flare in a cascaded flare system that provides additional flare capacity and pressure relief to a flare gas system when the flare gas flow exceeds the capacity of the primary flare. For purposes of this subpart, a *secondary flare* is characterized by infrequent use and must maintain a water seal.

Sour water means water that contains sulfur compounds (usually H₂S) at concentrations of 10 parts per million by weight or more.

Sulfur pit means the storage vessel in which sulfur that is condensed after each Claus catalytic reactor is initially accumulated and stored. A *sulfur pit* does not include secondary sulfur storage vessels downstream of the initial Claus reactor sulfur pits.

Sulfur recovery plant means all process units which recover sulfur from H₂S and/or SO₂ from a common source of sour gas produced at a petroleum refinery. The *sulfur recovery plant* also includes sulfur pits used to store the recovered sulfur product, but it does not include secondary sulfur storage vessels or loading facilities downstream of the sulfur pits. For example, a Claus sulfur recovery plant includes: Reactor furnace and waste heat boiler, catalytic reactors, sulfur pits and, if present, oxidation or reduction control systems or incinerator, thermal oxidizer or similar combustion device. Multiple sulfur recovery units are a single affected facility only when the units share the same source of sour gas. *Sulfur recovery plants* that receive source gas from completely segregated sour gas treatment systems are separate affected facilities.

Sweep gas means the gas introduced in a flare gas header system to maintain a constant flow of gas to prevent oxygen buildup in the flare header. For flares with no water seals, *sweep gas* also performs the function of preventing oxygen infiltration (backflow) into the flare tip.

[73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008, as amended at 77 FR 56464, Sep. 12, 2012; 78 FR 76756, Dec. 19, 2013; 80 FR 75230, Dec. 1, 2015]

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§60.102a Emissions limitations.

(a) Each owner or operator that is subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the emissions limitations in paragraphs (b) through (i) of this section on and after the date on which the initial performance test, required by §60.8, is completed, but not later than 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated or 180 days after initial startup, whichever comes first.

(b) An owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall not discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from any FCCU or FCU:

(1) Particulate matter (PM) in excess of the limits in paragraphs (b)(1)(i), (ii), or (iii) of this section.

(i) 1.0 gram per kilogram (g/kg) (1 pound (lb) per 1,000 lb) coke burn-off or, if a PM continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) is used, 0.040 grain per dry standard cubic feet (gr/dscf) corrected to 0 percent excess air for each modified or reconstructed FCCU.

(ii) 0.5 gram per kilogram (g/kg) coke burn-off (0.5 lb PM/1,000 lb coke burn-off) or, if a PM CEMS is used, 0.020 gr/dscf corrected to 0 percent excess air for each newly constructed FCCU.

(iii) 1.0 g/kg (1 lb/1,000 lb) coke burn-off or, if a PM CEMS is used, 0.040 grain per dry standard cubic feet (gr/dscf) corrected to 0 percent excess air for each affected FCU.

(2) Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in excess of 80 parts per million by volume (ppmv), dry basis corrected to 0 percent excess air, on a 7-day rolling average basis.

(3) Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in excess of 50 ppmv dry basis corrected to 0 percent excess air, on a 7-day rolling average basis and 25 ppmv, dry basis corrected to 0 percent excess air, on a 365-day rolling average basis.

(4) Carbon monoxide (CO) in excess of 500 ppmv, dry basis corrected to 0 percent excess air, on an hourly average basis.

(c) The owner or operator of a FCCU or FCU that uses a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) according to §60.105a(b)(1) shall comply with the applicable control device parameter operating limit in paragraph (c)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) If the FCCU or FCU is controlled using an electrostatic precipitator:

(i) The 3-hour rolling average total power and secondary current to the entire system must not fall below the level established during the most recent performance test; and

(ii) The daily average exhaust coke burn-off rate must not exceed the level established during the most recent performance test.

(2) If the FCCU or FCU is controlled using a wet scrubber:

(i) The 3-hour rolling average pressure drop must not fall below the level established during the most recent performance test; and

(ii) The 3-hour rolling average liquid-to-gas ratio must not fall below the level established during the most recent performance test.

(d) If an FCCU or FCU uses a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) according to the alternative monitoring option in §60.105a(e), the 3-hour rolling average opacity of emissions from the FCCU or FCU as measured by the COMS must not exceed the site-specific opacity limit established during the most recent performance test.

(e) The owner or operator of a FCCU or FCU that is exempted from the requirement for a CO continuous emissions monitoring system under §60.105a(h)(3) shall comply with the parameter operating limits in paragraph (e)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) For a FCCU or FCU with no post-combustion control device:

(i) The hourly average temperature of the exhaust gases exiting the FCCU or FCU must not fall below the level established during the most recent performance test.

(ii) The hourly average oxygen (O₂) concentration of the exhaust gases exiting the FCCU or FCU must not fall below the level established during the most recent performance test.

(2) For a FCCU or FCU with a post-combustion control device:

(i) The hourly average temperature of the exhaust gas vent stream exiting the control device must not fall below the level established during the most recent performance test.

(ii) The hourly average O₂ concentration of the exhaust gas vent stream exiting the control device must not fall below the level established during the most recent performance test.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(3) of this section, each owner or operator of an affected sulfur recovery plant shall comply with the applicable emission limits in paragraph (f)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) For a sulfur recovery plant with a design production capacity greater than 20 long tons per day (LTD), the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limit in paragraph (f)(1)(i) or (ii) of this section. If the sulfur recovery plant consists of multiple process trains or release points, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limit for each process train or release point individually or comply with the applicable emission limit in paragraph (f)(1)(i) or (ii) as a flow rate weighted average for a group of release points from the sulfur recovery plant provided that flow is monitored as specified in §60.106a(a)(7); if flow is not monitored as specified in §60.106a(a)(7), the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limit in paragraph (f)(1)(i) or (ii) for each process train or release point individually. For a sulfur recovery plant with a design production capacity greater than 20 long LTD and a reduction control system not followed by incineration, the owner or operator shall also comply with the H₂S emission limit in paragraph (f)(1)(iii) of this section for each individual release point.

(i) For a sulfur recovery plant with an oxidation control system or a reduction control system followed by incineration, the owner or operator shall not discharge or cause the discharge of any gases containing SO₂ into the atmosphere in excess of the emission limit calculated using Equation 1 of this section. For Claus units that use only ambient air in the Claus burner or that elect not to monitor O₂ concentration of the air/oxygen mixture used in the Claus burner or for non-Claus sulfur recovery plants, this SO₂ emissions limit is 250 ppmv (dry basis) at zero percent excess air.

$$E_{LS} = k_1 \times (-0.038 \times (\%O_2)^2 + 11.53 \times \%O_2 + 25.6) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

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Where:

E_{LS} = Emission limit for large sulfur recovery plant, ppmv (as SO₂, dry basis at zero percent excess air);

k_1 = Constant factor for emission limit conversion: $k_1 = 1$ for converting to the SO₂ limit for a sulfur recovery plant with an oxidation control system or a reduction control system followed by incineration and $k_1 = 1.2$ for converting to the reduced sulfur compounds limit for a sulfur recovery plant with a reduction control system not followed by incineration; and

%O₂ = O₂ concentration of the air/oxygen mixture supplied to the Claus burner, percent by volume (dry basis). If only ambient air is used for the Claus burner or if the owner or operator elects not to monitor O₂ concentration of the air/oxygen mixture used in the Claus burner or for non-Claus sulfur recovery plants, use 20.9% for %O₂.

(ii) For a sulfur recovery plant with a reduction control system not followed by incineration, the owner or operator shall not discharge or cause the discharge of any gases into the atmosphere containing reduced sulfur compounds in excess of the emission limit calculated using Equation 1 of this section. For Claus units that use only ambient air in the Claus burner or for non-Claus sulfur recovery plants, this reduced sulfur compounds emission limit is 300 ppmv calculated as ppmv SO₂ (dry basis) at 0-percent excess air.

(iii) For a sulfur recovery plant with a reduction control system not followed by incineration, the owner or operator shall not discharge or cause the discharge of any gases into the atmosphere containing hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) in excess of 10 ppmv calculated as ppmv SO₂ (dry basis) at zero percent excess air.

(2) For a sulfur recovery plant with a design production capacity of 20 LTD or less, the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limit in paragraph (f)(2)(i) or (ii) of this section. If the sulfur recovery plant consists of multiple process trains or release points, the owner or operator may comply with the applicable emission limit for each process train or release point individually or comply with the applicable emission limit in paragraph (f)(2)(i) or (ii) as a flow rate weighted average for a group of release points from the sulfur recovery plant provided that flow is monitored as specified in §60.106a(a)(7); if flow is

not monitored as specified in §60.106a(a)(7), the owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limit in paragraph (f)(2)(i) or (ii) for each process train or release point individually. For a sulfur recovery plant with a design production capacity of 20 LTD or less and a reduction control system not followed by incineration, the owner or operator shall also comply with the H₂S emission limit in paragraph (f)(2)(iii) of this section for each individual release point.

(i) For a sulfur recovery plant with an oxidation control system or a reduction control system followed by incineration, the owner or operator shall not discharge or cause the discharge of any gases into the atmosphere containing SO₂ in excess of the emission limit calculated using Equation 2 of this section. For Claus units that use only ambient air in the Claus burner or that elect not to monitor O₂ concentration of the air/oxygen mixture used in the Claus burner or for non-Claus sulfur recovery plants, this SO₂ emission limit is 2,500 ppmv (dry basis) at zero percent excess air.

$$E_{ss} = k_1 \times (-0.38 \times (\%O_2)^2 + 115.3 \times \%O_2 + 256) \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

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Where:

E_{ss} = Emission limit for small sulfur recovery plant, ppmv (as SO₂, dry basis at zero percent excess air);

k_1 = Constant factor for emission limit conversion: $k_1 = 1$ for converting to the SO₂ limit for a sulfur recovery plant with an oxidation control system or a reduction control system followed by incineration and $k_1 = 1.2$ for converting to the reduced sulfur compounds limit for a sulfur recovery plant with a reduction control system not followed by incineration; and

%O₂ = O₂ concentration of the air/oxygen mixture supplied to the Claus burner, percent by volume (dry basis). If only ambient air is used in the Claus burner or if the owner or operator elects not to monitor O₂ concentration of the air/oxygen mixture used in the Claus burner or for non-Claus sulfur recovery plants, use 20.9% for %O₂.

(ii) For a sulfur recovery plant with a reduction control system not followed by incineration, the owner or operator shall not discharge or cause the discharge of any gases into the atmosphere containing reduced sulfur compounds in excess of the emission limit calculated using Equation 2 of this section. For Claus units that use only ambient air in the Claus burner or for non-Claus sulfur recovery plants, this reduced sulfur compounds emission limit is 3,000 ppmv calculated as ppmv SO₂ (dry basis) at zero percent excess air.

(iii) For a sulfur recovery plant with a reduction control system not followed by incineration, the owner or operator shall not discharge or cause the discharge of any gases into the atmosphere containing H₂S in excess of 100 ppmv calculated as ppmv SO₂ (dry basis) at zero percent excess air.

(3) The emission limits in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section shall not apply during periods of maintenance of the sulfur pit, which shall not exceed 240 hours per year. The owner or operator must document the time periods during which the sulfur pit vents were not controlled and measures taken to minimize emissions during these periods. Examples of these measures include not adding fresh sulfur or shutting off vent fans.

(g) Each owner or operator of an affected fuel gas combustion device shall comply with the emissions limits in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Except as provided in (g)(1)(iii) of this section, for each fuel gas combustion device, the owner or operator shall comply with either the emission limit in paragraph (g)(1)(i) of this section or the fuel gas concentration limit in paragraph (g)(1)(ii) of this section. For CO boilers or furnaces that are part of a fluid catalytic cracking unit or fluid coking unit affected facility, the owner or operator shall comply with the fuel gas concentration limit in paragraph (g)(1)(ii) for all fuel gas streams combusted in these units.

(i) The owner or operator shall not discharge or cause the discharge of any gases into the atmosphere that contain SO₂ in excess of 20 ppmv (dry basis, corrected to 0-percent excess air) determined hourly on a 3-hour rolling average basis and SO₂ in excess of 8 ppmv (dry basis, corrected to 0-percent excess air), determined daily on a 365 successive calendar day rolling average basis; or

(ii) The owner or operator shall not burn in any fuel gas combustion device any fuel gas that contains H₂S in excess of 162 ppmv determined hourly on a 3-hour rolling average basis and H₂S in excess of 60 ppmv determined daily on a 365 successive calendar day rolling average basis.

(iii) The combustion in a portable generator of fuel gas released as a result of tank degassing and/or cleaning is exempt from the emissions limits in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(2) For each process heater with a rated capacity of greater than 40 million British thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) on a higher heating value basis, the owner or operator shall not discharge to the atmosphere any emissions of NO_x in excess of the

applicable limits in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) For each natural draft process heater, comply with the limit in either paragraph (g)(2)(i)(A) or (B) of this section. The owner or operator may comply with either limit at any time, provided that the appropriate parameters for each alternative are monitored as specified in §60.107a; if fuel gas composition is not monitored as specified in §60.107a(d), the owner or operator must comply with the concentration limits in paragraph (g)(2)(i)(A) of this section.

(A) 40 ppmv (dry basis, corrected to 0-percent excess air) determined daily on a 30-day rolling average basis; or

(B) 0.040 pounds per million British thermal units (lb/MMBtu) higher heating value basis determined daily on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(ii) For each forced draft process heater, comply with the limit in either paragraph (g)(2)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section. The owner or operator may comply with either limit at any time, provided that the appropriate parameters for each alternative are monitored as specified in §60.107a; if fuel gas composition is not monitored as specified in §60.107a(d), the owner or operator must comply with the concentration limits in paragraph (g)(2)(ii)(A) of this section.

(A) 60 ppmv (dry basis, corrected to 0-percent excess air) determined daily on a 30-day rolling average basis; or

(B) 0.060 lb/MMBtu higher heating value basis determined daily on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(iii) For each co-fired natural draft process heater, comply with the limit in either paragraph (g)(2)(iii)(A) or (B) of this section. The owner or operator must choose one of the emissions limits with which to comply at all times:

(A) 150 ppmv (dry basis, corrected to 0-percent excess air) determined daily on a 30 successive operating day rolling average basis; or

(B) The daily average emissions limit calculated using Equation 3 of this section:

$$ER_{NO_x} = \frac{0.06 Q_{gas} HHV_{gas} + 0.35 Q_{oil} HHV_{oil}}{Q_{gas} HHV_{gas} + Q_{oil} HHV_{oil}} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

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Where:

ER_{NO_x} = Daily allowable average emission rate of NO_x , lb/MMBtu (higher heating value basis);

Q_{gas} = Daily average volumetric flow rate of fuel gas, standard cubic feet per day (scf/day);

Q_{oil} = Daily average volumetric flow rate of fuel oil, scf/day;

HHV_{gas} = Daily average higher heating value of gas fired to the process heater, MMBtu/scf; and

HHV_{oil} = Daily average higher heating value of fuel oil fired to the process heater, MMBtu/scf.

(iv) For each co-fired forced draft process heater, comply with the limit in either paragraph (g)(2)(iv)(A) or (B) of this section. The owner or operator must choose one of the emissions limits with which to comply at all times:

(A) 150 ppmv (dry basis, corrected to 0-percent excess air) determined daily on a 30 successive operating day rolling average basis; or

(B) The daily average emissions limit calculated using Equation 4 of this section:

$$ER_{NO_x} = \frac{0.11 Q_{gas} HHV_{gas} + 0.40 Q_{oil} HHV_{oil}}{Q_{gas} HHV_{gas} + Q_{oil} HHV_{oil}} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

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Where:

ER_{NO_x} = Daily allowable average emission rate of NO_x , lb/MMBtu (higher heating value basis);

Q_{gas} = Daily average volumetric flow rate of fuel gas, scf/day;

Q_{oil} = Daily average volumetric flow rate of fuel oil, scf/day;

HHV_{gas} = Daily average higher heating value of gas fired to the process heater, MMBtu/scf; and

HHV_{oil} = Daily average higher heating value of fuel oil fired to the process heater, MMBtu/scf.

(h) [Reserved]

(i) For a process heater that meets any of the criteria of paragraphs (i)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section, an owner or operator may request approval from the Administrator for a NO_x emissions limit which shall apply specifically to that affected facility. The request shall include information as described in paragraph (i)(2) of this section. The request shall be submitted and followed as described in paragraph (i)(3) of this section.

(1) A process heater that meets one of the criteria in paragraphs (i)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section may apply for a site-specific NO_x emissions limit:

(i) A modified or reconstructed process heater that lacks sufficient space to accommodate installation and proper operation of combustion modification-based technology (e.g., ultra-low NO_x burners); or

(ii) A modified or reconstructed process heater that has downwardly firing induced draft burners; or

(iii) A co-fired process heater; or

(iv) A process heater operating at reduced firing conditions for an extended period of time (*i.e.*, operating in turndown mode). The site-specific NO_x emissions limit will only apply for those operating conditions.

(2) The request shall include sufficient and appropriate data, as determined by the Administrator, to allow the Administrator to confirm that the process heater is unable to comply with the applicable NO_x emissions limit in paragraph (g)(2) of this section. At a minimum, the request shall contain the information described in paragraphs (i)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The design and dimensions of the process heater, evaluation of available combustion modification-based technology, description of fuel gas and, if applicable, fuel oil characteristics, information regarding the combustion conditions (temperature, oxygen content, firing rates) and other information needed to demonstrate that the process heater meets one of the four classes of process heaters listed in paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

(ii) An explanation of how the data in paragraph (i)(2)(i) demonstrate that ultra-low NO_x burners, flue gas recirculation, control of excess air or other combustion modification-based technology (including combinations of these combustion modification-based technologies) cannot be used to meet the applicable emissions limit in paragraph (g)(2) of this section.

(iii) Results of a performance test conducted under representative conditions using the applicable methods specified in §60.104a(i) to demonstrate the performance of the technology the owner or operator will use to minimize NO_x emissions.

(iv) The means by which the owner or operator will document continuous compliance with the site-specific emissions limit.

(3) The request shall be submitted and followed as described in paragraphs (i)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator of a process heater that meets one of the criteria in paragraphs (i)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section may request approval from the Administrator within 180 days after initial startup of the process heater for a NO_x emissions limit which shall apply specifically to that affected facility.

(ii) The request must be submitted to the Administrator for approval. The owner or operator must comply with the request as submitted until it is approved.

(iii) The request shall also be submitted to the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Sector Policies and Programs Division, U.S. EPA Mailroom (E143-01), Attention: Refinery Sector Lead, 109 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. Electronic copies in lieu of hard copies may also be submitted to refinerynsps@epa.gov.

(4) The approval process for a request for a facility-specific NO_x emissions limit is described in paragraphs (i)(4)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Approval by the Administrator of a facility-specific NO_x emissions limit request will be based on the completeness, accuracy and reasonableness of the request. Factors that the EPA will consider in reviewing the request for approval include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) A demonstration that the process heater meets one of the four classes of process heaters outlined in paragraphs (i)(1) of this section;

(B) A description of the low-NO_x burner designs and other combustion modifications considered for reducing NO_x emissions;

(C) The combustion modification option selected; and

(D) The operating conditions (firing rate, heater box temperature and excess oxygen concentration) at which the NO_x emission level was established.

(ii) If the request is approved by the Administrator, a facility-specific NO_x emissions limit will be established at the NO_x emission level demonstrated in the approved request.

(iii) If the Administrator finds any deficiencies in the request, the request must be revised to address the deficiencies and be re-submitted for approval.

[73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008, as amended at 77 FR 56466, Sep. 12, 2012; 80 FR 75230, Dec. 1, 2015; 81 FR 45240, July 13, 2016]

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§60.103a Design, equipment, work practice or operational standards.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, each owner or operator that operates a flare that is subject to this subpart shall develop and implement a written flare management plan no later than the date specified in paragraph (b) of this section. The flare management plan must include the information described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) A listing of all refinery process units, ancillary equipment, and fuel gas systems connected to the flare for each affected flare.

(2) An assessment of whether discharges to affected flares from these process units, ancillary equipment and fuel gas systems can be minimized. The flare minimization assessment must (at a minimum) consider the items in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section. The assessment must provide clear rationale in terms of costs (capital and annual operating), natural gas offset credits (if applicable), technical feasibility, secondary environmental impacts and safety considerations for the selected minimization alternative(s) or a statement, with justifications, that flow reduction could not be achieved. Based upon the assessment, each owner or operator of an affected flare shall identify the minimization alternatives that it has implemented by the due date of the flare management plan and shall include a schedule for the prompt implementation of any selected measures that cannot reasonably be completed as of that date.

(i) Elimination of process gas discharge to the flare through process operating changes or gas recovery at the source.

(ii) Reduction of the volume of process gas to the flare through process operating changes.

(iii) Installation of a flare gas recovery system or, for facilities that are fuel gas rich, a flare gas recovery system and a co-generation unit or combined heat and power unit.

(iv) Minimization of sweep gas flow rates and, for flares with water seals, purge gas flow rates.

(3) A description of each affected flare containing the information in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (vii) of this section.

(i) A general description of the flare, including the information in paragraphs (a)(3)(i)(A) through (G) of this section.

(A) Whether it is a ground flare or elevated (including height).

(B) The type of assist system (e.g., air, steam, pressure, non-assisted).

(C) Whether it is simple or complex flare tip (e.g., staged, sequential).

(D) Whether the flare is part of a cascaded flare system (and if so, whether the flare is primary or secondary).

(E) Whether the flare serves as a backup to another flare.

(F) Whether the flare is an emergency flare or a non-emergency flare.

(G) Whether the flare is equipped with a flare gas recovery system.

(ii) Description and simple process flow diagram showing the interconnection of the following components of the flare: flare tip (date installed, manufacturer, nominal and effective tip diameter, tip drawing); knockout or surge drum(s) or pot(s) (including dimensions and design capacities); flare header(s) and subheader(s); assist system; and ignition system.

(iii) Flare design parameters, including the maximum vent gas flow rate; minimum sweep gas flow rate; minimum purge gas flow rate (if any); maximum supplemental gas flow rate; maximum pilot gas flow rate; and, if the flare is steam-assisted,

minimum total steam rate.

(iv) Description and simple process flow diagram showing all gas lines (including flare, purge (if applicable), sweep, supplemental and pilot gas) that are associated with the flare. For purge, sweep, supplemental and pilot gas, identify the type of gas used. Designate which lines are exempt from sulfur, H₂S or flow monitoring and why (e.g., natural gas, inherently low sulfur, pilot gas). Designate which lines are monitored and identify on the process flow diagram the location and type of each monitor.

(v) For each flow rate, H₂S, sulfur content, pressure or water seal monitor identified in paragraph (a)(3)(iv) of this section, provide a detailed description of the manufacturer's specifications, including, but not limited to, make, model, type, range, precision, accuracy, calibration, maintenance and quality assurance procedures.

(vi) For emergency flares, secondary flares and flares equipped with a flare gas recovery system designed, sized and operated to capture all flows except those resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction:

(A) Description of the water seal, including the operating range for the liquid level.

(B) Designation of the monitoring option elected (flow and sulfur monitoring or pressure and water seal liquid level monitoring).

(vii) For flares equipped with a flare gas recovery system:

(A) A description of the flare gas recovery system, including number of compressors and capacity of each compressor.

(B) A description of the monitoring parameters used to quantify the amount of flare gas recovered.

(C) For systems with staged compressors, the maximum time period required to begin gas recovery with the secondary compressor(s), the monitoring parameters and procedures used to minimize the duration of releases during compressor staging and a justification for why the maximum time period cannot be further reduced.

(4) An evaluation of the baseline flow to the flare. The baseline flow to the flare must be determined after implementing the minimization assessment in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. Baseline flows do not include pilot gas flow or purge gas flow (*i.e.*, gas introduced after the flare's water seal) provided these gas flows remain reasonably constant (*i.e.*, separate flow monitors for these streams are not required). Separate baseline flow rates may be established for different operating conditions provided that the management plan includes:

(i) A primary baseline flow rate that will be used as the default baseline for all conditions except those specifically delineated in the plan;

(ii) A description of each special condition for which an alternate baseline is established, including the rationale for each alternate baseline, the daily flow for each alternate baseline and the expected duration of the special conditions for each alternate baseline; and

(iii) Procedures to minimize discharges to the affected flare during each special condition described in paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section, unless procedures are already developed for these cases under paragraph (a)(5) through (7) of this section, as applicable.

(5) Procedures to minimize or eliminate discharges to the flare during the planned startup and shutdown of the refinery process units and ancillary equipment that are connected to the affected flare, together with a schedule for the prompt implementation of any procedures that cannot reasonably be implemented as of the date of the submission of the flare management plan.

(6) Procedures to reduce flaring in cases of fuel gas imbalance (*i.e.*, excess fuel gas for the refinery's energy needs), together with a schedule for the prompt implementation of any procedures that cannot reasonably be implemented as of the date of the submission of the flare management plan.

(7) For flares equipped with flare gas recovery systems, procedures to minimize the frequency and duration of outages of the flare gas recovery system and procedures to minimize the volume of gas flared during such outages, together with a schedule for the prompt implementation of any procedures that cannot reasonably be implemented as of the date of the submission of the flare management plan.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, each owner or operator required to develop and implement a written flare management plan as described in paragraph (a) of this section must submit the plan to the Administrator as described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator of a newly constructed or reconstructed flare must develop and implement the flare management plan by no later than the date that the flare becomes an affected facility subject to this subpart, except for the selected minimization alternatives in paragraph (a)(2) and/or the procedures in paragraphs (a)(5) through (a)(7) of this section that cannot reasonably be implemented by that date, which the owner or operator must implement in accordance with the schedule in the flare management plan. The owner or operator of a modified flare must develop and implement the flare management plan by no later than November 11, 2015 or upon startup of the modified flare, whichever is later.

(2) The owner or operator must comply with the plan as submitted by the date specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. The plan should be updated periodically to account for changes in the operation of the flare, such as new connections to the flare or the installation of a flare gas recovery system, but the plan need be re-submitted to the Administrator only if the owner or operator adds an alternative baseline flow rate, revises an existing baseline as described in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, installs a flare gas recovery system or is required to change flare designations and monitoring methods as described in §60.107a(g). The owner or operator must comply with the updated plan as submitted.

(3) All versions of the plan submitted to the Administrator shall also be submitted to the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Sector Policies and Programs Division, U.S. EPA Mailroom (E143-01), Attention: Refinery Sector Lead, 109 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. Electronic copies in lieu of hard copies may also be submitted to refinerynsps@epa.gov.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, each owner or operator that operates a fuel gas combustion device, flare or sulfur recovery plant subject to this subpart shall conduct a root cause analysis and a corrective action analysis for each of the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) For a flare:

(i) Any time the SO₂ emissions exceed 227 kilograms (kg) (500 lb) in any 24-hour period; or

(ii) Any discharge to the flare in excess of 14,160 standard cubic meters (m³) (500,000 standard cubic feet (scf)) above the baseline, determined in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, in any 24-hour period; or

(iii) If the monitoring alternative in §60.107a(g) is elected, any period when the flare gas line pressure exceeds the water seal liquid depth, except for periods attributable to compressor staging that do not exceed the staging time specified in paragraph (a)(3)(vii)(C) of this section.

(2) For a fuel gas combustion device, each exceedance of an applicable short-term emissions limit in §60.102a(g)(1) if the SO₂ discharge to the atmosphere is 227 kg (500 lb) greater than the amount that would have been emitted if the emissions limits had been met during one or more consecutive periods of excess emissions or any 24-hour period, whichever is shorter.

(3) For a sulfur recovery plant, each time the SO₂ emissions are more than 227 kg (500 lb) greater than the amount that would have been emitted if the SO₂ or reduced sulfur concentration was equal to the applicable emissions limit in §60.102a(f) (1) or (2) during one or more consecutive periods of excess emissions or any 24-hour period, whichever is shorter.

(d) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, a root cause analysis and corrective action analysis must be completed as soon as possible, but no later than 45 days after a discharge meeting one of the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section. Special circumstances affecting the number of root cause analyses and/or corrective action analyses are provided in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) If a single continuous discharge meets any of the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section for 2 or more consecutive 24-hour periods, a single root cause analysis and corrective action analysis may be conducted.

(2) If a single discharge from a flare triggers a root cause analysis based on more than one of the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section, a single root cause analysis and corrective action analysis may be conducted.

(3) If the discharge from a flare is the result of a planned startup or shutdown of a refinery process unit or ancillary equipment connected to the affected flare and the procedures in paragraph (a)(5) of this section were followed, a root cause analysis and corrective action analysis is not required; however, the discharge must be recorded as described in §60.108a(c)(6) and reported as described in §60.108a(d)(5).

(4) If both the primary and secondary flare in a cascaded flare system meet any of the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section in the same 24-hour period, a single root cause analysis and corrective action analysis may be conducted.

(5) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, if discharges occur that meet any of the conditions specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section for more than one affected facility in the same 24-hour period, initial root cause

analyses shall be conducted for each affected facility. If the initial root cause analyses indicate that the discharges have the same root cause(s), the initial root cause analyses can be recorded as a single root cause analysis and a single corrective action analysis may be conducted.

(e) Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, each owner or operator of a fuel gas combustion device, flare or sulfur recovery plant subject to this subpart shall implement the corrective action(s) identified in the corrective action analysis conducted pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section in accordance with the applicable requirements in paragraphs (e) (1) through (3) of this section.

(1) All corrective action(s) must be implemented within 45 days of the discharge for which the root cause and corrective action analyses were required or as soon thereafter as practicable. If an owner or operator concludes that corrective action should not be conducted, the owner or operator shall record and explain the basis for that conclusion no later than 45 days following the discharge as specified in §60.108a(c)(6)(ix).

(2) For corrective actions that cannot be fully implemented within 45 days following the discharge for which the root cause and corrective action analyses were required, the owner or operator shall develop an implementation schedule to complete the corrective action(s) as soon as practicable.

(3) No later than 45 days following the discharge for which a root cause and corrective action analyses were required, the owner or operator shall record the corrective action(s) completed to date, and, for action(s) not already completed, a schedule for implementation, including proposed commencement and completion dates as specified in §60.108a(c)(6)(x).

(f) Modified flares shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section by November 11, 2015 or at startup of the modified flare, whichever is later. Modified flares that were not affected facilities subject to subpart J of this part prior to becoming affected facilities under §60.100a shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (h) of this section and the requirements of §60.107a(a)(2) by November 11, 2015 or at startup of the modified flare, whichever is later. Modified flares that were affected facilities subject to subpart J of this part prior to becoming affected facilities under §60.100a shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (h) of this section and the requirements of §60.107a(a)(2) by November 13, 2012 or at startup of the modified flare, whichever is later, except that modified flares that have accepted applicability of subpart J under a federal consent decree shall comply with the subpart J requirements as specified in the consent decree, but shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (h) of this section and the requirements of §60.107a(a)(2) by no later than November 11, 2015.

(g) An affected flare subject to this subpart located in the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) may elect to comply with both BAAQMD Regulation 12, Rule 11 and BAAQMD Regulation 12, Rule 12 as an alternative to complying with the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section. An affected flare subject to this subpart located in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) may elect to comply with SCAQMD Rule 1118 as an alternative to complying with the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section. The owner or operator of an affected flare must notify the Administrator that the flare is in compliance with BAAQMD Regulation 12, Rule 11 and BAAQMD Regulation 12, Rule 12 or SCAQMD Rule 1118. The owner or operator of an affected flare shall also submit the existing flare management plan to the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Sector Policies and Programs Division, U.S. EPA Mailroom (E143-01), Attention: Refinery Sector Lead, 109 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. Electronic copies in lieu of hard copies may also be submitted to refinerynsp@epa.gov.

(h) Each owner or operator shall not burn in any affected flare any fuel gas that contains H₂S in excess of 162 ppmv determined hourly on a 3-hour rolling average basis. The combustion in a flare of process upset gases or fuel gas that is released to the flare as a result of relief valve leakage or other emergency malfunctions is exempt from this limit.

(i) Each owner or operator of a delayed coking unit shall depressure each coke drum to 5 lb per square inch gauge (psig) or less prior to discharging the coke drum steam exhaust to the atmosphere. Until the coke drum pressure reaches 5 psig, the coke drum steam exhaust must be managed in an enclosed blowdown system and the uncondensed vapor must either be recovered (e.g., sent to the delayed coking unit fractionators) or vented to the fuel gas system, a fuel gas combustion device or a flare.

(j) *Alternative means of emission limitation.* (1) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this section may apply to the Administrator for a determination of equivalence for any means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions of a specified pollutant at least equivalent to the reduction in emissions of that pollutant achieved by the controls required in this section.

(2) Determination of equivalence to the design, equipment, work practice or operational requirements of this section will be evaluated by the following guidelines:

(i) Each owner or operator applying for a determination of equivalence shall be responsible for collecting and verifying test data to demonstrate the equivalence of the alternative means of emission limitation.

(ii) For each affected facility for which a determination of equivalence is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the design, equipment, work practice or operational requirements shall be demonstrated.

(iii) For each affected facility for which a determination of equivalence is requested, the emission reduction achieved by the alternative means of emission limitation shall be demonstrated.

(iv) Each owner or operator applying for a determination of equivalence to a work practice standard shall commit in writing to work practice(s) that provide for emission reductions equal to or greater than the emission reductions achieved by the required work practice.

(v) The Administrator will compare the demonstrated emission reduction for the alternative means of emission limitation to the demonstrated emission reduction for the design, equipment, work practice or operational requirements and, if applicable, will consider the commitment in paragraph (j)(2)(iv) of this section.

(vi) The Administrator may condition the approval of the alternative means of emission limitation on requirements that may be necessary to ensure operation and maintenance to achieve the same emissions reduction as the design, equipment, work practice or operational requirements.

(3) An owner or operator may offer a unique approach to demonstrate the equivalence of any equivalent means of emission limitation.

(4) Approval of the application for equivalence to the design, equipment, work practice or operational requirements of this section will be evaluated by the following guidelines:

(i) After a request for determination of equivalence is received, the Administrator will publish a notice in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* and provide the opportunity for public hearing if the Administrator judges that the request may be approved.

(ii) After notice and opportunity for public hearing, the Administrator will determine the equivalence of a means of emission limitation and will publish the determination in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

(iii) Any equivalent means of emission limitations approved under this section shall constitute a required work practice, equipment, design or operational standard within the meaning of section 111(h)(1) of the CAA.

(5) Manufacturers of equipment used to control emissions may apply to the Administrator for determination of equivalence for any alternative means of emission limitation that achieves a reduction in emissions achieved by the equipment, design and operational requirements of this section. The Administrator will make an equivalence determination according to the provisions of paragraphs (j)(2) through (4) of this section.

[77 FR 56467, Sep. 12, 2012]

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§60.104a Performance tests.

(a) The owner or operator shall conduct a performance test for each FCCU, FCU, sulfur recovery plant and fuel gas combustion device to demonstrate initial compliance with each applicable emissions limit in §60.102a and conduct a performance test for each flare to demonstrate initial compliance with the H₂S concentration requirement in §60.103a(h) according to the requirements of §60.8. The notification requirements of §60.8(d) apply to the initial performance test and to subsequent performance tests required by paragraph (b) of this section (or as required by the Administrator), but does not apply to performance tests conducted for the purpose of obtaining supplemental data because of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks and zero and span adjustments.

(b) The owner or operator of a FCCU or FCU that elects to monitor control device operating parameters according to the requirements in §60.105a(b), to use bag leak detectors according to the requirements in §60.105a(c), or to use COMS according to the requirements in §60.105a(e) shall conduct a PM performance test at least annually (*i.e.*, once per calendar year, with an interval of at least 8 months but no more than 16 months between annual tests) and furnish the Administrator a written report of the results of each test.

(c) In conducting the performance tests required by this subpart (or as requested by the Administrator), the owner or operator shall use the test methods in 40 CFR part 60, Appendices A-1 through A-8 or other methods as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b).

(d) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the PM, NO_x, SO₂, and CO emissions limits in §60.102a(b) for FCCU and FCU using the following methods and procedures:

(1) Method 1 of appendix A-1 to part 60 for sample and velocity traverses.

(2) Method 2 of appendix A-1 to part 60 for velocity and volumetric flow rate.

(3) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60 for gas analysis. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60.

(4) Method 5, 5B, or 5F of appendix A-3 to part 60 for determining PM emissions and associated moisture content from a FCCU or FCU without a wet scrubber subject to the emissions limit in §63.102a(b)(1). Use Method 5 or 5B of appendix A-3 to part 60 for determining PM emissions and associated moisture content from a FCCU or FCU with a wet scrubber subject to the emissions limit in §63.102a(b)(1).

(i) The PM performance test consists of 3 valid test runs; the duration of each test run must be no less than 60 minutes.

(ii) The emissions rate of PM (E_{PM}) is computed for each run using Equation 5 of this section:

$$E = \frac{c_s Q_{sd}}{K R_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

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Where:

E = Emission rate of PM, g/kg (lb/1,000 lb) of coke burn-off;

c_s = Concentration of total PM, grams per dry standard cubic meter (g/dscm) (gr/dscf);

Q_{sd} = Volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dry standard cubic meters per hour (dry standard cubic feet per hour);

R_c = Coke burn-off rate, kilograms per hour (kg/hr) [lb per hour (lb/hr)] coke; and

K = Conversion factor, 1.0 grams per gram (7,000 grains per lb).

(iii) The coke burn-off rate (R_c) is computed for each run using Equation 6 of this section:

$$R_c = K_1 Q_r (\%CO_2 + \%CO) + K_2 Q_a - K_3 Q_{oxy} \left(\frac{\%CO}{2} + \%CO_2 + \%O_2 \right) + K_3 Q_{oxy} (\%O_{oxy}) \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

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Where:

R_c = Coke burn-off rate, kg/hr (lb/hr);

Q_r = Volumetric flow rate of exhaust gas from FCCU regenerator or fluid coking burner before any emissions control or energy recovery system that burns auxiliary fuel, dry standard cubic meters per minute (dscm/min) [dry standard cubic feet per minute (dscf/min)];

Q_a = Volumetric flow rate of air to FCCU regenerator or fluid coking burner, as determined from the unit's control room instrumentation, dscm/min (dscf/min);

Q_{oxy} = Volumetric flow rate of O_2 enriched air to FCCU regenerator or fluid coking unit, as determined from the unit's control room instrumentation, dscm/min (dscf/min);

$\%CO_2$ = Carbon dioxide (CO_2) concentration in FCCU regenerator or fluid coking burner exhaust, percent by volume (dry basis);

$\%CO$ = CO concentration in FCCU regenerator or fluid coking burner exhaust, percent by volume (dry basis);

$\%O_2$ = O_2 concentration in FCCU regenerator or fluid coking burner exhaust, percent by volume (dry basis);

$\%O_{oxy}$ = O_2 concentration in O_2 enriched air stream inlet to the FCCU regenerator or fluid coking burner, percent by volume (dry basis);

K_1 = Material balance and conversion factor, 0.2982 (kg-min)/(hr-dscm-%) [0.0186 (lb-min)/(hr-dscf-%)];

K_2 = Material balance and conversion factor, 2.088 (kg-min)/(hr-dscm) [0.1303 (lb-min)/(hr-dscf)]; and

K_3 = Material balance and conversion factor, 0.0994 (kg-min)/(hr-dscm-%) [0.00624 (lb-min)/(hr-dscf-%)].

(iv) During the performance test, the volumetric flow rate of exhaust gas from catalyst regenerator (Q_r) before any emission control or energy recovery system that burns auxiliary fuel is measured using Method 2 of appendix A-1 to part 60.

(v) For subsequent calculations of coke burn-off rates or exhaust gas flow rates, the volumetric flow rate of Q_r is calculated using average exhaust gas concentrations as measured by the monitors required in §60.105a(b)(2), if applicable, using Equation 7 of this section:

$$Q_r = \frac{79 \times Q_a + (100 - \%O_{2y}) \times Q_{oxy}}{100 - \%CO_2 - \%CO - \%O_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

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Where:

Q_r = Volumetric flow rate of exhaust gas from FCCU regenerator or fluid coking burner before any emission control or energy recovery system that burns auxiliary fuel, dscm/min (dscf/min);

Q_a = Volumetric flow rate of air to FCCU regenerator or fluid coking burner, as determined from the unit's control room instrumentation, dscm/min (dscf/min);

Q_{oxy} = Volumetric flow rate of O_2 enriched air to FCCU regenerator or fluid coking unit, as determined from the unit's control room instrumentation, dscm/min (dscf/min);

$\%CO_2$ = Carbon dioxide concentration in FCCU regenerator or fluid coking burner exhaust, percent by volume (dry basis);

$\%CO$ = CO concentration FCCU regenerator or fluid coking burner exhaust, percent by volume (dry basis). When no auxiliary fuel is burned and a continuous CO monitor is not required in accordance with §60.105a(h)(3), assume $\%CO$ to be zero;

$\%O_2$ = O_2 concentration in FCCU regenerator or fluid coking burner exhaust, percent by volume (dry basis); and

$\%O_{oxy}$ = O_2 concentration in O_2 enriched air stream inlet to the FCCU regenerator or fluid coking burner, percent by volume (dry basis).

(5) Method 6, 6A, or 6C of appendix A-4 to part 60 for moisture content and for the concentration of SO_2 ; the duration of each test run must be no less than 4 hours. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 6 or 6A of appendix A-4 to part 60.

(6) Method 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E of appendix A-4 to part 60 for moisture content and for the concentration of NO_x calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO_2); the duration of each test run must be no less than 4 hours. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 7 or 7C of appendix A-4 to part 60.

(7) Method 10, 10A, or 10B of appendix A-4 to part 60 for moisture content and for the concentration of CO. The sampling time for each run must be 60 minutes.

(8) The owner or operator shall adjust PM, NO_x , SO_2 and CO pollutant concentrations to 0-percent excess air or 0-percent O_2 using Equation 8 of this section:

$$C_{adj} = C_{meas} \left[\frac{20.9}{20.9 - \%O_2} \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

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Where:

C_{adj} = pollutant concentration adjusted to 0-percent excess air or O_2 , parts per million (ppm) or g/dscm;

C_{meas} = pollutant concentration measured on a dry basis, ppm or g/dscm;

20.9_c = 20.9 percent O_2 –0.0 percent O_2 (defined O_2 correction basis), percent;

20.9 = O_2 concentration in air, percent; and

$\%O_2$ = O_2 concentration measured on a dry basis, percent.

(e) The owner or operator of a FCCU or FCU that is controlled by an electrostatic precipitator or wet scrubber and that is subject to control device operating parameter limits in §60.102a(c) shall establish the limits based on the performance test results according to the following procedures:

(1) Reduce the parameter monitoring data to hourly averages for each test run;

(2) Determine the hourly average operating limit for each required parameter as the average of the three test runs.

(f) The owner or operator of an FCCU or FCU that uses cyclones to comply with the PM per coke burn-off emissions limit in §60.102a(b)(1) shall establish a site-specific opacity operating limit according to the procedures in paragraphs (f)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Collect COMS data every 10 seconds during the entire period of the PM performance test and reduce the data to 6-minute averages.

(2) Determine and record the hourly average opacity from all the 6-minute averages.

(3) Compute the site-specific limit using Equation 9 of this section:

$$\text{Opacity Limit} = \text{Opacity}_{st} \times \left(\frac{1 \text{ lb} / 1,000 \text{ lb coke burn}}{\text{PME}_{st}} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 9})$$

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Where:

Opacity limit = Maximum permissible 3-hour average opacity, percent, or 10 percent, whichever is greater;

Opacity_{st} = Hourly average opacity measured during the source test, percent; and

PME_{st} = PM emission rate measured during the source test, lb/1,000 lb coke burn.

(g) The owner or operator of a FCCU or FCU that is exempt from the requirement to install and operate a CO CEMS pursuant to §60.105a(h)(3) and that is subject to control device operating parameter limits in §60.102a(c) shall establish the limits based on the performance test results using the procedures in paragraphs (g)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Reduce the temperature and O₂ concentrations from the parameter monitoring systems to hourly averages for each test run.

(2) Determine the operating limit for temperature and O₂ concentrations as the average of the average temperature and O₂ concentration for the three test runs.

(h) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the SO₂ emissions limits for sulfur recovery plants in §60.102a(f)(1)(i) and (f)(2)(i) and the reduced sulfur compounds and H₂S emissions limits for sulfur recovery plants in §60.102a(f)(1)(ii), (f)(1)(iii), (f)(2)(ii), and (f)(2)(iii) using the following methods and procedures:

(1) Method 1 of appendix A-1 to part 60 for sample and velocity traverses.

(2) Method 2 of appendix A-1 to part 60 for velocity and volumetric flow rate.

(3) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60 for gas analysis. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60.

(4) Method 6, 6A, or 6C of appendix A-4 to part 60 to determine the SO₂ concentration. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 6 or 6A of appendix A-4 to part 60.

(5) Method 15 or 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60 or Method 16 of appendix A-6 to part 60 to determine the reduced sulfur compounds and H₂S concentrations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60.

(i) Each run consists of 16 samples taken over a minimum of 3 hours.

(ii) The owner or operator shall calculate the average H₂S concentration after correcting for moisture and O₂ as the arithmetic average of the H₂S concentration for each sample during the run (ppmv, dry basis, corrected to 0 percent excess air).

(iii) The owner or operator shall calculate the SO₂ equivalent for each run after correcting for moisture and O₂ as the arithmetic average of the SO₂ equivalent of reduced sulfur compounds for each sample during the run (ppmv, dry basis, corrected to 0 percent excess air).

(iv) The owner or operator shall use Equation 8 of this section to adjust pollutant concentrations to 0-percent O₂ or 0-percent excess air.

(6) If oxygen or oxygen-enriched air is used in the Claus burner and either Equation 1 or 2 of this subpart is used to determine the applicable emissions limit, determine the average O₂ concentration of the air/oxygen mixture supplied to the Claus burner, in percent by volume (dry basis), for the performance test using all hourly average O₂ concentrations determined during the test runs using the procedures in §60.106a(a)(5) or (6).

(i) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the SO₂ and NO_x emissions limits in §60.102a(g) for a fuel gas combustion device according to the following test methods and procedures:

(1) Method 1 of appendix A-1 to part 60 for sample and velocity traverses;

(2) Method 2 of appendix A-1 to part 60 for velocity and volumetric flow rate;

(3) Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60 for gas analysis. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60;

(4) Method 6, 6A, or 6C of appendix A-4 to part 60 to determine the SO₂ concentration. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 6 or 6A of appendix A-4 to part 60.

(i) The performance test consists of 3 valid test runs; the duration of each test run must be no less than 1 hour.

(ii) If a single fuel gas combustion device having a common source of fuel gas is monitored as allowed under §60.107a(a)(1)(v), only one performance test is required. That is, performance tests are not required when a new affected fuel gas combustion device is added to a common source of fuel gas that previously demonstrated compliance.

(5) Method 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E of appendix A-4 to part 60 for moisture content and for the concentration of NO_x calculated as NO₂; the duration of each test run must be no less than 4 hours. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 7 or 7C of appendix A-4 to part 60.

(6) For process heaters with a rated heat capacity between 40 and 100 MMBtu/hr that elect to demonstrate continuous compliance with a maximum excess oxygen limit as provided in §60.107a(c)(6) or (d)(8), the owner or operator shall establish the O₂ operating limit or O₂ operating curve based on the performance test results according to the requirements in paragraph (i)(6)(i) or (ii) of this section, respectively.

(i) If a single O₂ operating limit will be used:

(A) Conduct the performance test following the methods provided in paragraphs (i)(1), (2), (3) and (5) of this section when the process heater is firing at no less than 70 percent of the rated heat capacity. For co-fired process heaters, conduct at least one of the test runs while the process heater is being supplied by both fuel gas and fuel oil and conduct at least one of the test runs while the process heater is being supplied solely by fuel gas.

(B) Each test will consist of three test runs. Calculate the NO_x concentration for the performance test as the average of the NO_x concentrations from each of the three test runs. If the NO_x concentration for the performance test is less than or equal to the numerical value of the applicable NO_x emissions limit (regardless of averaging time), then the test is considered to be a valid test.

(C) Determine the average O₂ concentration for each test run of a valid test.

(D) Calculate the O₂ operating limit as the average O₂ concentration of the three test runs from a valid test.

(ii) If an O₂ operating curve will be used:

(A) Conduct a performance test following the methods provided in paragraphs (i)(1), (2), (3) and (5) of this section at a representative condition for each operating range for which different O₂ operating limits will be established. Different operating conditions may be defined as different firing rates (e.g., above 50 percent of rated heat capacity and at or below 50 percent of rated heat capacity) and/or, for co-fired process heaters, different fuel mixtures (e.g., primarily gas fired, primarily oil fired, and equally co-fired, *i.e.*, approximately 50 percent of the input heating value is from fuel gas and approximately 50 percent of the input heating value is from fuel oil). Performance tests for different operating ranges may be conducted at different times.

(B) Each test will consist of three test runs. Calculate the NO_x concentration for the performance test as the average of the NO_x concentrations from each of the three test runs. If the NO_x concentration for the performance test is less than or equal to the numerical value of the applicable NO_x emissions limit (regardless of averaging time), then the test is considered to be a valid test.

(C) If an operating curve is developed for different firing rates, conduct at least one test when the process heater is firing at no less than 70 percent of the rated heat capacity and at least one test under turndown conditions (*i.e.*, when the process heater is firing at 50 percent or less of the rated heat capacity). If O₂ operating limits are developed for co-fired process heaters

based only on overall firing rates (and not by fuel mixtures), conduct at least one of the test runs for each test while the process heater is being supplied by both fuel gas and fuel oil and conduct at least one of the test runs while the process heater is being supplied solely by fuel gas.

(D) Determine the average O₂ concentration for each test run of a valid test.

(E) Calculate the O₂ operating limit for each operating range as the average O₂ concentration of the three test runs from a valid test conducted at the representative conditions for that given operating range.

(F) Identify the firing rates for which the different operating limits apply. If only two operating limits are established based on firing rates, the O₂ operating limits established when the process heater is firing at no less than 70 percent of the rated heat capacity must apply when the process heater is firing above 50 percent of the rated heat capacity and the O₂ operating limits established for turndown conditions must apply when the process heater is firing at 50 percent or less of the rated heat capacity.

(G) Operating limits associated with each interval will be valid for 2 years or until another operating limit is established for that interval based on a more recent performance test specific for that interval, whichever occurs first. Owners and operators must use the operating limits determined for a given interval based on the most recent performance test conducted for that interval.

(7) The owner or operator of a process heater complying with a NO_x limit in terms of lb/MMBtu as provided in §60.102a(g)(2)(i)(B), (g)(2)(ii)(B), (g)(2)(iii)(B) or (g)(2)(iv)(B) or a process heater with a rated heat capacity between 40 and 100 MMBtu/hr that elects to demonstrate continuous compliance with a maximum excess O₂ limit, as provided in §60.107a(c)(6) or (d)(8), shall determine heat input to the process heater in MMBtu/hr during each performance test run by measuring fuel gas flow rate, fuel oil flow rate (as applicable) and heating value content according to the methods provided in §60.107a(d)(5), (d)(6), and (d)(4) or (d)(7), respectively.

(8) The owner or operator shall use Equation 8 of this section to adjust pollutant concentrations to 0-percent O₂ or 0-percent excess air.

(j) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the applicable H₂S emissions limit in §60.102a(g)(1) for a fuel gas combustion device or the concentration requirement in §60.103a(h) for a flare according to the following test methods and procedures:

(1)—(3) [Reserved]

(4) EPA Method 11, 15 or 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60 or EPA Method 16 of appendix A-6 to part 60 for determining the H₂S concentration for affected facilities using an H₂S monitor as specified in §60.107a(a)(2). The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60. The owner or operator may demonstrate compliance based on the mixture used in the fuel gas combustion device or flare or for each individual fuel gas stream used in the fuel gas combustion device or flare.

(i) For Method 11 of appendix A-5 to part 60, the sampling time and sample volume must be at least 10 minutes and 0.010 dscm (0.35 dscf). Two samples of equal sampling times must be taken at about 1-hour intervals. The arithmetic average of these two samples constitutes a run. For most fuel gases, sampling times exceeding 20 minutes may result in depletion of the collection solution, although fuel gases containing low concentrations of H₂S may necessitate sampling for longer periods of time.

(ii) For Method 15 of appendix A-5 to part 60, at least three injects over a 1-hour period constitutes a run.

(iii) For Method 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60, a 1-hour sample constitutes a run. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60.

(iv) If monitoring is conducted at a single point in a common source of fuel gas as allowed under §60.107a(a)(2)(iv), only one performance test is required. That is, performance tests are not required when a new affected fuel gas combustion device or flare is added to a common source of fuel gas that previously demonstrated compliance.

[73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008, as amended at 77 FR 56470, Sep. 12, 2012; 80 FR 75231, Dec. 1, 2015]

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§60.105a Monitoring of emissions and operations for fluid catalytic cracking units (FCCU) and fluid coking units (FCU).

(a) *FCCU and FCU subject to PM emissions limit.* Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall monitor each FCCU and FCU subject to the PM emissions limit in §60.102a(b)(1) according to the requirements in paragraph (b), (c), (d), or (e) of this section.

(b) *Control device operating parameters.* Each owner or operator of a FCCU or FCU subject to the PM per coke burn-off emissions limit in §60.102a(b)(1) that uses a control device other than fabric filter or cyclone shall comply with the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate and maintain continuous parameter monitor systems (CPMS) to measure and record operating parameters for each control device according to the applicable requirements in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section.

(i) For units controlled using an electrostatic precipitator, the owner or operator shall use CPMS to measure and record the hourly average total power input and secondary current to the entire system.

(ii) For units controlled using a wet scrubber, the owner or operator shall use CPMS to measure and record the hourly average pressure drop, liquid feed rate, and exhaust gas flow rate. As an alternative to a CPMS, the owner or operator must comply with the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1)(ii)(A) or (B) of this section.

(A) As an alternative to pressure drop, the owner or operator of a jet ejector type wet scrubber or other type of wet scrubber equipped with atomizing spray nozzles must conduct a daily check of the air or water pressure to the spray nozzles and record the results of each check. Faulty (e.g., leaking or plugged) air or water lines must be repaired within 12 hours of identification of an abnormal pressure reading.

(B) As an alternative to exhaust gas flow rate, the owner or operator shall comply with the approved alternative for monitoring exhaust gas flow rate in 40 CFR 63.1573(a) of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Petroleum Refineries: Catalytic Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, and Sulfur Recovery Units.

(iii) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the manufacturer's specifications and requirements.

(iv) The owner or operator shall determine and record the average coke burn-off rate and hours of operation for each FCCU or FCU using the procedures in §60.104a(d)(4)(iii).

(v) If you use a control device other than an electrostatic precipitator, wet scrubber, fabric filter, or cyclone, you may request approval to monitor parameters other than those required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section by submitting an alternative monitoring plan to the Administrator. The request must include the information in paragraphs (b)(1)(v)(A) through (E) of this section.

(A) A description of each affected facility and the parameter(s) to be monitored to determine whether the affected facility will continuously comply with the emission limitations and an explanation of the criteria used to select the parameter(s).

(B) A description of the methods and procedures that will be used to demonstrate that the parameter(s) can be used to determine whether the affected facility will continuously comply with the emission limitations and the schedule for this demonstration. The owner or operator must certify that an operating limit will be established for the monitored parameter(s) that represents the conditions in existence when the control device is being properly operated and maintained to meet the emission limitation.

(C) The frequency and content of the recordkeeping, recording, and reporting, if monitoring and recording are not continuous. The owner or operator also must include the rationale for the proposed monitoring, recording, and reporting requirements.

(D) Supporting calculations.

(E) Averaging time for the alternative operating parameter.

(2) For use in determining the coke burn-off rate for an FCCU or FCU, the owner or operator shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring the concentrations of CO₂, O₂ (dry basis), and if needed, CO in the exhaust gases prior to any control or energy recovery system that burns auxiliary fuels. A CO monitor is not required for determining coke burn-off rate when no auxiliary fuel is burned and a continuous CO monitor is not required in accordance with paragraph (h)(3) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each CO₂ and O₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to this part.

(ii) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each CO₂ and O₂ monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to this part. The owner or operator shall use Method 3, 3A or 3B of appendix A-2 to this part for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60.

(iii) If a CO monitor is required, the owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each CO monitor according to Performance Specification 4 or 4A of appendix B to this part. If this CO monitor also serves to demonstrate compliance with the CO emissions limit in §60.102a(b)(4), the span value for this instrument is 1,000 ppm; otherwise, the span value for this instrument should be set at approximately 2 times the typical CO concentration expected in the FCCU of FCU flue gas prior to any emission control or energy recovery system that burns auxiliary fuels.

(iv) If a CO monitor is required, the owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each CO monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 4 of appendix B to this part. The owner or operator shall use Method 10, 10A, or 10B of appendix A-3 to this part for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(v) The owner or operator shall comply with the quality assurance requirements of procedure 1 of appendix F to this part, including quarterly accuracy determinations for CO₂ and CO monitors, annual accuracy determinations for O₂ monitors, and daily calibration drift tests.

(c) *Bag leak detection systems.* Each owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain a bag leak detection system for each baghouse or similar fabric filter control device that is used to comply with the PM per coke burn-off emissions limit in §60.102a(b)(1) for an FCCU or FCU according to paragraph (c)(1) of this section; prepare and operate by a site-specific monitoring plan according to paragraph (c)(2) of this section; take action according to paragraph (c)(3) of this section; and record information according to paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

(1) Each bag leak detection system must meet the specifications and requirements in paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (viii) of this section.

(i) The bag leak detection system must be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting PM emissions at concentrations of 0.00044 grains per actual cubic foot or less.

(ii) The bag leak detection system sensor must provide output of relative PM loadings. The owner or operator shall continuously record the output from the bag leak detection system using electronic or other means (e.g., using a strip chart recorder or a data logger).

(iii) The bag leak detection system must be equipped with an alarm system that will sound when the system detects an increase in relative particulate loading over the alarm set point established according to paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section, and the alarm must be located such that it can be heard by the appropriate plant personnel.

(iv) In the initial adjustment of the bag leak detection system, the owner or operator must establish, at a minimum, the baseline output by adjusting the sensitivity (range) and the averaging period of the device, the alarm set points, and the alarm delay time.

(v) Following initial adjustment, the owner or operator shall not adjust the averaging period, alarm set point, or alarm delay time without approval from the Administrator or delegated authority except as provided in paragraph (c)(1)(vi) of this section.

(vi) Once per quarter, the owner or operator may adjust the sensitivity of the bag leak detection system to account for seasonal effects, including temperature and humidity, according to the procedures identified in the site-specific monitoring plan required by paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(vii) The owner or operator shall install the bag leak detection sensor downstream of the baghouse and upstream of any wet scrubber.

(viii) Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

(2) The owner or operator shall develop and submit to the Administrator for approval a site-specific monitoring plan for each baghouse and bag leak detection system. The owner or operator shall operate and maintain each baghouse and bag leak detection system according to the site-specific monitoring plan at all times. Each monitoring plan must describe the items in paragraphs (c)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section.

(i) Installation of the bag leak detection system;

(ii) Initial and periodic adjustment of the bag leak detection system, including how the alarm set-point will be established;

(iii) Operation of the bag leak detection system, including quality assurance procedures;

(iv) How the bag leak detection system will be maintained, including a routine maintenance schedule and spare parts inventory list;

(v) How the bag leak detection system output will be recorded and stored;

(vi) Procedures as specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. In approving the site-specific monitoring plan, the Administrator or delegated authority may allow owners and operators more than 3 hours to alleviate a specific condition that causes an alarm if the owner or operator identifies in the monitoring plan this specific condition as one that could lead to an alarm, adequately explains why it is not feasible to alleviate this condition within 3 hours of the time the alarm occurs, and demonstrates that the requested time will ensure alleviation of this condition as expeditiously as practicable; and

(vii) How the baghouse system will be operated and maintained, including monitoring of pressure drop across baghouse cells and frequency of visual inspections of the baghouse interior and baghouse components such as fans and dust removal and bag cleaning mechanisms.

(3) For each bag leak detection system, the owner or operator shall initiate procedures to determine the cause of every alarm within 1 hour of the alarm. Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2)(vi) of this section, the owner or operator shall alleviate the cause of the alarm within 3 hours of the alarm by taking whatever action(s) are necessary. Actions may include, but are not limited to the following:

(i) Inspecting the baghouse for air leaks, torn or broken bags or filter media, or any other condition that may cause an increase in particulate emissions;

(ii) Sealing off defective bags or filter media;

(iii) Replacing defective bags or filter media or otherwise repairing the control device;

(iv) Sealing off a defective baghouse compartment;

(v) Cleaning the bag leak detection system probe or otherwise repairing the bag leak detection system; or

(vi) Shutting down the process producing the particulate emissions.

(4) The owner or operator shall maintain records of the information specified in paragraphs (c)(4)(i) through (iii) of this section for each bag leak detection system.

(i) Records of the bag leak detection system output;

(ii) Records of bag leak detection system adjustments, including the date and time of the adjustment, the initial bag leak detection system settings, and the final bag leak detection system settings; and

(iii) The date and time of all bag leak detection system alarms, the time that procedures to determine the cause of the alarm were initiated, the cause of the alarm, an explanation of the actions taken, the date and time the cause of the alarm was alleviated, and whether the alarm was alleviated within 3 hours of the alarm.

(d) *Continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS)*. An owner or operator subject to the PM concentration emission limit (in gr/dscf) in §60.102a(b)(1) for an FCCU or FCU shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (0 percent excess air) of PM in the exhaust gases prior to release to the atmosphere. The monitor must include an O₂ monitor for correcting the data for excess air.

(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each PM monitor according to Performance Specification 11 of appendix B to part 60. The span value of this PM monitor is 0.08 gr/dscf PM.

(2) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each PM monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 11 of appendix B to part 60. The owner or operator shall use EPA Methods 5 or 5I of appendix A-3 to part 60 or Method 17 of appendix A-6 to part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(3) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each O₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60. The span value of this O₂ monitor must be selected between 10 and 25 percent, inclusive.

(4) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each O₂ monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60. Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60 shall be

used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60.

(5) The owner or operator shall comply with the quality assurance requirements of Procedure 2 of appendix B to part 60 for each PM CEMS and Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60 for each O₂ monitor, including quarterly accuracy determinations for each PM monitor, annual accuracy determinations for each O₂ monitor, and daily calibration drift tests.

(e) *Alternative monitoring option for FCCU and FCU—COMS.* Each owner or operator of an FCCU or FCU that uses cyclones to comply with the PM emission limit in §60.102a(b)(1) shall monitor the opacity of emissions according to the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the opacity of emissions from the FCCU or the FCU exhaust vent.

(2) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each COMS according to Performance Specification 1 of appendix B to part 60. The instrument shall be spanned at 20 to 60 percent opacity.

(3) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each COMS according to §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 1 of appendix B to part 60.

(f) *FCCU and FCU subject to NO_x limit.* Each owner or operator subject to the NO_x emissions limit in §60.102a(b)(2) for an FCCU or FCU shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration by volume (dry basis, 0 percent excess air) of NO_x emissions into the atmosphere. The monitor must include an O₂ monitor for correcting the data for excess air.

(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each NO_x monitor according to Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to part 60. The span value of this NO_x monitor is 200 ppmv NO_x.

(2) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each NO_x monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to part 60. The owner or operator shall use Methods 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E of appendix A-4 to part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 7 or 7C of appendix A-4 to part 60.

(3) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each O₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60. The span value of this O₂ monitor must be selected between 10 and 25 percent, inclusive.

(4) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each O₂ monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60. Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60 shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60.

(5) The owner or operator shall comply with the quality assurance requirements of Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60 for each NO_x and O₂ monitor, including quarterly accuracy determinations for NO_x monitors, annual accuracy determinations for O₂ monitors, and daily calibration drift tests.

(g) *FCCU and FCU subject to SO₂ limit.* The owner or operator subject to the SO₂ emissions limit in §60.102a(b)(3) for an FCCU or an FCU shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration by volume (dry basis, corrected to 0 percent excess air) of SO₂ emissions into the atmosphere. The monitor shall include an O₂ monitor for correcting the data for excess air.

(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each SO₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to part 60. The span value of this SO₂ monitor is 200 ppmv SO₂.

(2) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each SO₂ monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to part 60. The owner or operator shall use Methods 6, 6A, or 6C of appendix A-4 to part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI / ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 6 or 6A of appendix A-4 to part 60.

(3) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each O₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60. The span value of this O₂ monitor must be selected between 10 and 25 percent, inclusive.

(4) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each O₂ monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60. Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60 shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60.

(5) The owner or operator shall comply with the quality assurance requirements in Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60 for each SO₂ and O₂ monitor, including quarterly accuracy determinations for SO₂ monitors, annual accuracy determinations for O₂ monitors, and daily calibration drift tests.

(h) *FCCU and fluid coking units subject to CO emissions limit.* Except as specified in paragraph (h)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration by volume (dry basis) of CO emissions into the atmosphere from each FCCU and FCU subject to the CO emissions limit in §60.102a(b)(4).

(1) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each CO monitor according to Performance Specification 4 or 4A of appendix B to this part. The span value for this instrument is 1,000 ppmv CO.

(2) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each CO monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 4 or 4A of appendix B to part 60. The owner or operator shall use Methods 10, 10A, or 10B of appendix A-4 to part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations.

(3) A CO CEMS need not be installed if the owner or operator demonstrates that all hourly average CO emissions are and will remain less than 50 ppmv (dry basis) corrected to 0 percent excess air. The Administrator may revoke this exemption from monitoring upon a determination that CO emissions on an hourly average basis have exceeded 50 ppmv (dry basis) corrected to 0 percent excess air, in which case a CO CEMS shall be installed within 180 days.

(i) The demonstration shall consist of continuously monitoring CO emissions for 30 days using an instrument that meets the requirements of Performance Specification 4 or 4A of appendix B to this part. The span value shall be 100 ppmv CO instead of 1,000 ppmv, and the relative accuracy limit shall be 10 percent of the average CO emissions or 5 ppmv CO, whichever is greater. For instruments that are identical to Method 10 of appendix A-4 to this part and employ the sample conditioning system of Method 10A of appendix A-4 to this part, the alternative relative accuracy test procedure in section 10.1 of Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to this part may be used in place of the relative accuracy test.

(ii) The owner or operator must submit the following information to the Administrator:

(A) The measurement data specified in paragraph (h)(3)(i) of this section along with all other operating data known to affect CO emissions; and

(B) Descriptions of the CPMS for exhaust gas temperature and O₂ monitor required in paragraph (h)(4) of this section and operating limits for those parameters to ensure combustion conditions remain similar to those that exist during the demonstration period.

(iii) The effective date of the exemption from installation and operation of a CO CEMS is the date of submission of the information and data required in paragraph (h)(3)(ii) of this section.

(4) The owner or operator of a FCCU or FCU that is exempted from the requirement to install and operate a CO CEMS in paragraph (h)(3) of this section shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain CPMS to measure and record the operating parameters in paragraph (h)(4)(i) or (ii) of this section. The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(i) For a FCCU or FCU with no post-combustion control device, the temperature and O₂ concentration of the exhaust gas stream exiting the unit.

(ii) For a FCCU or FCU with a post-combustion control device, the temperature and O₂ concentration of the exhaust gas stream exiting the control device.

(i) *Excess emissions.* For the purpose of reports required by §60.7(c), periods of excess emissions for a FCCU or FCU subject to the emissions limitations in §60.102a(b) are defined as specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (6) of this section. Note: Determine all averages, except for opacity, as the arithmetic average of the applicable 1-hour averages, e.g., determine the rolling 3-hour average as the arithmetic average of three contiguous 1-hour averages.

(1) If a CPMS is used according to paragraph (b)(1) of this section, all 3-hour periods during which the average PM control device operating characteristics, as measured by the continuous monitoring systems under paragraph (b)(1), fall below the levels established during the performance test. If the alternative to pressure drop CPMS is used for the owner or operator of a

jet ejector type wet scrubber or other type of wet scrubber equipped with atomizing spray nozzles, each day in which abnormal pressure readings are not corrected within 12 hours of identification.

(2) If a bag leak detection system is used according to paragraph (c) of this section, each day in which the cause of an alarm is not alleviated within the time period specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(3) If a PM CEMS is used according to §60.105a(d), all 7-day periods during which the average PM emission rate, as measured by the continuous PM monitoring system under §60.105a(d) exceeds 0.040 gr/dscf corrected to 0 percent excess air for a modified or reconstructed FCCU, 0.020 gr/dscf corrected to 0 percent excess air for a newly constructed FCCU, or 0.040 gr/dscf for an affected fluid coking unit.

(4) If a COMS is used according to §60.105a(e), all 3-hour periods during which the average opacity, as measured by the COMS under §60.105a(e), exceeds the site-specific limit established during the most recent performance test.

(5) All rolling 7-day periods during which the average concentration of NO_x as measured by the NO_x CEMS under §60.105a(f) exceeds 80 ppmv for an affected FCCU or FCU.

(6) All rolling 7-day periods during which the average concentration of SO₂ as measured by the SO₂ CEMS under §60.105a(g) exceeds 50 ppmv, and all rolling 365-day periods during which the average concentration of SO₂ as measured by the SO₂ CEMS exceeds 25 ppmv.

(7) All 1-hour periods during which the average CO concentration as measured by the CO continuous monitoring system under paragraph (h) of this section exceeds 500 ppmv or, if applicable, all 1-hour periods during which the average temperature and O₂ concentration as measured by the continuous monitoring systems under paragraph (h)(4) of this section fall below the operating limits established during the performance test.

[73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008, as amended at 77 FR 56473, Sep. 12, 2012; 80 FR 75232, Dec. 1, 2015; 83 FR 60713, Nov. 26, 2018]

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§60.106a Monitoring of emissions and operations for sulfur recovery plants.

(a) The owner or operator of a sulfur recovery plant that is subject to the emissions limits in §60.102a(f)(1) or §60.102a(f)(2) shall:

(1) For sulfur recovery plants subject to the SO₂ emission limit in §60.102a(f)(1)(i) or §60.102a(f)(2)(i), the owner or operator shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis, zero percent excess air) of any SO₂ emissions into the atmosphere. The monitor shall include an oxygen monitor for correcting the data for excess air.

(i) The span value for the SO₂ monitor is two times the applicable SO₂ emission limit at the highest O₂ concentration in the air/oxygen stream used in the Claus burner, if applicable.

(ii) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each SO₂ CEMS according to Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to part 60.

(iii) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each SO₂ monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to part 60. The owner or operator shall use Method 6 or 6C of appendix A-4 to part 60. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 6.

(iv) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each O₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to this part.

(v) The span value for the O₂ monitor must be selected between 10 and 25 percent, inclusive.

(vi) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations for the O₂ monitor according to the requirements of §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to this part. The owner or operator shall use Methods 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to this part for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to this part.

(vii) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures of appendix F to this part for each monitor, including annual accuracy determinations for each O₂ monitor, and daily calibration drift determinations.

(2) For sulfur recovery plants that are subject to the reduced sulfur compounds emission limit in §60.102a(f)(1)(ii) or (f)(2)(ii), the owner or operator shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration of reduced sulfur compounds and O₂ emissions into the atmosphere. The reduced sulfur compounds emissions shall be calculated as SO₂ (dry basis, zero percent excess air).

(i) The span value for the reduced sulfur compounds monitor is two times the applicable reduced sulfur compounds emission limit as SO₂ at the highest O₂ concentration in the air/oxygen stream used in the Claus burner, if applicable.

(ii) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each reduced sulfur compounds CEMS according to Performance Specification 5 of appendix B to this part.

(iii) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each reduced sulfur compounds monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 5 of appendix B to this part. The owner or operator shall use Methods 15 or 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60.

(iv) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each O₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60.

(v) The span value for the O₂ monitor must be selected between 10 and 25 percent, inclusive.

(vi) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations for the O₂ monitor according to the requirements of §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60. The owner or operator shall use Methods 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60.

(vii) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures of appendix F to part 60 for each monitor, including annual accuracy determinations for each O₂ monitor, and daily calibration drift determinations.

(3) In place of the reduced sulfur compounds monitor required in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the owner or operator may install, calibrate, operate, and maintain an instrument using an air or O₂ dilution and oxidation system to convert any reduced sulfur to SO₂ for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis, 0 percent excess air) of the total resultant SO₂. The monitor must include an O₂ monitor for correcting the data for excess O₂.

(i) The span value for this monitor is two times the applicable reduced sulfur compounds emission limit as SO₂ at the highest O₂ concentration in the air/oxygen stream used in the Claus burner, if applicable.

(ii) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each SO₂ monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 5 of appendix B to part 60. The owner or operator shall use Methods 15 or 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60.

(iii) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each O₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60.

(iv) The span value for the O₂ monitor must be selected between 10 and 25 percent, inclusive.

(v) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations for the O₂ monitor according to the requirements of §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60. The owner or operator shall use Methods 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60.

(vi) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures of appendix F to part 60 for each monitor, including quarterly accuracy determinations for each SO₂ monitor, annual accuracy determinations for each O₂ monitor, and daily calibration drift determinations.

(4) For sulfur recovery plants that are subject to the H₂S emission limit in §60.102a(f)(1)(iii) or (f)(2)(iii), the owner or operator shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration

of H₂S, and O₂ emissions into the atmosphere. The H₂S emissions shall be calculated as SO₂ (dry basis, zero percent excess air).

(i) The span value for this monitor is two times the applicable H₂S emission limit.

(ii) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each H₂S CEMS according to Performance Specification 7 of appendix B to this part.

(iii) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations for each H₂S monitor according to the requirements of §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 7 of appendix B to this part. The owner or operator shall use Methods 11 or 15 of appendix A-5 to this part or Method 16 of appendix A-6 to this part for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 15A of appendix A-5 to this part.

(iv) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each O₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to this part.

(v) The span value for the O₂ monitor must be selected between 10 and 25 percent, inclusive.

(vi) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations for the O₂ monitor according to the requirements of §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to this part. The owner or operator shall use Methods 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to this part for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to this part.

(vii) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures of appendix F to this part for each monitor, including annual accuracy determinations for each O₂ monitor, and daily calibration drift determinations.

(5) For sulfur recovery plants that use oxygen or oxygen enriched air in the Claus burner and that elects to monitor O₂ concentration of the air/oxygen mixture supplied to the Claus burner, the owner or operator shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the O₂ concentration of the air/oxygen mixture supplied to the Claus burner in order to determine the allowable emissions limit.

(i) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each O₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to this part.

(ii) The span value for the O₂ monitor shall be 100 percent.

(iii) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations for the O₂ monitor according to the requirements of §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to this part. The owner or operator shall use Methods 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to this part for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to this part.

(iv) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures of appendix F to this part for each monitor, including annual accuracy determinations for each O₂ monitor, and daily calibration drift determinations.

(v) The owner or operator shall use the hourly average O₂ concentration from this monitor for use in Equation 1 or 2 of §60.102a(f), as applicable, for each hour and determine the allowable emission limit as the arithmetic average of 12 contiguous 1-hour averages (*i.e.*, the rolling 12-hour average).

(6) As an alternative to the O₂ monitor required in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, the owner or operator may install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a CPMS to measure and record the volumetric gas flow rate of ambient air and oxygen-enriched gas supplied to the Claus burner and calculate the hourly average O₂ concentration of the air/oxygen mixture used in the Claus burner as specified in paragraphs (a)(6)(i) through (iv) of this section in order to determine the allowable emissions limit as specified in paragraphs (a)(6)(v) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain each flow monitor according to the manufacturer's procedures and specifications and the following requirements.

(A) Locate the monitor in a position that provides a representative measurement of the total gas flow rate.

(B) Use a flow sensor meeting an accuracy requirement of ± 5 percent over the normal range of flow measured or 10 cubic feet per minute, whichever is greater.

(C) Use a flow monitor that is maintainable online, is able to continuously correct for temperature, pressure and, for ambient air flow monitor, moisture content, and is able to record dry flow in standard conditions (as defined in §60.2) over one-minute averages.

(D) At least quarterly, perform a visual inspection of all components of the monitor for physical and operational integrity and all electrical connections for oxidation and galvanic corrosion if the flow monitor is not equipped with a redundant flow sensor.

(E) Recalibrate the flow monitor in accordance with the manufacturer's procedures and specifications biennially (every two years) or at the frequency specified by the manufacturer.

(ii) The owner or operator shall use 20.9 percent as the oxygen content of the ambient air.

(iii) The owner or operator shall use product specifications (e.g., as reported in material safety data sheets) for percent oxygen for purchased oxygen. For oxygen produced onsite, the percent oxygen shall be determined by periodic measurements or process knowledge.

(iv) The owner or operator shall calculate the hourly average O_2 concentration of the air/oxygen mixture used in the Claus burner using Equation 10 of this section:

$$\%O_2 = \left(\frac{20.9 \times Q_{air} + \%O_{2,oxy} \times Q_{oxy}}{Q_{air} + Q_{oxy}} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 10})$$

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Where:

$\%O_2$ = O_2 concentration of the air/oxygen mixture used in the Claus burner, percent by volume (dry basis);

20.9 = O_2 concentration in air, percent dry basis;

Q_{air} = Volumetric flow rate of ambient air used in the Claus burner, dscfm;

$\%O_{2,oxy}$ = O_2 concentration in the enriched oxygen stream, percent dry basis; and

Q_{oxy} = Volumetric flow rate of enriched oxygen stream used in the Claus burner, dscfm.

(v) The owner or operator shall use the hourly average O_2 concentration determined using Equation 8 of §60.104a(d)(8) for use in Equation 1 or 2 of §60.102a(f), as applicable, for each hour and determine the allowable emission limit as the arithmetic average of 12 contiguous 1-hour averages (i.e., the rolling 12-hour average).

(7) Owners or operators of a sulfur recovery plant that elects to comply with the SO_2 emission limit in §60.102a(f)(1)(i) or (f)(2)(i) or the reduced sulfur compounds emission limit in §60.102a(f)(1)(ii) or (f)(2)(ii) as a flow rate weighted average for a group of release points from the sulfur recovery plant rather than for each process train or release point individually shall install, calibrate, operate, and maintain a CPMS to measure and record the volumetric gas flow rate of each release point within the group of release points from the sulfur recovery plant as specified in paragraphs (a)(7)(i) through (iv) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain each flow monitor according to the manufacturer's procedures and specifications and the following requirements.

(A) Locate the monitor in a position that provides a representative measurement of the total gas flow rate.

(B) Use a flow sensor meeting an accuracy requirement of ± 5 percent over the normal range of flow measured or 10 cubic feet per minute, whichever is greater.

(C) Use a flow monitor that is maintainable online, is able to continuously correct for temperature, pressure, and moisture content, and is able to record dry flow in standard conditions (as defined in §60.2) over one-minute averages.

(D) At least quarterly, perform a visual inspection of all components of the monitor for physical and operational integrity and all electrical connections for oxidation and galvanic corrosion if the flow monitor is not equipped with a redundant flow sensor.

(E) Recalibrate the flow monitor in accordance with the manufacturer's procedures and specifications biennially (every two years) or at the frequency specified by the manufacturer.

(ii) The owner or operator shall correct the flow to 0 percent excess air using Equation 11 of this section:

$$Q_{adj} = Q_{meas} \left[\frac{(20.9 - \%O_2)}{20.9} \right] \quad (\text{Eq. 11})$$

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Where:

Q_{adj} = Volumetric flow rate adjusted to 0 percent excess air, dry standard cubic feet per minute (dscfm);

C_{meas} = Volumetric flow rate measured by the flow meter corrected to dry standard conditions, dscfm;

20.9_c = 20.9 percent O_2 –0.0 percent O_2 (defined O_2 correction basis), percent;

20.9 = O_2 concentration in air, percent; and

$\%O_2$ = O_2 concentration measured on a dry basis, percent.

(iii) The owner or operator shall calculate the flow weighted average SO_2 or reduced sulfur compounds concentration for each hour using Equation 12 of this section:

$$C_{ave} = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N (C_n \times Q_{adj,n})}{\sum_{n=1}^N Q_{adj,n}} \quad (\text{Eq. 12})$$

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Where:

C_{ave} = Flow weighted average concentration of the pollutant, ppmv (dry basis, zero percent excess air). The pollutant is either SO_2 (if complying with the SO_2 emission limit in §60.102a(f)(1)(i) or (f)(2)(i)) or reduced sulfur compounds (if complying with the reduced sulfur compounds emission limit in §60.102a(f)(1)(ii) or (f)(2)(ii));

N = Number of release points within the group of release points from the sulfur recovery plant for which emissions averaging is elected;

C_n = Pollutant concentration in the n^{th} release point within the group of release points from the sulfur recovery plant for which emissions averaging is elected, ppmv (dry basis, zero percent excess air);

$Q_{adj,n}$ = Volumetric flow rate of the n^{th} release point within the group of release points from the sulfur recovery plant for which emissions averaging is elected, dry standard cubic feet per minute (dscfm, adjusted to 0 percent excess air).

(iv) For sulfur recovery plants that use oxygen or oxygen enriched air in the Claus burner, the owner or operator shall use Equation 10 of this section and the hourly emission limits determined in paragraph (a)(5)(v) or (a)(6)(v) of this section in-place of the pollutant concentration to determine the flow weighted average hourly emission limit for each hour. The allowable emission limit shall be calculated as the arithmetic average of 12 contiguous 1-hour averages (*i.e.*, the rolling 12-hour average).

(b) *Excess emissions.* For the purpose of reports required by §60.7(c), periods of excess emissions for sulfur recovery plants subject to the emissions limitations in §60.102a(f) are defined as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

NOTE: Determine all averages as the arithmetic average of the applicable 1-hour averages, *e.g.*, determine the rolling 12-hour average as the arithmetic average of 12 contiguous 1-hour averages.

(1) All 12-hour periods during which the average concentration of SO_2 as measured by the SO_2 continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section exceeds the applicable emission limit (dry basis, zero percent excess air); or

(2) All 12-hour periods during which the average concentration of reduced sulfur compounds (as SO_2) as measured by the reduced sulfur compounds continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (a)(2) or (3) of this section exceeds the applicable emission limit; or

(3) All 12-hour periods during which the average concentration of H_2S as measured by the H_2S continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (a)(4) of this section exceeds the applicable emission limit (dry basis, 0 percent excess air).

[73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008, as amended at 80 FR 75232, Dec. 1, 2015; 83 FR 60713, Nov. 26, 2018]

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§60.107a Monitoring of emissions and operations for fuel gas combustion devices and flares.

(a) *Fuel gas combustion devices subject to SO_2 or H_2S limit and flares subject to H_2S concentration requirements.* The owner or operator of a fuel gas combustion device that is subject to §60.102a(g)(1) and elects to comply with the SO_2 emission limits in §60.102a(g)(1)(i) shall comply with the requirements in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. The owner or operator of a fuel gas combustion device that is subject to §60.102a(g)(1) and elects to comply with the H_2S concentration limits in §60.102a(g)

(1)(ii) or a flare that is subject to the H₂S concentration requirement in §60.103a(h) shall comply with paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator of a fuel gas combustion device that elects to comply with the SO₂ emissions limits in §60.102a(g)(1)(i) shall install, operate, calibrate and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis, 0-percent excess air) of SO₂ emissions into the atmosphere. The monitor must include an O₂ monitor for correcting the data for excess air.

(i) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each SO₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to this part. The span value for the SO₂ monitor is 50 ppmv SO₂.

(ii) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations for the SO₂ monitor according to the requirements of §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to this part. The owner or operator shall use Methods 6, 6A, or 6C of appendix A-4 to this part for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 6 or 6A of appendix A-4 to this part. Samples taken by Method 6 of appendix A-4 to this part shall be taken at a flow rate of approximately 2 liters/min for at least 30 minutes. The relative accuracy limit shall be 20 percent or 4 ppmv, whichever is greater, and the calibration drift limit shall be 5 percent of the established span value.

(iii) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each O₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60. The span value for the O₂ monitor must be selected between 10 and 25 percent, inclusive.

(iv) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations for the O₂ monitor according to the requirements of §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60. The owner or operator shall use Methods 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60.

(v) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures in appendix F to part 60, including quarterly accuracy determinations for SO₂ monitors, annual accuracy determinations for O₂ monitors, and daily calibration drift tests.

(vi) Fuel gas combustion devices having a common source of fuel gas may be monitored at only one location (i.e., after one of the combustion devices), if monitoring at this location accurately represents the SO₂ emissions into the atmosphere from each of the combustion devices.

(2) The owner or operator of a fuel gas combustion device that elects to comply with the H₂S concentration limits in §60.102a(g)(1)(ii) or a flare that is subject to the H₂S concentration requirement in §60.103a(h) shall install, operate, calibrate and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration by volume (dry basis) of H₂S in the fuel gases before being burned in any fuel gas combustion device or flare.

(i) The owner or operator shall install, operate and maintain each H₂S monitor according to Performance Specification 7 of appendix B to part 60. The span value for this instrument is 300 ppmv H₂S.

(ii) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations for each H₂S monitor according to the requirements of §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 7 of appendix B to part 60. The owner or operator shall use Method 11, 15, or 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60 or Method 16 of appendix A-6 to part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60.

(iii) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures in appendix F to part 60 for each H₂S monitor.

(iv) Fuel gas combustion devices or flares having a common source of fuel gas may be monitored at only one location, if monitoring at this location accurately represents the concentration of H₂S in the fuel gas being burned in the respective fuel gas combustion devices or flares.

(v) The owner or operator of a flare subject to §60.103a(c) through (e) may use the instrument required in paragraph (e)(1) of this section to demonstrate compliance with the H₂S concentration requirement in §60.103a(h) if the owner or operator complies with the requirements of paragraph (e)(1)(i) through (iv) and if the instrument has a span (or dual span, if necessary) capable of accurately measuring concentrations between 20 and 300 ppmv. If the instrument required in paragraph (e)(1) of this

section is used to demonstrate compliance with the H₂S concentration requirement, the concentration directly measured by the instrument must meet the numeric concentration in §60.103a(h).

(vi) The owner or operator of modified flare that meets all three criteria in paragraphs (a)(2)(vi)(A) through (C) of this section shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (v) of this section no later than November 11, 2015. The owner or operator shall comply with the approved alternative monitoring plan or plans pursuant to §60.13(i) until the flare is in compliance with requirements of paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(A) The flare was an affected facility subject to subpart J of this part prior to becoming an affected facility under §60.100a.

(B) The owner or operator had an approved alternative monitoring plan or plans pursuant to §60.13(i) for all fuel gases combusted in the flare.

(C) The flare did not have in place on or before September 12, 2012 an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration by volume (dry basis) of H₂S in the fuel gases that is capable of complying with the requirements of paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

(3) The owner or operator of a fuel gas combustion device or flare is not required to comply with paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section for fuel gas streams that are exempt under §§60.102a(g)(1)(iii) or 60.103a(h) or, for fuel gas streams combusted in a process heater, other fuel gas combustion device or flare that are inherently low in sulfur content. Fuel gas streams meeting one of the requirements in paragraphs (a)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section will be considered inherently low in sulfur content.

(i) Pilot gas for heaters and flares.

(ii) Fuel gas streams that meet a commercial-grade product specification for sulfur content of 30 ppmv or less. In the case of a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) product specification in the pressurized liquid state, the gas phase sulfur content should be evaluated assuming complete vaporization of the LPG and sulfur containing-compounds at the product specification concentration.

(iii) Fuel gas streams produced in process units that are intolerant to sulfur contamination, such as fuel gas streams produced in the hydrogen plant, catalytic reforming unit, isomerization unit, and HF alkylation process units.

(iv) Other fuel gas streams that an owner or operator demonstrates are low-sulfur according to the procedures in paragraph (b) of this section.

(4) If the composition of an exempt fuel gas stream changes, the owner or operator must follow the procedures in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(b) *Exemption from H₂S monitoring requirements for low-sulfur fuel gas streams.* The owner or operator of a fuel gas combustion device or flare may apply for an exemption from the H₂S monitoring requirements in paragraph (a)(2) of this section for a fuel gas stream that is inherently low in sulfur content. A fuel gas stream that is demonstrated to be low-sulfur is exempt from the monitoring requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section until there are changes in operating conditions or stream composition.

(1) The owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator a written application for an exemption from monitoring. The application must contain the following information:

(i) A description of the fuel gas stream/system to be considered, including submission of a portion of the appropriate piping diagrams indicating the boundaries of the fuel gas stream/system and the affected fuel gas combustion device(s) or flare(s) to be considered;

(ii) A statement that there are no crossover or entry points for sour gas (high H₂S content) to be introduced into the fuel gas stream/system (this should be shown in the piping diagrams);

(iii) An explanation of the conditions that ensure low amounts of sulfur in the fuel gas stream (i.e., control equipment or product specifications) at all times;

(iv) The supporting test results from sampling the requested fuel gas stream/system demonstrating that the sulfur content is less than 5 ppmv H₂S. Sampling data must include, at minimum, 2 weeks of daily monitoring (14 grab samples) for frequently operated fuel gas streams/systems; for infrequently operated fuel gas streams/systems, seven grab samples must be collected unless other additional information would support reduced sampling. The owner or operator shall use detector tubes ("length-of-stain tube" type measurement) following the "Gas Processors Association Standard 2377-86 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17), using tubes with a maximum span between 10 and 40 ppmv inclusive when 1≤N≤10, where N = number of pump strokes, to test the applicant fuel gas stream for H₂S; and

(v) A description of how the 2 weeks (or seven samples for infrequently operated fuel gas streams/systems) of monitoring results compares to the typical range of H₂S concentration (fuel quality) expected for the fuel gas stream/system going to the affected fuel gas combustion device or flare (e.g., the 2 weeks of daily detector tube results for a frequently operated loading rack included the entire range of products loaded out and, therefore, should be representative of typical operating conditions affecting H₂S content in the fuel gas stream going to the loading rack flare).

(2) The effective date of the exemption is the date of submission of the information required in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) No further action is required unless refinery operating conditions change in such a way that affects the exempt fuel gas stream/system (e.g., the stream composition changes). If such a change occurs, the owner or operator shall follow the procedures in paragraph (b)(3)(i), (b)(3)(ii), or (b)(3)(iii) of this section.

(i) If the operation change results in a sulfur content that is still within the range of concentrations included in the original application, the owner or operator shall conduct an H₂S test on a grab sample and record the results as proof that the concentration is still within the range.

(ii) If the operation change results in a sulfur content that is outside the range of concentrations included in the original application, the owner or operator may submit new information following the procedures of paragraph (b)(1) of this section within 60 days (or within 30 days after the seventh grab sample is tested for infrequently operated process units).

(iii) If the operation change results in a sulfur content that is outside the range of concentrations included in the original application and the owner or operator chooses not to submit new information to support an exemption, the owner or operator must begin H₂S monitoring using daily stain sampling to demonstrate compliance using length-of-stain tubes with a maximum span between 200 and 400 ppmv inclusive when $1 \leq N \leq 5$, where N = number of pump strokes. The owner or operator must begin monitoring according to the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section as soon as practicable, but in no case later than 180 days after the operation change. During daily stain tube sampling, a daily sample exceeding 162 ppmv is an exceedance of the 3-hour H₂S concentration limit. The owner or operator of a fuel gas combustion device must also determine a rolling 365-day average using the stain sampling results; an average H₂S concentration of 5 ppmv must be used for days within the rolling 365-day period prior to the operation change.

(c) *Process heaters complying with the NO_x concentration-based limit.* The owner or operator of a process heater subject to the NO_x emissions limit in §60.102a(g)(2) and electing to comply with the applicable emissions limit in §60.102a(g)(2)(i)(A), (g)(2)(ii)(A), (g)(2)(iii)(A) or (g)(2)(iv)(A) shall install, operate, calibrate and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis, 0-percent excess air) of NO_x emissions into the atmosphere according to the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section, except as provided in paragraph (c)(6) of this section. The monitor must include an O₂ monitor for correcting the data for excess air.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(6) of this section, the owner or operator shall install, operate and maintain each NO_x monitor according to Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to part 60. The span value of this NO_x monitor must be between 2 and 3 times the applicable emissions limit, inclusive.

(2) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each NO_x monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to part 60. The owner or operator shall use Methods 7, 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E of appendix A-4 to part 60 for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 7 or 7C of appendix A-4 to part 60.

(3) The owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain each O₂ monitor according to Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60. The span value of this O₂ monitor must be selected between 10 and 25 percent, inclusive.

(4) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each O₂ monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 3 of appendix B to part 60. Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60 shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981, "Flue and Exhaust Gas Analyses," (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 3B of appendix A-2 to part 60.

(5) The owner or operator shall comply with the quality assurance requirements in Procedure 1 of appendix F to part 60 for each NO_x and O₂ monitor, including quarterly accuracy determinations for NO_x monitors, annual accuracy determinations for O₂ monitors, and daily calibration drift tests.

(6) The owner or operator of a process heater that has a rated heating capacity of less than 100 MMBtu and is equipped with combustion modification-based technology to reduce NO_x emissions (i.e., low-NO_x burners, ultra-low-NO_x burners) may elect to comply with the monitoring requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section or, alternatively, the owner or

operator of such a process heater shall conduct biennial performance tests according to the requirements in §60.104a(i), establish a maximum excess O₂ operating limit or operating curve according to the requirements in §60.104a(i)(6) and comply with the O₂ monitoring requirements in paragraphs (c)(3) through (5) of this section to demonstrate compliance. If an O₂ operating curve is used (*i.e.*, if different O₂ operating limits are established for different operating ranges), the owner or operator of the process heater must also monitor fuel gas flow rate, fuel oil flow rate (as applicable) and heating value content according to the methods provided in paragraphs (d)(5), (d)(6), and (d)(4) or (d)(7) of this section, respectively.

(d) *Process heaters complying with the NO_x heating value-based or mass-based limit.* The owner or operator of a process heater subject to the NO_x emissions limit in §60.102a(g)(2) and electing to comply with the applicable emissions limit in §60.102a(g)(2)(i)(B) or (g)(2)(ii)(B) shall install, operate, calibrate and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis, 0-percent excess air) of NO_x emissions into the atmosphere and shall determine the F factor of the fuel gas stream no less frequently than once per day according to the monitoring requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (4) of this section. The owner or operator of a co-fired process heater subject to the NO_x emissions limit in §60.102a(g)(2) and electing to comply with the heating value-based limit in §60.102a(g)(2)(iii)(B) or (g)(2)(iv)(B) shall install, operate, calibrate and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration (dry basis, 0-percent excess air) of NO_x emissions into the atmosphere according to the monitoring requirements in paragraph (d)(1) of this section; install, operate, calibrate and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the flow rate of the fuel gas and fuel oil fed to the process heater according to the monitoring requirements in paragraph (d)(5) and (6) of this section; for fuel gas streams, determine gas composition according to the requirements in paragraph (d)(4) of this section or the higher heating value according to the requirements in paragraph (d)(7) of this section; and for fuel oil streams, determine the heating value according to the monitoring requirements in paragraph (d)(7) of this section.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(8) of this section, the owner or operator shall install, operate and maintain each NO_x monitor according to the requirements in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section. The monitor must include an O₂ monitor for correcting the data for excess air.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(3) of this section, the owner or operator shall sample and analyze each fuel stream fed to the process heater using the methods and equations in section 12.3.2 of EPA Method 19 of appendix A-7 to part 60 to determine the F factor on a dry basis. If a single fuel gas system provides fuel gas to several process heaters, the F factor may be determined at a single location in the fuel gas system provided it is representative of the fuel gas fed to the affected process heater(s).

(3) As an alternative to the requirements in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the owner or operator of a gas-fired process heater shall install, operate and maintain a gas composition analyzer and determine the average F factor of the fuel gas using the factors in Table 1 of this subpart and Equation 13 of this section. If a single fuel gas system provides fuel gas to several process heaters, the F factor may be determined at a single location in the fuel gas system provided it is representative of the fuel gas fed to the affected process heater(s).

$$F_d = \frac{1,000,000 \times \sum (X_i \times MEV_i)}{\sum (X_i \times MHC_i)} \quad (\text{Eq. 13})$$

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Where:

F_d = F factor on dry basis at 0% excess air, dscf/MMBtu.

X_i = mole or volume fraction of each component in the fuel gas.

MEV_i = molar exhaust volume, dry standard cubic feet per mole (dscf/mol).

MHC_i = molar heat content, Btu per mole (Btu/mol).

1,000,000 = unit conversion, Btu per MMBtu.

(4) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each compositional monitor according to the requirements in Performance Specification 9 of appendix B to part 60. Any of the following methods shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations:

- (i) EPA Method 18 of appendix A-6 to part 60;
- (ii) ASTM D1945-03 (Reapproved 2010)(incorporated by reference-see §60.17);
- (iii) ASTM D1946-90 (Reapproved 2006)(incorporated by reference-see §60.17);
- (iv) ASTM D6420-99 (Reapproved 2004)(incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(v) GPA 2261-00 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17); or

(vi) ASTM UOP539-97 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17).

(5) The owner or operator shall install, operate and maintain fuel gas flow monitors according to the manufacturer's recommendations. For volumetric flow meters, temperature and pressure monitors must be installed in conjunction with the flow meter or in a representative location to correct the measured flow to standard conditions (*i.e.*, 68 °F and 1 atmosphere). For mass flow meters, use gas compositions determined according to paragraph (d)(4) of this section to determine the average molecular weight of the fuel gas and convert the mass flow to a volumetric flow at standard conditions (*i.e.*, 68 °F and 1 atmosphere). The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each fuel gas flow monitor according to the requirements in §60.13 and Performance Specification 6 of appendix B to part 60. Any of the following methods shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations:

(i) EPA Method 2, 2A, 2B, 2C or 2D of appendix A-2 to part 60;

(ii) ASME MFC-3M-2004 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(iii) ANSI/ASME MFC-4M-1986 (Reaffirmed 2008) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(iv) ASME MFC-6M-1998 (Reaffirmed 2005) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(v) ASME/ANSI MFC-7M-1987 (Reaffirmed 2006) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(vi) ASME MFC-11M-2006 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(vii) ASME MFC-14M-2003 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(viii) ASME MFC-18M-2001 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(ix) AGA Report No. 3, Part 1 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(x) AGA Report No. 3, Part 2 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(xi) AGA Report No. 11 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(xii) AGA Report No. 7 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17); and

(xiii) API Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, Chapter 22, Section 2 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17).

(6) The owner or operator shall install, operate and maintain each fuel oil flow monitor according to the manufacturer's recommendations. The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each fuel oil flow monitor according to the requirements in §60.13 and Performance Specification 6 of appendix B to part 60. Any of the following methods shall be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations:

(i) Any one of the methods listed in paragraph (d)(5) of this section that are applicable to fuel oil (*i.e.*, "fluids");

(ii) ANSI/ASME-MFC-5M-1985 (Reaffirmed 2006) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(iii) ASME/ANSI MFC-9M-1988 (Reaffirmed 2006) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(iv) ASME MFC-16-2007 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17);

(v) ASME MFC-22-2007 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17); or

(vi) ISO 8316 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17).

(7) The owner or operator shall determine the higher heating value of each fuel fed to the process heater using any of the applicable methods included in paragraphs (d)(7)(i) through (ix) of this section. If a common fuel supply system provides fuel gas or fuel oil to several process heaters, the higher heating value of the fuel in each fuel supply system may be determined at a single location in the fuel supply system provided it is representative of the fuel fed to the affected process heater(s). The higher heating value of each fuel fed to the process heater must be determined no less frequently than once per day except as provided in paragraph (d)(7)(x) of this section.

(i) ASTM D240-02 (Reapproved 2007) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17).

(ii) ASTM D1826-94 (Reapproved 2003) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17).

(iii) ASTM D1945-03 (Reapproved 2010) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17).

(iv) ASTM D1946-90 (Reapproved 2006) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17).

(v) ASTM D3588-98 (Reapproved 2003) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17).

(vi) ASTM D4809-06 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17).

(vii) ASTM D4891-89 (Reapproved 2006) (incorporated by reference-see §60.17).

(viii) GPA 2172-09 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17).

(ix) Any of the methods specified in section 2.2.7 of appendix D to part 75.

(x) If the fuel oil supplied to the affected co-fired process heater originates from a single storage tank, the owner or operator may elect to use the storage tank sampling method in section 2.2.4.2 of appendix D to part 75 instead of daily sampling, except that the most recent value for heating content must be used.

(8) The owner or operator of a process heater that has a rated heating capacity of less than 100 MMBtu and is equipped with combustion modification based technology to reduce NO_x emissions (*i.e.*, low-NO_x burners or ultra-low NO_x burners) may elect to comply with the monitoring requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) through (7) of this section or, alternatively, the owner or operator of such a process heater shall conduct biennial performance tests according to the requirements in §60.104a(i), establish a maximum excess O₂ operating limit or operating curve according to the requirements in §60.104a(i)(6) and comply with the O₂ monitoring requirements in paragraphs (c)(3) through (5) of this section to demonstrate compliance. If an O₂ operating curve is used (*i.e.*, if different O₂ operating limits are established for different operating ranges), the owner or operator of the process heater must also monitor fuel gas flow rate, fuel oil flow rate (as applicable) and heating value content according to the methods provided in paragraphs (d)(5), (d)(6), and (d)(4) or (d)(7) of this section, respectively.

(e) *Sulfur monitoring for assessing root cause analysis threshold for affected flares.* Except as described in paragraphs (e) (4) and (h) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected flare subject to §60.103a(c) through (e) shall determine the total reduced sulfur concentration for each gas line directed to the affected flare in accordance with either paragraph (e)(1), (e)(2) or (e)(3) of this section. Different options may be elected for different gas lines. If a monitoring system is in place that is capable of complying with the requirements related to either paragraph (e)(1), (e)(2) or (e)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of a modified flare must comply with the requirements related to either paragraph (e)(1), (e)(2) or (e)(3) of this section upon startup of the modified flare. If a monitoring system is not in place that is capable of complying with the requirements related to either paragraph (e)(1), (e)(2) or (e)(3) of this section, the owner or operator of a modified flare must comply with the requirements related to either paragraph (e)(1), (e)(2) or (e)(3) of this section no later than November 11, 2015 or upon startup of the modified flare, whichever is later.

(1) *Total reduced sulfur monitoring requirements.* The owner or operator shall install, operate, calibrate and maintain an instrument or instruments for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration of total reduced sulfur in gas discharged to the flare.

(i) The owner or operator shall install, operate and maintain each total reduced sulfur monitor according to Performance Specification 5 of appendix B to part 60. The span value should be determined based on the maximum sulfur content of gas that can be discharged to the flare (*e.g.*, roughly 1.1 to 1.3 times the maximum anticipated sulfur concentration), but may be no less than 5,000 ppmv. A single dual range monitor may be used to comply with the requirements of this paragraph and paragraph (a)(2) of this section provided the applicable span specifications are met.

(ii) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each total reduced sulfur monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 5 of appendix B to this part. The owner or operator of each total reduced sulfur monitor shall use EPA Method 15A of appendix A-5 to this part for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981 (incorporated by reference-see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 15A of appendix A-5 to this part. The alternative relative accuracy procedures described in section 16.0 of Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to this part (cylinder gas audits) may be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations, except that it is not necessary to include as much of the sampling probe or sampling line as practical.

(iii) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures in appendix F to part 60 for each total reduced sulfur monitor.

(2) *H₂S monitoring requirements.* The owner or operator shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument or instruments for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration of H₂S in gas discharged to the flare according to the requirements in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section and shall collect and analyze samples of the gas and calculate total sulfur concentrations as specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(iv) through (ix) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator shall install, operate and maintain each H₂S monitor according to Performance Specification 7 of appendix B to part 60. The span value should be determined based on the maximum sulfur content of gas that can be discharged to the flare (e.g., roughly 1.1 to 1.3 times the maximum anticipated sulfur concentration), but may be no less than 5,000 ppmv. A single dual range H₂S monitor may be used to comply with the requirements of this paragraph and paragraph (a)(2) of this section provided the applicable span specifications are met.

(ii) The owner or operator shall conduct performance evaluations of each H₂S monitor according to the requirements in §60.13(c) and Performance Specification 7 of appendix B to this part. The owner or operator shall use EPA Method 11, 15 or 15A of appendix A-5 to this part for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations. The method ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) is an acceptable alternative to EPA Method 15A of appendix A-5 to this part. The alternative relative accuracy procedures described in section 16.0 of Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to this part (cylinder gas audits) may be used for conducting the relative accuracy evaluations, except that it is not necessary to include as much of the sampling probe or sampling line as practical.

(iii) The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable quality assurance procedures in appendix F to part 60 for each H₂S monitor.

(iv) In the first 10 operating days after the date the flare must begin to comply with §60.103a(c)(1), the owner or operator shall collect representative daily samples of the gas discharged to the flare. The samples may be grab samples or integrated samples. The owner or operator shall take subsequent representative daily samples at least once per week or as required in paragraph (e)(2)(ix) of this section.

(v) The owner or operator shall analyze each daily sample for total sulfur using either EPA Method 15A of appendix A-5 to part 60, EPA Method 16A of appendix A-6 to part 60, ASTM Method D4468-85 (Reapproved 2006) (incorporated by reference—see §60.17) or ASTM Method D5504-08 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

(vi) The owner or operator shall develop a 10-day average total sulfur-to-H₂S ratio and 95-percent confidence interval as follows:

(A) Calculate the ratio of the total sulfur concentration to the H₂S concentration for each day during which samples are collected.

(B) Determine the 10-day average total sulfur-to-H₂S ratio as the arithmetic average of the daily ratios calculated in paragraph (e)(2)(vi)(A) of this section.

(C) Determine the acceptable range for subsequent weekly samples based on the 95-percent confidence interval for the distribution of daily ratios based on the 10 individual daily ratios using Equation 14 of this section.

$$AR = Ratio_{Avg} \pm 2.262 \times SDev \quad (Eq. 14)$$

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Where:

AR = Acceptable range of subsequent ratio determinations, unitless.

Ratio_{Avg} = 10-day average total sulfur-to-H₂S concentration ratio, unitless.

2.262 = t-distribution statistic for 95-percent 2-sided confidence interval for 10 samples (9 degrees of freedom).

SDev = Standard deviation of the 10 daily average total sulfur-to-H₂S concentration ratios used to develop the 10-day average total sulfur-to-H₂S concentration ratio, unitless.

(vii) For each day during the period when data are being collected to develop a 10-day average, the owner or operator shall estimate the total sulfur concentration using the measured total sulfur concentration measured for that day.

(viii) For all days other than those during which data are being collected to develop a 10-day average, the owner or operator shall multiply the most recent 10-day average total sulfur-to-H₂S ratio by the daily average H₂S concentrations obtained using the monitor as required by paragraph (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section to estimate total sulfur concentrations.

(ix) If the total sulfur-to-H₂S ratio for a subsequent weekly sample is outside the acceptable range for the most recent distribution of daily ratios, the owner or operator shall develop a new 10-day average ratio and acceptable range based on data for the outlying weekly sample plus data collected over the following 9 operating days.

(3) *SO₂ monitoring requirements.* The owner or operator shall install, operate, calibrate, and maintain an instrument for continuously monitoring and recording the concentration of SO₂ from a process heater or other fuel gas combustion device that

is combusting gas representative of the fuel gas in the flare gas line according to the requirements in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, determine the F factor of the fuel gas at least daily according to the requirements in paragraphs (d)(2) through (4) of this section, determine the higher heating value of the fuel gas at least daily according to the requirements in paragraph (d)(7) of this section, and calculate the total sulfur content (as SO₂) in the fuel gas using Equation 15 of this section.

$$TS_{FG} = C_{SO_2} \times F_d \times HHV_{FG} \quad (\text{Eq. 15})$$

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Where:

TS_{FG} = Total sulfur concentration, as SO₂, in the fuel gas, ppmv.

C_{SO2} = Concentration of SO₂ in the exhaust gas, ppmv (dry basis at 0-percent excess air).

F_d = F factor gas on dry basis at 0-percent excess air, dscf/MMBtu.

HHV_{FG} = Higher heating value of the fuel gas, MMBtu/scf.

(4) *Exemptions from sulfur monitoring requirements.* Flares identified in paragraphs (e)(4)(i) through (iv) of this section are exempt from the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section. For each such flare, except as provided in paragraph (e)(4)(iv), engineering calculations shall be used to calculate the SO₂ emissions in the event of a discharge that may trigger a root cause analysis under §60.103a(c)(1).

(i) Flares that can only receive:

(A) Fuel gas streams that are inherently low in sulfur content as described in paragraph (a)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section; and/or

(B) Fuel gas streams that are inherently low in sulfur content for which the owner or operator has applied for an exemption from the H₂S monitoring requirements as described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(ii) Emergency flares, provided that for each such flare, the owner or operator complies with the monitoring alternative in paragraph (g) of this section.

(iii) Flares equipped with flare gas recovery systems designed, sized and operated to capture all flows except those resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction, provided that for each such flare, the owner or operator complies with the monitoring alternative in paragraph (g) of this section.

(iv) Secondary flares that receive gas diverted from the primary flare. In the event of a discharge from the secondary flare, the sulfur content measured by the sulfur monitor on the primary flare should be used to calculate SO₂ emissions, regardless of whether or not the monitoring alternative in paragraph (g) of this section is selected for the secondary flare.

(f) *Flow monitoring for flares.* Except as provided in paragraphs (f)(2) and (h) of this section, the owner or operator of an affected flare subject to §60.103a(c) through (e) shall install, operate, calibrate and maintain, in accordance with the specifications in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, a CPMS to measure and record the flow rate of gas discharged to the flare. If a flow monitor is not already in place, the owner or operator of a modified flare shall comply with the requirements of this paragraph by no later than November 11, 2015 or upon startup of the modified flare, whichever is later.

(1) The owner or operator shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain each flow monitor according to the manufacturer's procedures and specifications and the following requirements.

(i) Locate the monitor in a position that provides a representative measurement of the total gas flow rate.

(ii) Use a flow sensor meeting an accuracy requirement of ±20 percent of the flow rate at velocities ranging from 0.1 to 1 feet per second and an accuracy of ±5 percent of the flow rate for velocities greater than 1 feet per second.

(iii) Use a flow monitor that is maintainable online, is able to continuously correct for temperature and pressure and is able to record flow in standard conditions (as defined in §60.2) over one-minute averages.

(iv) At least quarterly, perform a visual inspection of all components of the monitor for physical and operational integrity and all electrical connections for oxidation and galvanic corrosion if the flow monitor is not equipped with a redundant flow sensor.

(v) Recalibrate the flow monitor in accordance with the manufacturer's procedures and specifications biennially (every two years) or at the frequency specified by the manufacturer.

(2) Emergency flares, secondary flares and flares equipped with flare gas recovery systems designed, sized and operated to capture all flows except those resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction are not required to install continuous flow monitors; provided, however, that for any such flare, the owner or operator shall comply with the monitoring alternative in paragraph (g) of this section.

(g) *Alternative monitoring for certain flares equipped with water seals.* The owner or operator of an affected flare subject to §60.103a(c) through (e) that can be classified as either an emergency flare, a secondary flare or a flare equipped with a flare gas recovery system designed, sized and operated to capture all flows except those resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction may, as an alternative to the sulfur and flow monitoring requirements of paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section, install, operate, calibrate and maintain, in accordance with the requirements in paragraphs (g)(1) through (7) of this section, a CPMS to measure and record the pressure in the flare gas header between the knock-out pot and water seal and to measure and record the water seal liquid level. If the required monitoring systems are not already in place, the owner or operator of a modified flare shall comply with the requirements of this paragraph by no later than November 11, 2015 or upon startup of the modified flare, whichever is later.

(1) Locate the pressure sensor(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure and locate the liquid seal level monitor in a position that provides a representative measurement of the water column height.

(2) Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration and internal and external corrosion.

(3) Use a pressure sensor and level monitor with a minimum tolerance of 1.27 centimeters of water.

(4) Using a manometer, check pressure sensor calibration quarterly.

(5) Conduct calibration checks any time the pressure sensor exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range or install a new pressure sensor.

(6) In a cascaded flare system that employs multiple secondary flares, pressure and liquid level monitoring is required only on the first secondary flare in the system (*i.e.*, the secondary flare with the lowest pressure release set point).

(7) This alternative monitoring option may be elected only for flares with four or fewer pressure exceedances required to be reported under §60.108a(d)(5) ("reportable pressure exceedances") in any 365 consecutive calendar days. Following the fifth reportable pressure exceedance in a 365-day period, the owner or operator must comply with the sulfur and flow monitoring requirements of paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section as soon as practical, but no later than 180 days after the fifth reportable pressure exceedance in a 365-day period.

(h) *Alternative monitoring for flares located in the BAAQMD or SCAQMD.* An affected flare subject to this subpart located in the BAAQMD may elect to comply with the monitoring requirements in both BAAQMD Regulation 12, Rule 11 and BAAQMD Regulation 12, Rule 12 as an alternative to complying with the requirements of paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section. An affected flare subject to this subpart located in the SCAQMD may elect to comply with the monitoring requirements in SCAQMD Rule 1118 as an alternative to complying with the requirements of paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section.

(i) *Excess emissions.* For the purpose of reports required by §60.7(c), periods of excess emissions for fuel gas combustion devices subject to the emissions limitations in §60.102a(g) and flares subject to the concentration requirement in §60.103a(h) are defined as specified in paragraphs (i)(1) through (5) of this section. Determine a rolling 3-hour or a rolling daily average as the arithmetic average of the applicable 1-hour averages (*e.g.*, a rolling 3-hour average is the arithmetic average of three contiguous 1-hour averages). Determine a rolling 30-day or a rolling 365-day average as the arithmetic average of the applicable daily averages (*e.g.*, a rolling 30-day average is the arithmetic average of 30 contiguous daily averages).

(1) *SO₂ or H₂S limits for fuel gas combustion devices.* (i) If the owner or operator of a fuel gas combustion device elects to comply with the SO₂ emission limits in §60.102a(g)(1)(i), each rolling 3-hour period during which the average concentration of SO₂ as measured by the SO₂ continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section exceeds 20 ppmv, and each rolling 365-day period during which the average concentration of SO₂ as measured by the SO₂ continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section exceeds 8 ppmv.

(ii) If the owner or operator of a fuel gas combustion device elects to comply with the H₂S concentration limits in §60.102a(g)(1)(ii), each rolling 3-hour period during which the average concentration of H₂S as measured by the H₂S continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (a)(2) of this section exceeds 162 ppmv and each rolling 365-day period during which the average concentration as measured by the H₂S continuous monitoring system under paragraph (a)(2) of this section exceeds 60 ppmv.

(iii) If the owner or operator of a fuel gas combustion device becomes subject to the requirements of daily stain tube sampling in paragraph (b)(3)(iii) of this section, each day during which the daily concentration of H₂S exceeds 162 ppmv and each rolling 365-day period during which the average concentration of H₂S exceeds 60 ppmv.

(2) H₂S concentration limits for flares. (i) Each rolling 3-hour period during which the average concentration of H₂S as measured by the H₂S continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (a)(2) of this section exceeds 162 ppmv.

(ii) If the owner or operator of a flare becomes subject to the requirements of daily stain tube sampling in paragraph (b)(3) (iii) of this section, each day during which the daily concentration of H₂S exceeds 162 ppmv.

(3) *Rolling 30-day average NO_x limits for fuel gas combustion devices.* Each rolling 30-day period during which the average concentration of NO_x as measured by the NO_x continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (c) or (d) of this section exceeds:

(i) For a natural draft process heater, 40 ppmv and, if monitored according to §60.107a(d), 0.040 lb/MMBtu;

(ii) For a forced draft process heater, 60 ppmv and, if monitored according to §60.107a(d), 0.060 lb/MMBtu; and

(iii) For a co-fired process heater electing to comply with the NO_x limit in §60.102a(g)(2)(iii)(A) or (g)(2)(iv)(A), 150 ppmv.

(iv) The site-specific limit determined by the Administrator under §60.102a(i).

(4) *Daily NO_x limits for fuel gas combustion devices.* Each day during which the concentration of NO_x as measured by the NO_x continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (d) of this section exceeds the daily average emissions limit calculated using Equation 3 in §60.102a(g)(2)(iii)(B) or Equation 4 in §60.102a(g)(2)(iv)(B).

(5) *Daily O₂ limits for fuel gas combustion devices.* Each day during which the concentration of O₂ as measured by the O₂ continuous monitoring system required under paragraph (c)(6) or (d)(8) of this section exceeds the O₂ operating limit or operating curve determined during the most recent biennial performance test.

[73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008, as amended at 77 FR 56473, Sep. 12, 2012; 80 FR 75235, Dec. 1, 2015]

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§60.108a Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the emissions limitations in §60.102a shall comply with the notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in §60.7 and other requirements as specified in this section.

(b) Each owner or operator subject to an emissions limitation in §60.102a shall notify the Administrator of the specific monitoring provisions of §§60.105a, 60.106a and 60.107a with which the owner or operator intends to comply. Each owner or operator of a co-fired process heater subject to an emissions limitation in §60.102a(g)(2)(iii) or (iv) shall submit to the Administrator documentation showing that the process heater meets the definition of a co-fired process heater in §60.101a. Notifications required by this paragraph shall be submitted with the notification of initial startup required by §60.7(a)(3).

(c) The owner or operator shall maintain the following records:

(1) A copy of the flare management plan.

(2) Records of information to document conformance with bag leak detection system operation and maintenance requirements in §60.105a(c).

(3) Records of bag leak detection system alarms and actions according to §60.105a(c).

(4) For each FCCU and fluid coking unit subject to the monitoring requirements in §60.105a(b)(1), records of the average coke burn-off rate and hours of operation.

(5) For each fuel gas stream to which one of the exemptions listed in §60.107a(a)(3) applies, records of the specific exemption determined to apply for each fuel stream. If the owner or operator applies for the exemption described in §60.107a(a)(3)(iv), the owner or operator must keep a copy of the application as well as the letter from the Administrator granting approval of the application.

(6) Records of discharges greater than 500 lb SO₂ in any 24-hour period from any affected flare, discharges greater than 500 lb SO₂ in excess of the allowable limits from a fuel gas combustion device or sulfur recovery plant and discharges to an affected flare in excess of 500,000 scf above baseline in any 24-hour period as required by §60.103a(c). If the monitoring alternative provided in §60.107a(g) is selected, the owner or operator shall record any instance when the flare gas line pressure exceeds the water seal liquid depth, except for periods attributable to compressor staging that do not exceed the staging time specified in §60.103a(a)(3)(vii)(C). The following information shall be recorded no later than 45 days following the end of a discharge exceeding the thresholds:

(i) A description of the discharge.

(ii) The date and time the discharge was first identified and the duration of the discharge.

(iii) The measured or calculated cumulative quantity of gas discharged over the discharge duration. If the discharge duration exceeds 24 hours, record the discharge quantity for each 24-hour period. For a flare, record the measured or calculated cumulative quantity of gas discharged to the flare over the discharge duration. If the discharge duration exceeds 24 hours, record the quantity of gas discharged to the flare for each 24-hour period. Engineering calculations are allowed for fuel gas combustion devices, but are not allowed for flares, except for those complying with the alternative monitoring requirements in §60.107a(g).

(iv) For each discharge greater than 500 lb SO₂ in any 24-hour period from a flare, the measured total sulfur concentration or both the measured H₂S concentration and the estimated total sulfur concentration in the fuel gas at a representative location in the flare inlet.

(v) For each discharge greater than 500 lb SO₂ in excess of the applicable short-term emissions limit in §60.102a(g)(1) from a fuel gas combustion device, either the measured concentration of H₂S in the fuel gas or the measured concentration of SO₂ in the stream discharged to the atmosphere. Process knowledge can be used to make these estimates for fuel gas combustion devices, but cannot be used to make these estimates for flares, except as provided in §60.107a(e)(4).

(vi) For each discharge greater than 500 lb SO₂ in excess of the allowable limits from a sulfur recovery plant, either the measured concentration of reduced sulfur or SO₂ discharged to the atmosphere.

(vii) For each discharge greater than 500 lb SO₂ in any 24-hour period from any affected flare or discharge greater than 500 lb SO₂ in excess of the allowable limits from a fuel gas combustion device or sulfur recovery plant, the cumulative quantity of H₂S and SO₂ released into the atmosphere. For releases controlled by flares, assume 99-percent conversion of reduced sulfur or total sulfur to SO₂. For fuel gas combustion devices, assume 99-percent conversion of H₂S to SO₂.

(viii) The steps that the owner or operator took to limit the emissions during the discharge.

(ix) The root cause analysis and corrective action analysis conducted as required in §60.103a(d), including an identification of the affected facility, the date and duration of the discharge, a statement noting whether the discharge resulted from the same root cause(s) identified in a previous analysis and either a description of the recommended corrective action(s) or an explanation of why corrective action is not necessary under §60.103a(e).

(x) For any corrective action analysis for which corrective actions are required in §60.103a(e), a description of the corrective action(s) completed within the first 45 days following the discharge and, for action(s) not already completed, a schedule for implementation, including proposed commencement and completion dates.

(xi) For each discharge from any affected flare that is the result of a planned startup or shutdown of a refinery process unit or ancillary equipment connected to the affected flare, a statement that a root cause analysis and corrective action analysis are not necessary because the owner or operator followed the flare management plan.

(7) If the owner or operator elects to comply with §60.107a(e)(2) for a flare, records of the H₂S and total sulfur analyses of each grab or integrated sample, the calculated daily total sulfur-to-H₂S ratios, the calculated 10-day average total sulfur-to-H₂S ratios and the 95-percent confidence intervals for each 10-day average total sulfur-to-H₂S ratio.

(d) Each owner or operator subject to this subpart shall submit an excess emissions report for all periods of excess emissions according to the requirements of §60.7(c) except that the report shall contain the information specified in paragraphs (d)(1) through (7) of this section.

(1) The date that the exceedance occurred;

(2) An explanation of the exceedance;

(3) Whether the exceedance was concurrent with a startup, shutdown, or malfunction of an affected facility or control system; and

(4) A description of the action taken, if any.

(5) The information described in paragraph (c)(6) of this section for all discharges listed in paragraph (c)(6) of this section. For a flare complying with the monitoring alternative under §60.107a(g), following the fifth discharge required to be recorded under paragraph (c)(6) of this section and reported under this paragraph, the owner or operator shall include notification that monitoring systems will be installed according to §60.107a(e) and (f) within 180 days following the fifth discharge.

(6) For any periods for which monitoring data are not available, any changes made in operation of the emission control system during the period of data unavailability which could affect the ability of the system to meet the applicable emission limit. Operations of the control system and affected facility during periods of data unavailability are to be compared with operation of the control system and affected facility before and following the period of data unavailability.

(7) A written statement, signed by a responsible official, certifying the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the report.

[73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008, as amended at 77 FR 56479, Sep. 12, 2012]

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§60.109a Delegation of authority.

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA or a delegated authority such as a State, local, or tribal agency. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or tribal agency within your State.

(b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a state, local or tribal agency, the approval authorities contained in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the state, local or tribal agency.

(1) Approval of a major change to test methods under §60.8(b). A “major change to test method” is defined in 40 CFR 63.90.

(2) Approval of a major change to monitoring under §60.13(i). A “major change to monitoring” is defined in 40 CFR 63.90.

(3) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping/reporting under §60.7(b) through (f). A “major change to recordkeeping/reporting” is defined in 40 CFR 63.90.

(4) Approval of an application for an alternative means of emission limitation under §60.103a(j) of this subpart.

[73 FR 35867, June 24, 2008, as amended at 77 FR 56480, Sep. 12, 2012]

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Table 1 to Subpart Ja of Part 60—Molar Exhaust Volumes and Molar Heat Content of Fuel Gas Constituents

Constituent	MEV ^a dscf/mol	MHC ^b Btu/mol
Methane (CH ₄)	7.29	842
Ethane (C ₂ H ₆)	12.96	1,475
Hydrogen (H ₂)	1.61	269
Ethene (C ₂ H ₄)	11.34	1,335
Propane (C ₃ H ₈)	18.62	2,100
Propene (C ₃ H ₆)	17.02	1,947
Butane (C ₄ H ₁₀)	24.30	2,717
Butene (C ₄ H ₈)	22.69	2,558
Inerts	0.85	0

^aMEV = molar exhaust volume, dry standard cubic feet per gram-mole (dscf/g-mol) at standard conditions of 68 °F and 1 atmosphere.

^bMHC = molar heat content (higher heating value basis), Btu per gram-mole (Btu/g-mol).

[77 FR 56480, Sep. 12, 2012]

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Appendix C
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart UU

Title 40 → Chapter I → Subchapter C → Part 60 → Subpart UU

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

Subpart UU—Standards of Performance for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture

Contents

- §60.470 Applicability and designation of affected facilities.
 - §60.471 Definitions.
 - §60.472 Standards for particulate matter.
 - §60.473 Monitoring of operations.
 - §60.474 Test methods and procedures.
-

SOURCE: 47 FR 34143, Aug. 6, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

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§60.470 Applicability and designation of affected facilities.

(a) The affected facilities to which this subpart applies are each saturator and each mineral handling and storage facility at asphalt roofing plants; and each asphalt storage tank and each blowing still at asphalt processing plants, petroleum refineries, and asphalt roofing plants.

(b) Any saturator or mineral handling and storage facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after November 18, 1980, is subject to the requirements of this subpart. Any asphalt storage tank or blowing still that processes and/or stores asphalt used for roofing only or for roofing and other purposes, and that commences construction or modification after November 18, 1980, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

Any asphalt storage tank or blowing still that processes and/or stores only nonroofing asphalts and that commences construction or modification after May 26, 1981, is subject to the requirements of this subpart.

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§60.471 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

Afterburner (A/B) means an exhaust gas incinerator used to control emissions of particulate matter.

Asphalt processing means the storage and blowing of asphalt.

Asphalt processing plant means a plant which blows asphalt for use in the manufacture of asphalt products.

Asphalt roofing plant means a plant which produces asphalt roofing products (shingles, roll roofing, siding, or saturated felt).

Asphalt storage tank means any tank used to store asphalt at asphalt roofing plants, petroleum refineries, and asphalt processing plants. Storage tanks containing cutback asphalts (asphalts diluted with solvents to reduce viscosity for low temperature applications) and emulsified asphalts (asphalts dispersed in water with an emulsifying agent) are not subject to this regulation.

Blowing still means the equipment in which air is blown through asphalt flux to change the softening point and penetration rate.

Catalyst means a substance which, when added to asphalt flux in a blowing still, alters the penetrating-softening point relationship or increases the rate of oxidation of the flux.

Coating blow means the process in which air is blown through hot asphalt flux to produce coating asphalt. The coating blow starts when the air is turned on and stops when the air is turned off.

Electrostatic precipitator (ESP) means an air pollution control device in which solid or liquid particulates in a gas stream are charged as they pass through an electric field and precipitated on a collection surface.

High velocity air filter (HVAF) means an air pollution control filtration device for the removal of sticky, oily, or liquid aerosol particulate matter from exhaust gas streams.

Mineral handling and storage facility means the areas in asphalt roofing plants in which minerals are unloaded from a carrier, the conveyor transfer points between the carrier and the storage silos, and the storage silos.

Saturator means the equipment in which asphalt is applied to felt to make asphalt roofing products. The term saturator includes the saturator, wet looper, and coater.

[47 FR 34143, Aug. 6, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000]

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§60.472 Standards for particulate matter.

(a) On and after the date on which §60.8(b) requires a performance test to be completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any saturator:

(1) Particulate matter in excess of:

(i) 0.04 kg/Mg (0.08 lb/ton) of asphalt shingle or mineral-surfaced roll roofing produced, or

(ii) 0.4 kg/Mg (0.8 lb/ton) of saturated felt or smooth-surfaced roll roofing produced;

(2) Exhaust gases with opacity greater than 20 percent; and

(3) Any visible emissions from a saturator capture system for more than 20 percent of any period of consecutive valid observations totaling 60 minutes. Saturators that were constructed before November 18, 1980, and that have not been reconstructed since that date and that become subject to these standards through modification are exempt from the visible emissions standard. Saturators that have been newly constructed or reconstructed since November 18, 1980 are subject to the visible emissions standard.

(b) On and after the date on which §60.8(b) requires a performance test to be completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any blowing still:

(1) Particulate matter in excess of 0.67 kg/Mg (1.3 lb/ton) of asphalt charged to the still when a catalyst is added to the still; and

(2) Particulate matter in excess of 0.71 kg/Mg (1.4 lb/ton) of asphalt charged to the still when a catalyst is added to the still and when No. 6 fuel oil is fired in the afterburner; and

(3) Particulate matter in excess of 0.60 kg/Mg (1.2 lb/ton) of asphalt charged to the still during blowing without a catalyst; and

(4) Particulate matter in excess of 0.64 kg/Mg (1.3 lb/ton) of asphalt charged to the still during blowing without a catalyst and when No. 6 fuel oil is fired in the afterburner; and

(5) Exhaust gases with an opacity greater than 0 percent unless an opacity limit for the blowing still when fuel oil is used to fire the afterburner has been established by the Administrator in accordance with the procedures in §60.474(g).

(c) Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any asphalt storage tank exhaust gases with opacity greater than 0 percent, except for one consecutive 15-minute period in any 24-hour period when the transfer lines are being blown for clearing. The control device shall not be bypassed during this 15-minute period. If, however, the emissions from any asphalt storage tank(s) are ducted to a control device for a saturator, the combined emissions shall meet the emission limit contained in paragraph (a) of this section

during the time the saturator control device is operating. At any other time the asphalt storage tank(s) must meet the opacity limit specified above for storage tanks.

(d) Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any mineral handling and storage facility emissions with opacity greater than 1 percent.

[47 FR 34143, Aug. 6, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000; 79 FR 11250, Feb. 27, 2014]

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§60.473 Monitoring of operations.

(a) The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart, and using either an electrostatic precipitator or a high velocity air filter to meet the emission limit in §60.472(a)(1) and/or (b)(1) shall continuously monitor and record the temperature of the gas at the inlet of the control device. The temperature monitoring instrument shall have an accuracy of $\pm 15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\pm 25^{\circ}\text{F}$) over its range.

(b) The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart and using an afterburner to meet the emission limit in §60.472(a)(1) and/or (b)(1) shall continuously monitor and record the temperature in the combustion zone of the afterburner. The monitoring instrument shall have an accuracy of $\pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\pm 18^{\circ}\text{F}$) over its range.

(c) An owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart and using a control device not mentioned in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section shall provide to the Administrator information describing the operation of the control device and the process parameter(s) which would indicate proper operation and maintenance of the device. The Administrator may require continuous monitoring and will determine the process parameters to be monitored.

(d) The industry is exempted from the quarterly reports required under §60.7(c). The owner/operator is required to record and report the operating temperature of the control device during the performance test and, as required by §60.7(d), maintain a file of the temperature monitoring results for at least two years.

[47 FR 34143, Aug. 6, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000]

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§60.474 Test methods and procedures.

(a) For saturators, the owner or operator shall conduct performance tests required in §60.8 as follows:

(1) If the final product is shingle or mineral-surfaced roll roofing, the tests shall be conducted while 106.6-kg (235-lb) shingle is being produced.

(2) If the final product is saturated felt or smooth-surfaced roll roofing, the tests shall be conducted while 6.8-kg (15-lb) felt is being produced.

(3) If the final product is fiberglass shingle, the test shall be conducted while a nominal 100-kg (220-lb) shingle is being produced.

(b) In conducting the performance tests required in §60.8, the owner or operator shall use as reference methods and procedures the test methods in appendix A of this part or other methods and procedures as specified in this section, except as provided in §60.8(b).

(c) The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the particulate matter standards in §60.472 as follows:

(1) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E = (c_s Q_{sd}) / (PK)$$

where:

E = emission rate of particulate matter, kg/Mg (lb/ton).

c_s = concentration of particulate matter, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

Q_{sd} = volumetric flow rate of effluent gas, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

P = asphalt roofing production rate or asphalt charging rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).

K = conversion factor, 1000 g/kg [7000 (gr/lb)].

(2) Method 5A shall be used to determine the particulate matter concentration (c_s) and volumetric flow rate (Q_{sd}) of the effluent gas. For a saturator, the sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 120 minutes and 3.00 dscm (106 dscf), and for the blowing still, at least 90 minutes or the duration of the coating blow or non-coating blow, whichever is greater, and 2.25 dscm (79.4 dscf).

(3) For the saturator, the asphalt roofing production rate (P) for each run shall be determined as follows: The amount of asphalt roofing produced on the shingle or saturated felt process lines shall be obtained by direct measurement. The asphalt roofing production rate is the amount produced divided by the time taken for the run.

(4) For the blowing still, the asphalt charging rate (P) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$P = (Vd)/(K' \theta)$$

where:

P = asphalt charging rate to blowing still, Mg/hr (ton/hr).

V = volume of asphalt charged, m^3 (ft^3).

d = density of asphalt, kg/m^3 (lb/ft^3).

K' = conversion factor, 1000 kg/Mg (2000 lb/ton).

θ = duration of test run, hr.

(i) The volume (V) of asphalt charged shall be measured by any means accurate to within 10 percent.

(ii) The density (d) of the asphalt shall be computed using the following equation:

$$d = K_1 - K_2 T_i$$

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Where:

d = Density of the asphalt, kg/m^3 (lb/ft^3)

K_1 = 1056.1 kg/m^3 (metric units)

= 64.70 lb/ft^3 (English Units)

K_2 = 0.6176 $kg/(m^3 \text{ } ^\circ C)$ (metric units)

= 0.0694 $lb/(ft^3 \text{ } ^\circ F)$ (English Units)

T_i = temperature at the start of the blow, $^\circ C$ (deg;F)

(5) Method 9 and the procedures in §60.11 shall be used to determine opacity.

(d) The Administrator will determine compliance with the standards in §60.472(a)(3) by using Method 22, modified so that readings are recorded every 15 seconds for a period of consecutive observations during representative conditions (in accordance with §60.8(c)) totaling 60 minutes. A performance test shall consist of one run.

(e) The owner or operator shall use the monitoring device in §60.473 (a) or (b) to monitor and record continuously the temperature during the particulate matter run and shall report the results to the Administrator with the performance test results.

(f) If at a later date the owner or operator believes that the emission limits in §60.472(a) and (b) are being met even though one of the conditions listed in this paragraph exist, he may submit a written request to the Administrator to repeat the performance test and procedure outlined in paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) The temperature measured in accordance with §60.473(a) is exceeding that measured during the performance test.

(2) The temperature measured in accordance with §60.473(b) is lower than that measured during the performance test.

(g) If fuel oil is to be used to fire an afterburner used to control emissions from a blowing still, the owner or operator may petition the Administrator in accordance with §60.11(e) of the General Provisions to establish an opacity standard for the blowing still that will be the opacity standard when fuel oil is used to fire the afterburner. To obtain this opacity standard, the owner or operator must request the Administrator to determine opacity during an initial, or subsequent, performance test when fuel oil is used to fire the afterburner. Upon receipt of the results of the performance test, the Administrator will make a finding concerning compliance with the mass standard for the blowing still. If the Administrator finds that the facility was in compliance with the mass standard during the performance test but failed to meet the zero opacity standard, the Administrator will establish

and promulgate in the FEDERAL REGISTER an opacity standard for the blowing still that will be the opacity standard when fuel oil is used to fire the afterburner. When the afterburner is fired with natural gas, the zero percent opacity remains the applicable opacity standard.

[54 FR 6677, Feb. 14, 1989, as amended 54 FR 27016, June 27, 1989; 65 FR 61762, Oct. 17, 2000]

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Appendix D
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart QQQ

ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

e-CFR data is current as of November 29, 2018

Title 40 → Chapter I → Subchapter C → Part 60 → Subpart QQQ

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES (CONTINUED)

Subpart QQQ—Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems

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SOURCE: 53 FR 47623, Nov. 23, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

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§60.690 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a)(1) The provisions of this subpart apply to affected facilities located in petroleum refineries for which construction, modification, or reconstruction is commenced after May 4, 1987.

(2) An individual drain system is a separate affected facility.

(3) An oil-water separator is a separate affected facility.

(4) An aggregate facility is a separate affected facility.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of 40 CFR 60.14(e)(2), the construction or installation of a new individual drain system shall constitute a modification to an affected facility described in §60.690(a)(4). For purposes of this paragraph, a new individual drain system shall be limited to all process drains and the first common junction box.

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§60.691 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act or in subpart A of 40 CFR part 60, and the following terms shall have the specific meanings given them.

Active service means that a drain is receiving refinery wastewater from a process unit that will continuously maintain a water seal.

Aggregate facility means an individual drain system together with ancillary downstream sewer lines and oil-water separators, down to and including the secondary oil-water separator, as applicable.

Catch basin means an open basin which serves as a single collection point for stormwater runoff received directly from refinery surfaces and for refinery wastewater from process drains.

Closed vent system means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of piping, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from an emission source to a control device. If gas or vapor from regulated equipment are routed to a process (e.g., to a petroleum refinery fuel gas system), the process shall not be considered a closed vent system and is not subject to the closed vent system standards.

Completely closed drain system means an individual drain system that is not open to the atmosphere and is equipped and operated with a closed vent system and control device complying with the requirements of §60.692-5.

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

Fixed roof means a cover that is mounted to a tank or chamber in a stationary manner and which does not move with fluctuations in wastewater levels.

Floating roof means a pontoon-type or double-deck type cover that rests on the liquid surface.

Gas-tight means operated with no detectable emissions.

Individual drain system means all process drains connected to the first common downstream junction box. The term includes all such drains and common junction box, together with their associated sewer lines and other junction boxes, down to the receiving oil-water separator.

Junction box means a manhole or access point to a wastewater sewer system line.

No detectable emissions means less than 500 ppm above background levels, as measured by a detection instrument in accordance with Method 21 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60.

Non-contact cooling water system means a once-through drain, collection and treatment system designed and operated for collecting cooling water which does not come into contact with hydrocarbons or oily wastewater and which is not recirculated through a cooling tower.

Oil-water separator means wastewater treatment equipment used to separate oil from water consisting of a separation tank, which also includes the forebay and other separator basins, skimmers, weirs, grit chambers, and sludge hoppers. Slop oil facilities, including tanks, are included in this term along with storage vessels and auxiliary equipment located between individual drain systems and the oil-water separator. This term does not include storage vessels or auxiliary equipment which do not come in contact with or store oily wastewater.

Oily wastewater means wastewater generated during the refinery process which contains oil, emulsified oil, or other hydrocarbons. Oily wastewater originates from a variety of refinery processes including cooling water, condensed stripping steam, tank draw-off, and contact process water.

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

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 of petroleum, cracking, or reforming unfinished petroleum derivatives.

Sewer line means a lateral, trunk line, branch line, ditch, channel, or other conduit used to convey refinery wastewater to downstream components of a refinery wastewater treatment system. This term does not include buried, below-grade sewer lines.

Slop oil means the floating oil and solids that accumulate on the surface of an oil-water separator.

Storage vessel means any tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of petroleum liquids, including oily wastewater.

Stormwater sewer system means a drain and collection system designed and operated for the sole purpose of collecting stormwater and which is segregated from the process wastewater collection system.

Wastewater system means any component, piece of equipment, or installation that receives, treats, or processes oily wastewater from petroleum refinery process units.

Water seal controls means a seal pot, p-leg trap, or other type of trap filled with water that has a design capability to create a water barrier between the sewer and the atmosphere.

[53 FR 47623, Nov. 23, 1985, as amended at 60 FR 43259, Aug. 18, 1995]

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§60.692-1 Standards: General.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall comply with the requirements of §§60.692-1 to 60.692-5 and with §§60.693-1 and 60.693-2, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

(b) Compliance with §§60.692-1 to 60.692-5 and with §§60.693-1 and 60.693-2 will be determined by review of records and reports, review of performance test results, and inspection using the methods and procedures specified in §60.696.

(c) Permission to use alternative means of emission limitation to meet the requirements of §§60.692-2 through 60.692-4 may be granted as provided in §60.694.

(d)(1) Stormwater sewer systems are not subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(2) Ancillary equipment, which is physically separate from the wastewater system and does not come in contact with or store oily wastewater, is not subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(3) Non-contact cooling water systems are not subject to the requirements of this subpart.

(4) An owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the exclusions in paragraphs (d)(1), (2), and (3) of this section as provided in §60.697 (h), (i), and (j).

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§60.692-2 Standards: Individual drain systems.

(a)(1) Each drain shall be equipped with water seal controls.

(2) Each drain in active service shall be checked by visual or physical inspection initially and monthly thereafter for indications of low water levels or other conditions that would reduce the effectiveness of the water seal controls.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, each drain out of active service shall be checked by visual or physical inspection initially and weekly thereafter for indications of low water levels or other problems that could result in VOC emissions.

(4) As an alternative to the requirements in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, if an owner or operator elects to install a tightly sealed cap or plug over a drain that is out of service, inspections shall be conducted initially and semiannually to ensure caps or plugs are in place and properly installed.

(5) Whenever low water levels or missing or improperly installed caps or plugs are identified, water shall be added or first efforts at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 24 hours after detection, except as provided in §60.692-6.

(b)(1) Junction boxes shall be equipped with a cover and may have an open 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.

(2) 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.

(3) Junction boxes shall be visually inspected initially and semiannually thereafter to ensure that the cover is in place and to ensure that the cover has a tight seal around the edge.

(4) If a broken seal or gap is identified, first effort at repair shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after the broken seal or gap is identified, except as provided in §60.692-6.

(c)(1) Sewer lines 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.

(2) The portion of each unburied sewer line shall be visually inspected initially and semiannually thereafter for indication of cracks, gaps, or other problems that could result in VOC emissions.

(3) Whenever cracks, gaps, or other problems are detected, repairs shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification, except as provided in §60.692-6.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, each modified or reconstructed individual drain system that has a catch basin in the existing configuration prior to May 4, 1987 shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

(e) Refinery wastewater routed through new process drains and a new first common downstream junction box, either as part of a new individual drain system or an existing individual drain system, shall not be routed through a downstream catch basin.

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§60.692-3 Standards: Oil-water separators.

(a) Each oil-water separator tank, slop oil tank, storage vessel, or other auxiliary equipment subject to the requirements of this subpart shall be equipped and operated with a fixed roof, which meets the following specifications, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section or in §60.693-2.

(1) The fixed roof shall be installed to completely cover the separator tank, slop oil tank, storage vessel, or other auxiliary equipment with no separation between the roof and the wall.

(2) The vapor space under a fixed roof shall not be purged unless the vapor is directed to a control device.

(3) If the roof has access doors or openings, such doors or openings shall be gasketed, latched, and kept closed at all times during operation of the separator system, except during inspection and maintenance.

(4) Roof seals, access doors, and other openings shall be checked by visual inspection initially and semiannually thereafter to ensure that no cracks or gaps occur between the roof and wall and that access doors and other openings are closed and gasketed properly.

(5) 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 it is identified, except as provided in §60.692-6.

(b) Each oil-water separator tank or auxiliary equipment with a design capacity to treat more than 16 liters per second (250 gallons per minute (gpm)) of refinery wastewater shall, in addition to the requirements in paragraph (a) of this section, be equipped and operated with a closed vent system and control device, which meet the requirements of §60.692-5, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section or in §60.693-2.

(c)(1) Each modified or reconstructed oil-water separator tank with a maximum design capacity to treat less than 38 liters per second (600 gpm) of refinery wastewater which was equipped and operated with a fixed roof covering the entire separator tank or a portion of the separator tank prior to May 4, 1987 shall be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, but shall meet the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, or may elect to comply with paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(2) The owner or operator may elect to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section for the existing fixed roof covering a portion of the separator tank and comply with the requirements for floating roofs in §60.693-2 for the remainder of the separator tank.

(d) Storage vessels, including slop oil tanks and other auxiliary tanks that are subject to the standards in §§60.112, 60.112a, and 60.112b and associated requirements, 40 CFR part 60, subparts K, Ka, or Kb are not subject to the requirements of this section.

(e) Slop oil from an oil-water separator tank and oily wastewater from slop oil handling equipment shall be collected, stored, transported, recycled, reused, or disposed of in an enclosed system. Once slop oil is returned to the process unit or is disposed of, it is no longer within the scope of this subpart. Equipment used in handling slop oil shall be equipped with a fixed roof meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) Each oil-water separator tank, slop oil tank, storage vessel, or other auxiliary equipment that is required to comply with paragraph (a) of this section, and not paragraph (b) of this section, may be equipped with a pressure control valve as necessary for proper system operation. The pressure control valve shall be set at the maximum pressure necessary for proper system operation, but such that the value will not vent continuously.

[53 FR 47623, Nov. 23, 1985, as amended at 60 FR 43259, Aug. 18, 1995; 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000]

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§60.692-4 Standards: Aggregate facility.

A new, modified, or reconstructed aggregate facility shall comply with the requirements of §§60.692-2 and 60.692-3.

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§60.692-5 Standards: Closed vent systems and control devices.

(a) Enclosed combustion devices shall be designed and operated to reduce the VOC emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater or to provide a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds at a minimum temperature of 816 °C (1,500 °F).

(b) Vapor recovery systems (for example, condensers and adsorbers) shall be designed and operated to recover the VOC emissions vented to them with an efficiency of 95 percent or greater.

(c) Flares used to comply with this subpart shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.18.

(d) Closed vent systems and control devices used to comply with provisions of this subpart shall be operated at all times when emissions may be vented to them.

(e)(1) Closed vent systems shall be designed and operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as determined during the initial and semiannual inspections by the methods specified in §60.696.

(2) Closed vent systems shall be purged to direct vapor to the control device.

(3) A flow indicator shall be installed on a vent stream to a control device to ensure that the vapors are being routed to the device.

(4) All gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

(5) When emissions from a closed system are detected, first efforts at repair to eliminate the emissions shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 30 calendar days from the date the emissions are detected, except as provided in §60.692-6.

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§60.692-6 Standards: Delay of repair.

(a) Delay of repair of facilities that are subject to the provisions of this subpart will be allowed if the repair is technically impossible without a complete or partial refinery or process unit shutdown.

(b) Repair of such equipment shall occur before the end of the next refinery or process unit shutdown.

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§60.692-7 Standards: Delay of compliance.

(a) Delay of compliance of modified individual drain systems with ancillary downstream treatment components will be allowed if compliance with the provisions of this subpart cannot be achieved without a refinery or process unit shutdown.

(b) Installation of equipment necessary to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall occur no later than the next scheduled refinery or process unit shutdown.

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§60.693-1 Alternative standards for individual drain systems.

(a) An owner or operator may elect to construct and operate a completely closed drain system.

(b) Each completely closed drain system shall be equipped and operated with a closed vent system and control device complying with the requirements of §60.692-5.

(c) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator in the report required in 40 CFR 60.7 that the owner or operator has elected to construct and operate a completely closed drain system.

(d) If an owner or operator elects to comply with the provisions of this section, then the owner or operator does not need to comply with the provisions of §60.692-2 or §60.694.

(e)(1) Sewer lines 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.

(2) The portion of each unburied sewer line shall be visually inspected initially and semiannually thereafter for indication of cracks, gaps, or other problems that could result in VOC emissions.

(3) Whenever cracks, gaps, or other problems are detected, repairs shall be made as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after identification, except as provided in §60.692-6.

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§60.693-2 Alternative standards for oil-water separators.

(a) An owner or operator may elect to construct and operate a floating roof on an oil-water separator tank, slop oil tank, storage vessel, or other auxiliary equipment subject to the requirements of this subpart which meets the following specifications.

(1) Each floating roof shall be equipped with a closure device between the wall of the separator and the roof edge. The closure device is to consist of a primary seal and a secondary seal.

(i) The primary seal shall be a liquid-mounted seal or a mechanical shoe seal.

(A) A liquid-mounted seal means a foam- or liquid-filled seal mounted in contact with the liquid between the wall of the separator and the floating roof. A mechanical shoe seal means a metal sheet held vertically against the wall of the separator by springs or weighted levers and is connected by braces to the floating roof. A flexible coated fabric (envelope) spans the annular space between the metal sheet and the floating roof.

(B) The gap width between the primary seal and the separator wall shall not exceed 3.8 cm (1.5 in.) at any point.

(C) The total gap area between the primary seal and the separator wall shall not exceed 67 cm²/m (3.2 in.²/ft) of separator wall perimeter.

(ii) The secondary seal shall be above the primary seal and cover the annular space between the floating roof and the wall of the separator.

(A) The gap width between the secondary seal and the separator wall shall not exceed 1.3 cm (0.5 in.) at any point.

(B) The total gap area between the secondary seal and the separator wall shall not exceed 6.7 cm²/m (0.32 in.²/ft) of separator wall perimeter.

(iii) The maximum gap width and total gap area shall be determined by the methods and procedures specified in §60.696(d).

(A) Measurement of primary seal gaps shall be performed within 60 calendar days after initial installation of the floating roof and introduction of refinery wastewater and once every 5 years thereafter.

(B) Measurement of secondary seal gaps shall be performed within 60 calendar days of initial introduction of refinery wastewater and once every year thereafter.

(iv) The owner or operator shall make necessary repairs within 30 calendar days of identification of seals not meeting the requirements listed in paragraphs (a)(1) (i) and (ii) of this section.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, each opening in the roof shall be equipped with a gasketed cover, seal, or lid, which shall be maintained in a closed position at all times, except during inspection and maintenance.

(3) The roof shall be floating on the liquid (i.e., off the roof supports) at all times except during abnormal conditions (i.e., low flow rate).

(4) The floating roof may be equipped with one or more emergency roof drains for removal of stormwater. Each emergency roof drain shall be fitted with a slotted membrane fabric cover that covers at least 90 percent of the drain opening area or a flexible fabric sleeve seal.

(5)(i) Access doors and other openings shall be visually inspected initially and semiannually thereafter to ensure that there is a tight fit around the edges and to identify other problems that could result in VOC emissions.

(ii) When a broken seal or gasket on an access door or other opening is identified, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 30 calendar days after it is identified, except as provided in §60.692-6.

(b) An owner or operator must notify the Administrator in the report required by 40 CFR 60.7 that the owner or operator has elected to construct and operate a floating roof under paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) For portions of the oil-water separator tank where it is infeasible to construct and operate a floating roof, such as the skimmer mechanism and weirs, a fixed roof meeting the requirements of §60.692-3(a) shall be installed.

(d) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, if an owner or operator elects to comply with the provisions of this section, then the owner or operator does not need to comply with the provisions of §60.692-3 or §60.694 applicable to the same facilities.

[53 FR 47623, Nov. 23, 1985, as amended at 60 FR 43259, Aug. 18, 1995]

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§60.694 Permission to use alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in VOC emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in VOC emissions achieved by the applicable requirement in §60.692, 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 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.

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§60.695 Monitoring of operations.

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to manufacturer's specifications the following equipment, unless alternative monitoring procedures or requirements are approved for that facility by the Administrator.

(1) Where a thermal incinerator is used for VOC emission reduction, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder shall be used to measure the temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of the incinerator. The temperature monitoring device shall have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in $^{\circ}\text{C}$, or $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (0.9°F), whichever is greater.

(2) Where a catalytic incinerator is used for VOC emission reduction, temperature monitoring devices, each equipped with a continuous recorder shall be used to measure the temperature in the gas stream immediately before and after the catalyst bed of the incinerator. The temperature monitoring devices shall have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being measured, expressed in $^{\circ}\text{C}$, or $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (0.9°F), whichever is greater.

(3) Where a carbon adsorber is used for VOC emissions reduction, a monitoring device that continuously indicates and records the VOC concentration level or reading of organics in the exhaust gases of the control device outlet gas stream or inlet and outlet gas stream shall be used.

(i) For a carbon adsorption system that regenerates the carbon bed directly onsite, a monitoring device that continuously indicates and records the volatile organic compound concentration level or reading of organics in the exhaust gases of the control device outlet gas stream or inlet and outlet gas stream shall be used.

(ii) For a carbon adsorption system that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device (e.g., a carbon canister), the concentration level of the organic compounds 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 organic concentration in the gas stream vented to the carbon adsorption system.

(4) Where a flare is used for VOC emission reduction, the owner or operator shall comply with the monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 60.18(f)(2).

(b) Where a VOC recovery device other than a carbon adsorber is used to meet the requirements specified in §60.692-5(a), the owner or operator shall provide to the Administrator information describing the operation of the control device and the process parameter(s) that would indicate proper operation and maintenance of the device. The Administrator may request further information and will specify appropriate monitoring procedures or requirements.

(c) An alternative operational 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.

[53 FR 47623, Nov. 23, 1985, as amended at 60 FR 43259, Aug. 18, 1995; 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000]

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§60.696 Performance test methods and procedures and compliance provisions.

(a) Before using any equipment installed in compliance with the requirements of §60.692-2, §60.692-3, §60.692-4, §60.692-5, or §60.693, the owner or operator shall inspect such equipment for indications of potential emissions, defects, or other problems that may cause the requirements of this subpart not to be met. Points of inspection shall include, but are not limited to, seals, flanges, joints, gaskets, hatches, caps, and plugs.

(b) The owner or operator of each source that is equipped with a closed vent system and control device as required in §60.692-5 (other than a flare) is exempt from §60.8 of the General Provisions and shall use Method 21 to measure the emission concentrations, using 500 ppm as the no detectable emission limit. The instrument shall be calibrated each day before using. The calibration gases shall be:

(1) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air), and

(2) A mixture of either methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.

(c) The owner or operator shall conduct a performance test initially, and at other times as requested by the Administrator, using the test methods and procedures in §60.18(f) to determine compliance of flares.

(d) After installing the control equipment required to meet §60.693-2(a) or whenever sources that have ceased to treat refinery wastewater for a period of 1 year or more are placed back into service, the owner or operator shall determine compliance with the standards in §60.693-2(a) as follows:

(1) The maximum gap widths and maximum gap areas between the primary seal and the separator wall and between the secondary seal and the separator wall shall be determined individually within 60 calendar days of the initial installation of the floating roof and introduction of refinery wastewater or 60 calendar days after the equipment is placed back into service using the following procedure when the separator is filled to the design operating level and when the roof is floating off the roof supports.

(i) Measure seal gaps around the entire perimeter of the separator in each place where a 0.32 cm (0.125 in.) diameter uniform probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against seal) between the seal and the wall of the separator and measure the gap width and perimetrical distance of each such location.

(ii) The total surface area of each gap described in (d)(1)(i) of this section shall be determined by using probes of various widths to measure accurately the actual distance from the wall to the seal and multiplying each such width by its respective perimetrical distance.

(iii) Add the gap surface area of each gap location for the primary seal and the secondary seal individually, divide the sum for each seal by the nominal perimeter of the separator basin and compare each to the maximum gap area as specified in §60.693-2.

(2) The gap widths and total gap area shall be determined using the procedure in paragraph (d)(1) of this section according to the following frequency:

(i) For primary seals, once every 5 years.

(ii) For secondary seals, once every year.

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§60.697 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. All records shall be retained for a period of 2 years after being recorded unless otherwise noted.

(b)(1) For individual drain systems subject to §60.692-2, the location, date, and corrective action shall be recorded for each drain when the water seal is dry or otherwise breached, when a drain cap or plug is missing or improperly installed, or other problem is identified that could result in VOC emissions, as determined during the initial and periodic visual or physical inspection.

(2) For junction boxes subject to §60.692-2, the location, date, and corrective action shall be recorded for inspections required by §60.692-2(b) when a broken seal, gap, or other problem is identified that could result in VOC emissions.

(3) For sewer lines subject to §§60.692-2 and 60.693-1(e), the location, date, and corrective action shall be recorded for inspections required by §§60.692-2(c) and 60.693-1(e) when a problem is identified that could result in VOC emissions.

(c) For oil-water separators subject to §60.692-3, the location, date, and corrective action shall be recorded for inspections required by §60.692-3(a) when a problem is identified that could result in VOC emissions.

(d) For closed vent systems subject to §60.692-5 and completely closed drain systems subject to §60.693-1, the location, date, and corrective action shall be recorded for inspections required by §60.692-5(e) during which detectable emissions are measured or a problem is identified that could result in VOC emissions.

(e)(1) If an emission point cannot be repaired or corrected without a process unit shutdown, the expected date of a successful repair shall be recorded.

(2) The reason for the delay as specified in §60.692-6 shall be recorded if an emission point or equipment problem is not repaired or corrected in the specified amount of time.

(3) The signature of the owner or operator (or designee) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without refinery or process shutdown shall be recorded.

(4) The date of successful repair or corrective action shall be recorded.

(f)(1) A copy of the design specifications for all equipment used to comply with the provisions of this subpart shall be kept for the life of the source in a readily accessible location.

(2) The following information pertaining to the design specifications shall be kept.

(i) Detailed schematics, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.

(ii) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(3) The following information pertaining to the operation and maintenance of closed drain systems and closed vent systems shall be kept in a readily accessible location.

(i) Documentation demonstrating that the control device will achieve the required control efficiency during maximum loading conditions shall be kept for the life of the facility. This documentation is to include a general description of the gas streams that enter the control device, including flow and volatile organic compound content under varying liquid level conditions (dynamic and static) and manufacturer's design specifications for the control device. If an enclosed combustion device with a minimum residence time of 0.75 seconds and a minimum temperature of 816 °C (1,500 °F) is used to meet the 95-percent requirement, documentation that those conditions exist is sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(ii) For a carbon adsorption system that does not regenerate the carbon bed directly onsite in the control device such as a carbon canister, the design analysis shall consider the vent stream composition, constituent concentrations, flow rate, relative humidity, and temperature. The design analysis shall also establish the design exhaust vent stream organic compound concentration level, capacity of carbon bed, type and working capacity of activated carbon used for carbon bed, and design carbon replacement interval based on the total carbon working capacity of the control device and source operating schedule.

(iii) Periods when the closed vent systems and control devices required in §60.692 are not operated as designed, including periods when a flare pilot does not have a flame shall be recorded and kept for 2 years after the information is recorded.

(iv) Dates of startup and shutdown of the closed vent system and control devices required in §60.692 shall be recorded and kept for 2 years after the information is recorded.

(v) The dates of each measurement of detectable emissions required in §60.692, §60.693, or §60.692-5 shall be recorded and kept for 2 years after the information is recorded.

(vi) The background level measured during each detectable emissions measurement shall be recorded and kept for 2 years after the information is recorded.

(vii) The maximum instrument reading measured during each detectable emission measurement shall be recorded and kept for 2 years after the information is recorded.

(viii) Each owner or operator of an affected facility that uses a thermal incinerator 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, and shall keep such records for 2 years after the information is recorded.

(ix) Each owner or operator of an affected facility that uses a catalytic incinerator 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 during which the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed is less than 80 percent of the design temperature difference, and shall keep such records for 2 years after the information is recorded.

(x) Each owner or operator of an affected facility that uses a carbon adsorber shall maintain continuous records of the VOC concentration level or reading of organics of the control device outlet gas stream or inlet and outlet gas stream and records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average VOC concentration level or reading of organics in the exhaust gases, or inlet and outlet gas stream, is more than 20 percent greater than the design exhaust gas concentration level, and shall keep such records for 2 years after the information is recorded.

(A) Each owner or operator of an affected facility that uses a carbon adsorber which is regenerated directly onsite shall maintain continuous records of the volatile organic compound concentration level or reading of organics of the control device outlet gas stream or inlet and outlet gas stream and records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average volatile organic compound concentration level or reading of organics in the exhaust gases, or inlet and outlet gas stream, is more than 20 percent greater than the design exhaust gas concentration level, and shall keep such records for 2 years after the information is recorded.

(B) If a carbon adsorber that is not regenerated directly onsite 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 that the existing carbon in the control device is replaced with fresh carbon.

(g) If an owner or operator elects to install a tightly sealed cap or plug over a drain that is out of active service, the owner or operator shall keep for the life of a facility in a readily accessible location, plans or specifications which indicate the location of such drains.

(h) For stormwater sewer systems subject to the exclusion in §60.692-1(d)(1), an owner or operator shall keep for the life of the facility in a readily accessible location, plans or specifications which demonstrate that no wastewater from any process units or equipment is directly discharged to the stormwater sewer system.

(i) For ancillary equipment subject to the exclusion in §60.692-1(d)(2), an owner or operator shall keep for the life of a facility in a readily accessible location, plans or specifications which demonstrate that the ancillary equipment does not come in contact with or store oily wastewater.

(j) For non-contact cooling water systems subject to the exclusion in §60.692-1(d)(3), an owner or operator shall keep for the life of the facility in a readily accessible location, plans or specifications which demonstrate that the cooling water does not contact hydrocarbons or oily wastewater and is not recirculated through a cooling tower.

(k) For oil-water separators subject to §60.693-2, the location, date, and corrective action shall be recorded for inspections required by §§60.693-2(a)(1)(iii)(A) and (B), and shall be maintained for the time period specified in paragraphs (k)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For inspections required by §60.693-2(a)(1)(iii)(A), ten years after the information is recorded.

(2) For inspections required by §60.693-2(a)(1)(iii)(B), two years after the information is recorded.

[53 FR 47623, Nov. 23, 1985, as amended at 60 FR 43259, Aug. 18, 1995; 65 FR 61778, Oct. 17, 2000]

§60.698 Reporting requirements.

(a) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of §60.693 shall notify the Administrator of the alternative standard selected in the report required in §60.7.

(b)(1) Each owner or operator of a facility subject to this subpart shall submit to the Administrator within 60 days after initial startup a certification that the equipment necessary to comply with these standards has been installed and that the required initial inspections or tests of process drains, sewer lines, junction boxes, oil-water separators, and closed vent systems and control devices have been carried out in accordance with these standards. Thereafter, the owner or operator shall submit to the Administrator semiannually a certification that all of the required inspections have been carried out in accordance with these standards.

(2) Each owner or operator of an affected facility that uses a flare shall submit to the Administrator within 60 days after initial startup, as required under §60.8(a), a report of the results of the performance test required in §60.696(c).

(c) A report that summarizes all inspections when a water seal was dry or otherwise breached, when a drain cap or plug was missing or improperly installed, or when cracks, gaps, or other problems were identified that could result in VOC emissions, including information about the repairs or corrective action taken, shall be submitted initially and semiannually thereafter to the Administrator.

(d) As applicable, a report shall be submitted semiannually to the Administrator that indicates:

(1) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of a thermal incinerator, as measured by the temperature monitoring device, is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design combustion zone temperature,

(2) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream immediately before the catalyst bed of a catalytic 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, or,

(3) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average VOC concentration level or reading of organics in the exhaust gases from a carbon adsorber is more than 20 percent greater than the design exhaust gas concentration level or reading.

(i) Each 3-hour period of operation during which the average volatile organic compound concentration level or reading of organics in the exhaust gases from a carbon adsorber which is regenerated directly onsite is more than 20 percent greater than the design exhaust gas concentration level or reading.

(ii) Each occurrence when the carbon in a carbon adsorber system that is not regenerated directly onsite in the control device is not replaced at the predetermined interval specified in §60.695(a)(3)(ii).

(e) If compliance with the provisions of this subpart is delayed pursuant to §60.692-7, the notification required under 40 CFR 60.7(a)(4) shall include the estimated date of the next scheduled refinery or process unit shutdown after the date of notification and the reason why compliance with the standards is technically impossible without a refinery or process unit shutdown.

[53 FR 47623, Nov. 23, 1988, as amended at 60 FR 43260, Aug. 18, 1995]

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§60.699 Delegation of authority.

(a) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority to a State under section 111(c) of the Act, the authorities contained in paragraph (b) of this section shall be retained by the Administrator and not transferred to a State.

(b) Authorities which will not be delegated to States:

§60.694 Permission to use alternative means of emission limitations.

[53 FR 47623, Nov. 23, 1985]

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Appendix E
40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII

ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

e-CFR data is current as of November 29, 2018

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Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES (CONTINUED)

Subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines

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SOURCE: 71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

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WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

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§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]

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EMISSION STANDARDS FOR MANUFACTURERS

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§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) Remote areas of Alaska; and
- (2) Marine offshore installations.

(g) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power, and displacement of the reconstructed stationary CI ICE.

(h) Stationary CI ICE certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 1039 and equipped with auxiliary emission control devices (AECs) as specified in 40 CFR 1039.665 must meet the Tier 1 certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 while the AEC is activated during a qualified emergency situation. A qualified emergency situation is defined in 40 CFR 1039.665. When the qualified emergency situation has ended and the AEC is deactivated, the engine must resume meeting the otherwise applicable emission standard specified in this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37967, June 28, 2011; 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]

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§60.4202 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am a stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturer?

(a) Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 KW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (2) of this section.

(1) For engines with a maximum engine power less than 37 KW (50 HP):

(i) The 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) Remote areas of Alaska; and

(2) Marine offshore installations.

(h) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers are not required to certify reconstructed engines; however manufacturers may elect to do so. The reconstructed engine must be certified to the emission standards specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section that are applicable to the model year, maximum engine power and displacement of the reconstructed emergency stationary CI ICE.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011; 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]

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§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]

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EMISSION STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

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§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.

(f) Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE certified to the standards in 40 CFR part 1039 and equipped with AECDs as specified in 40 CFR 1039.665 must meet the Tier 1 certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112 while the AECD is activated during a qualified emergency situation. A qualified emergency situation is defined in 40 CFR 1039.665. When the qualified emergency situation has ended and the AECD is deactivated, the engine must resume meeting the otherwise applicable emission standard specified in this section.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37968, June 28, 2011; 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]

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§60.4205 What emission standards must I meet for emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine?

(a) Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the emission standards in Table 1 to this subpart. Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder that are not fire pump engines must comply with the 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]

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§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]

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FUEL REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

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§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]

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OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

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§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]

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§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]

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COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

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§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.

(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.

(j) Stationary CI ICE manufacturers may equip their stationary CI internal combustion engines certified to the emission standards in 40 CFR part 1039 with AECDs for qualified emergency situations according to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665. Manufacturers of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECDs as allowed by 40 CFR 1039.665 must meet all of the requirements in 40 CFR 1039.665 that apply to manufacturers. Manufacturers must document that the engine complies with the Tier 1 standard in 40 CFR 89.112 when the AECD is activated. Manufacturers must provide any relevant testing, engineering analysis, or other information in sufficient detail to support such statement when applying for certification (including amending an existing certificate) of an engine equipped with an AECD as allowed by 40 CFR 1039.665.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37969, June 28, 2011; 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]

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§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.

(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.

(h) The requirements for operators and prohibited acts specified in 40 CFR 1039.665 apply to owners or operators of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECDs for qualified emergency situations as allowed by 40 CFR 1039.665.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37970, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6695, Jan. 30, 2013; 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]

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TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

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§60.4212 What test methods and other procedures must I use if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder?

Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder who conduct performance tests pursuant to this subpart must do so according to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section.

(a) The performance test must be conducted according to the in-use testing procedures in 40 CFR part 1039, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder, and according to 40 CFR part 1042, subpart F, for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder.

(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:

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

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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]

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§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:

$$C_i - C_o = R \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

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Where:

C_i = concentration of NO_x or PM at the control device inlet,

C_o = concentration of NO_x or PM at the control device outlet, and

R = percent reduction of NO_x or PM emissions.

(2) You must normalize the NO_x or PM concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen (O_2) using Equation 3 of this section, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO_2) using the procedures described in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

$$C' = C \frac{5.9}{20.9 - \% \text{O}_2} \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

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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.

$\% \text{O}_2$ = Measured O_2 concentration, dry basis, percent.

(3) If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent O_2 and CO_2 concentration is measured in lieu of O_2 concentration measurement, a CO_2 correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO_2 correction factor as described in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

$$F_o = \frac{0.209}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

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Where:

F_o = Fuel factor based on the ratio of O_2 volume to the ultimate CO_2 volume produced by the fuel at zero percent excess air.

0.209 = Fraction of air that is O_2 , percent/100.

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

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

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

$$X_{CO_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

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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:

$$C_{adj} = C_d \frac{X_{CO_2}}{\%CO_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 6})$$

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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.

$\%CO_2$ = 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:

$$ER = \frac{C_{adj} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 7})$$

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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:

$$ER = \frac{C_{adj} \times Q \times T}{KW\text{-hour}} \quad (\text{Eq. 8})$$

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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]

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NOTIFICATION, REPORTS, AND RECORDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS

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§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.

(e) Owners or operators of stationary CI ICE equipped with AECDs pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 1039.665 must report the use of AECDs as required by 40 CFR 1039.665(e).

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 78 FR 6696, Jan. 30, 2013; 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]

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SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

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§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]

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§60.4216 What requirements must I meet for engines used in Alaska?

(a) Prior to December 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS should refer to 40 CFR part 69 to determine the diesel fuel requirements applicable to such engines.

(b) Except as indicated in paragraph (c) of this section, manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder located in remote areas of Alaska may meet the requirements of this subpart by manufacturing and installing engines meeting the 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 §§60.4201(f) and 60.4202(g).

(c) Manufacturers, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE that are located in remote areas of Alaska may choose to meet the applicable emission standards for emergency engines in §§60.4202 and 60.4205, and not those for non-emergency engines in §§60.4201 and 60.4204, except that for 2014 model year and later non-emergency CI ICE, the owner or operator of any such engine that was not certified as meeting Tier 4 PM standards, must meet the applicable requirements for PM in §§60.4201 and 60.4204 or install a PM emission control device that achieves PM emission reductions of 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 remote areas of Alaska.

(e) The provisions of §60.4208(a) do not apply to owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in areas of Alaska not accessible by the FAHS until after December 31, 2009.

(f) The provisions of this section and §60.4207 do not prevent owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that are located in remote areas of Alaska from using fuels mixed with used lubricating oil, in volumes of up to 1.75 percent of the total fuel. The sulfur content of the used lubricating oil must be less than 200 parts per million. The used lubricating oil must meet the on-specification levels and properties for used oil in 40 CFR 279.11.

[76 FR 37971, June 28, 2011, as amended at 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]

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§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]

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

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§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.

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DEFINITIONS

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§60.4219 What definitions apply to this subpart?

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the CAA and in subpart A of this part.

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

Certified emissions life means the period during which the engine is designed to properly function in terms of reliability and fuel consumption, without being remanufactured, specified as a number of hours of operation or calendar years, whichever comes first. The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 1039.101(g). The values for certified emissions life for stationary CI ICE with a displacement of greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder and less than 30 liters per cylinder are given in 40 CFR 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).

(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.

Remote areas of Alaska means areas of Alaska that meet either paragraph (1) or (2) of this definition.

(1) Areas of Alaska that are not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS).

(2) Areas of Alaska that meet all of the following criteria:

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

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

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

Rotary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine which uses rotary motion to convert heat energy into mechanical work.

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

Stationary internal combustion engine means any internal combustion engine, except combustion turbines, that converts heat energy into mechanical work and is not mobile. Stationary ICE differ from mobile ICE in that a stationary internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine as defined at 40 CFR 1068.30 (excluding paragraph (2)(ii) of that definition), and is not used to propel a motor vehicle, aircraft, or a vehicle used solely for competition. Stationary ICE include reciprocating ICE, rotary ICE, and other ICE, except combustion turbines.

Subpart means 40 CFR part 60, subpart IIII.

[71 FR 39172, July 11, 2006, as amended at 76 FR 37972, June 28, 2011; 78 FR 6696, Jan. 30, 2013; 81 FR 44219, July 7, 2016]

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)

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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)

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Table 3 to Subpart IIII of Part 60—Certification Requirements for Stationary Fire Pump Engines

As stated in §60.4202(d), you must certify new stationary fire pump engines beginning with the following model years:

Engine power	Starting model year engine manufacturers must certify new stationary fire pump engines according to §60.4202(d) ¹
KW<75 (HP<100)	2011
75≤KW<130 (100≤HP<175)	2010
130≤KW≤560 (175≤HP≤750)	2009
KW>560 (HP>750)	2008

¹Manufacturers of fire pump stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power greater than or equal to 37 kW (50 HP) and less than 450 KW (600 HP) and a rated speed of greater than 2,650 revolutions per minute (rpm) are not required to certify such engines until three model years following the model year indicated in this Table 3 for engines in the applicable engine power category.

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.
		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.
		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 port location;	(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 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]

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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	
§60.18	General control device requirements	No	
§60.19	General notification and reporting requirements	Yes	

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Need assistance?

Appendix F
40 CFR Part 61, Subpart FF

ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

e-CFR data is current as of November 29, 2018

Title 40 → Chapter I → Subchapter C → Part 61 → Subpart FF

Title 40: Protection of Environment

PART 61—NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

Subpart FF—National Emission Standard for Benzene Waste Operations

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SOURCE: 55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

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§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]

§61.352 Alternative standards for oil-water separators.

(a) As an alternative to the standards for oil-water separators specified in §61.347 of this subpart, an owner or operator may elect to comply with one of the following:

- (1) A floating roof meeting the requirements in 40 CFR 60.693-2(a); or
- (2) An alternative means of emission limitation as described in 40 CFR 60.694.

(b) For portions of the oil-water separator where it is infeasible to construct and operate a floating roof, such as over the weir mechanism, a fixed roof vented to a vapor control device that meets the requirements in §§61.347 and 61.349 of this subpart shall be installed and operated.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, if an owner or operator elects to comply with the provisions of this section, then the owner or operator is exempt from the provisions in §61.347 of this subpart applicable to the same facilities.

§61.353 Alternative means of emission limitation.

(a) If, in the Administrator's judgment, an alternative means of emission limitation will achieve a reduction in benzene emissions at least equivalent to the reduction in benzene emissions from the source achieved by the applicable design, equipment, work practice, or operational requirements in §§61.342 through 61.349, the Administrator will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice permitting the use of the alternative means for purposes of compliance with that requirement. The notice may condition the permission on requirements related to the operation and maintenance of the alternative means.

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

(c) Any person seeking permission under this section shall collect, verify, and submit to the Administrator information showing that the alternative means achieves equivalent emission reductions.

[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 3099, Jan. 7, 1993]

§61.354 Monitoring of operations.

(a) Except for a treatment process or waste stream complying with §61.348(d), the owner or operator shall monitor each treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit to ensure the unit is properly operated and maintained by one of the following monitoring procedures:

(1) Measure the benzene concentration of the waste stream exiting the treatment process complying with §61.348(a)(1)(i) at least once per month by collecting and analyzing one or more samples using the procedures specified in §61.355(c)(3).

(2) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain according to manufacturer's specifications equipment to continuously monitor and record a process parameter (or parameters) for the treatment process or wastewater treatment system unit that indicates proper system operation. The owner or operator shall inspect at least once each operating day the data recorded by the monitoring equipment (e.g., temperature monitor or flow indicator) to ensure that the unit is operating properly.

(b) If an owner or operator complies with the requirements of §61.348(b), then the owner or operator shall monitor each wastewater treatment system to ensure the unit is properly operated and maintained by the appropriate monitoring procedure as follows:

(1) For the first exempt waste management unit in each waste treatment train, other than an enhanced biodegradation unit, measure the flow rate, using the procedures of §61.355(b), and the benzene concentration of each waste stream entering the unit at least once per month by collecting and analyzing one or more samples using the procedures specified in §61.355(c)(3).

(2) For each enhanced biodegradation unit that is the first exempt waste management unit in a treatment train, measure the benzene concentration of each waste stream entering the unit at least once per month by collecting and analyzing one or more samples using the procedures specified in §61.355(c)(3).

(c) An owner or operator subject to the requirements in §61.349 of this subpart shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to the manufacturer's specifications a device to continuously monitor the control device operation as specified in the

following paragraphs, unless alternative monitoring procedures or requirements are approved for that facility by the Administrator. The owner or operator shall inspect at least once each operating day the data recorded by the monitoring equipment (e.g., temperature monitor or flow indicator) to ensure that the control device is operating properly.

(1) For a thermal vapor incinerator, a temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder. The device shall have an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature being monitored in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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 $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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 $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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 $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, 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_b = Mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process, kg/hr (lb/hr).

K = Density of the waste stream, kg/m³ (lb/ft³).

V_i = Average volume flow rate of waste entering the treatment process during each run i , m³/hr (ft³/hr).

C_i = Average concentration of benzene in the waste stream entering the treatment process during each run i , ppmw.

n = Number of runs.

10^6 = Conversion factor for ppmw.

(4) The mass flow rate of benzene exiting the treatment process (E_a) shall be determined by computing the product of the flow rate of the waste stream exiting the treatment process, as determined by the outlet flow meter or the inlet flow meter, and the benzene concentration of the waste stream, as determined using the sampling and analytical procedures specified in paragraph (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section. Three grab samples of the waste shall be taken at equally spaced time intervals over a 1-hour period. Each 1-hour period constitutes a run, and the performance test shall consist of a minimum of 3 runs conducted over the same 3-hour period at which the mass flow rate of benzene entering the treatment process is determined. The mass flow rate of benzene exiting the treatment process is calculated as follows:

$$E_a = \frac{K}{n \times 10^6} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n V_i C_i \right]$$

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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 kg/m^3 (0.202 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:

$$M_{aj} = \frac{K_j V_{aj}}{10^6} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_{ai} MW_i \right)$$

$$M_{bj} = \frac{K_1 V_{bj}}{10^6} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n C_{bi} MW_i \right)$$

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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))

$$= 0.0416 \text{ kg-mol/m}^3 \text{ (0.00118 lb-mol/ft}^3\text{)}$$

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 by-pass line valve position has changed.

(ii) The flow monitoring devices required under §61.349(a)(1)(ii) indicate that vapors are not routed to the control device as required.

(4) If a thermal vapor incinerator is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of the incinerator and records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design combustion zone temperature.

(5) If a catalytic vapor incinerator is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the temperature of the gas stream both upstream and downstream of the catalyst bed of the incinerator, records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average temperature measured before the catalyst bed is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design gas stream temperature, and records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed is less than 80 percent of the design temperature difference.

(6) If a boiler or process heater is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of each occurrence when there is a change in the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone as required by §61.349(a)(2)(i)(C). For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity less than 44 MW (150 × 10⁶ BTU/hr), the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone of the boiler or process heater and records of all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average temperature of the gas stream in the combustion zone is more than 28 °C (50 °F) below the design combustion zone temperature. For a boiler or process heater having a design heat input capacity greater than or equal to 44 MW (150 × 10⁶ BTU/hr), the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the parameter(s) monitored in accordance with the requirements of §61.354(c)(5).

(7) If a flare is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain continuous records of the flare pilot flame monitoring and records of all periods during which the pilot flame is absent.

(8) If a condenser is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records from the monitoring device of the parameters selected to be monitored in accordance with §61.354(c)(6). If concentration of organics or concentration of benzene in the control device outlet gas stream is monitored, then the owner or operator shall record all 3-hour periods of operation during which the concentration of organics or the concentration of benzene in the exhaust stream is more than 20 percent greater than the design value. If the temperature of the condenser exhaust stream and coolant fluid is monitored, then the owner or operator shall record all 3-hour periods of operation during which the temperature of the condenser exhaust vent stream is more than 6 °C (11 °F) above the design average exhaust vent stream temperature, or the temperature of the coolant fluid exiting the condenser is more than 6 °C (11 °F) above the design average coolant fluid temperature at the condenser outlet.

(9) If a carbon adsorber is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records from the monitoring device of the concentration of organics or the concentration of benzene in the control device outlet gas stream. If the concentration of organics or the concentration of benzene in the control device outlet gas stream is monitored, then the owner or operator shall record all 3-hour periods of operation during which the concentration of organics or the concentration of benzene in the exhaust stream is more than 20 percent greater than the design value. If the carbon bed regeneration interval is monitored, then the owner or operator shall record each occurrence when the vent stream continues to flow through the control device beyond the predetermined carbon bed regeneration time.

(10) If a carbon adsorber that is not regenerated directly on site in the control device is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of dates and times when the control device is monitored, when breakthrough is measured, and shall record the date and time then the existing carbon in the control device is replaced with fresh carbon.

(11) If an alternative operational or process parameter is monitored for a control device, as allowed in §61.354(e) of this subpart, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of the continuously monitored parameter, including periods when the device is not operated as designed.

(12) If a control device subject to the requirements of §61.349(a)(2)(iv) is used, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of the parameters that are monitored and each occurrence when the parameters monitored are outside the range of values specified in §61.349(a)(2)(iv)(C), or other records as specified by the Administrator.

(k) An owner or operator who elects to install and operate the control equipment in §61.351 of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements in 40 CFR 60.115b.

(l) An owner or operator who elects to install and operate the control equipment in §61.352 of this subpart shall maintain records of the following:

(1) The date, location, and corrective action for each visual inspection required by 40 CFR 60.693-2(a)(5), during which a broken seal, gap, or other problem is identified that could result in benzene emissions.

(2) Results of the seal gap measurements required by 40 CFR 60.693-2(a).

(m) If a system is used for emission control that is maintained at a pressure less than atmospheric pressure with openings to provide dilution air, then the owner or operator shall maintain records of the monitoring device and records of all periods during which the pressure in the unit is operated at a pressure that is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure.

(n) Each owner or operator using a total enclosure to comply with control requirements for tanks in §61.343 or the control requirements for containers in §61.345 must keep the records required in paragraphs (n)(1) and (2) of this section. Owners or operators may use records as required in 40 CFR 264.1089(b)(2)(iv) or 40 CFR 265.1090(b)(2)(iv) for a tank or as required in 40 CFR 264.1089(d)(1) or 40 CFR 265.1090(d)(1) for a container to meet the recordkeeping requirement in paragraph (n)(1) of this section. The owner or operator must make the records of each verification of a total enclosure available for inspection upon request.

(1) Records of the most recent set of calculations and measurements performed to verify that the enclosure meets the criteria of a permanent total enclosure as specified in "Procedure T—Criteria for and Verification of a Permanent or Temporary Total Enclosure" in 40 CFR 52.741, appendix B;

(2) Records required for a closed-vent system and control device according to the requirements in paragraphs (d) (f), and (j) of this section.

[55 FR 8346, Mar. 7, 1990; 55 FR 12444, Apr. 3, 1990; 55 FR 18331, May 2, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 3103, Jan. 7, 1993; 65 FR 62161, Oct. 17, 2000; 67 FR 68533, Nov. 12, 2002]

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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 Region	2 State	3 County	4 Source Number	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0
20 ADON #	21 City Code	22 City Code	23 City Code	24 City Code	25 City Code	26 City Code	27 City Code	28 City Code	29 City Code	30 City Code	31 City Code	32 City Code	33 City Code	34 City Code	35 City Code	36 City Code	37 City Code	38 City Code
47 Street Address (Location of Plant)																		
48 City Name																		
49 State Regs. Number																		
50 SIC																		
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2. Contact - Indicate the name and telephone number of the owner or operator or other responsible official whom EPA may contact concerning this report.

[View or download PDF](#)

Dup 1-18 4.1 19 20 21 Name 43

44 46
Area Code 47 Number 54 80

5. Source Description - Briefly state the nature of the source (e.g., "Chlor-alkali Plant" or "Machine Shop").

Dup 1-18 4.2 19 20 21 Description 50

51 Continued 79 80

4. Alternative Mailing Address - Indicate an alternative mailing address if correspondence is to be directed to a location different than that specified above.

Dup 1-18 4.3 19 20 21 Number Street or Box Number 45 80

Dup 1-18 4.4 19 20 21 City 35 37 38 State 41 Zip 44 80

5. Compliance Status - The emissions from this source can cannot meet the emission limitations contained in the National Emission Standards on or prior to 90 days after the effective date of any standards or amendments which require the submission of such information.

Signature of Owner, Operator or Other Responsible Official

NOTE: If the emissions from the source will exceed those limits set by the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, the source will be in violation and subject to Federal enforcement actions unless granted a waiver of compliance by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The information needed for such waivers is listed in Section 11 of this form.

8. PROCESS INFORMATION. Part B should be completed separately for each point of emission for each hazardous pollutant. [Sources subject to 61.22(1) may omit number 4. below.]

Dup 1-13 14 16 17 18 19 20 SCC 27 28 29 30 31
NEQS X Ref LS SIP

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1. Pollutant Emitted - Indicate the type of hazardous pollutant emitted by the process. Indicate "AB" 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 and Box" in a mercury chlor-alkali plant, "grinding machine" in a beryllium machine shop). Use additional sheets if necessary.

50 Process Description 74 80

Dup 1-18 6.1 19 20 21 50

51 79 80

Dup 1-18 6.2 19 20 21 50

51 79 80

3. Amount of Pollutant - Indicate the average weight of the hazardous material named in Item 1 which enters the process in pounds per month (based on the previous twelve months of operation).

Dup 1-18 6.3 19 20 21 lbs./mo. 29 36 80

4. Control Devices

a. Indicate the type of pollution control devices, if any, used to reduce the emissions from the process (e.g., venturi scrubber, baghouse, wet cyclone) and the estimated percent of the pollutant which the device removes from the process gas stream.

Dup 1-18 6.4 19 20 21 PRIMARY CONTROL DEVICE: 43

45 Primary Device Name 64 66 70 Percent Removal Efficiency 72 79

80

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Dup 1-18 6.5 19 20 21 SECONDARY CONTROL DEVICES: 45

47 Secondary Device Name 64 66 70 % EFFIC. 72 79 80
Percent Removal Efficiency

b. Asbestos Emission Control Devices Only

1. If a baghouse is specified in Item 4a, give the following information:

- The air flow permeability in cubic feet per minute per square foot of fabric area.
Air flow permeability = _____ cfm/ft²
- The pressure drop in inches water gauge across the filter at which the baghouse is operated.
Operating pressure drop = _____ inches w.g.
- If the baghouse material contains synthetic fill yarn, check whether this material is / / spun / / or not spun.
- If the baghouse utilizes a felted fabric, give the minimum thickness in inches and the density in ounces per square yard.
Thickness = _____ inches Density = _____ oz/yd²

11. If a wet collection device is specified in Item 4a, give the designed unit contacting energy in inches water gauge.
Unit contacting energy = _____ inches w.g.

C. DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS-CONTAINING WASTES. Part C should be completed separately for each asbestos-containing waste generation operation arising from sources subject to 61.22(a), (c), (e), and (h).

Dup 1-13 14 16 17 18 19 20 SCC 27 28 29 30 31
NEQS X Ref CS SIP

A B
32 33 34 Regulation 48 49
Pollutant EC

[View or download PDF](#)

1. **Waste Generation** - Provide a brief description of each process that generates asbestos-containing waste (e.g. disposal of control device wastes).

50 _____ Process Description _____ 79 80

2. **Asbestos Concentration** - Indicate the average percentage asbestos content of these materials.

Dup 1-18 6 1 _____ ASBESTOS CONCENTRATION: _____ 43 45 48

50 80

3. **Amount of Wastes** - Indicate the average weight of asbestos-containing wastes disposed of, measured in kg/day.

Dup 1-18 6 2 _____ kg/day _____ 27 29 34 80

4. **Control Methods** - Indicate the emission control methods used in all stages of waste disposal, from collection, processing, and packaging to transporting and deposition.

Dup 1-18 6 3 _____ Primary Control Method _____ 43

45 _____ 79 80

Dup 1-18 6 4 _____ 50

51 _____ 79 80

5. **Waste Disposal** - Indicate the type of disposal site (sanitary landfill, open, covered) or incineration site (municipal, private) where the waste is disposed of and who operates the site (company, private, municipal). State the name and location of the site (closest city or town, county, state).

Dup 1-18 6 5 _____ TYPE OF SITE: _____ 33 35 _____ 50

51 _____ 79 80

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Dup 1-18 6 6 _____ OPERATOR: _____ 29 31 _____ 50

51 _____ 79 80

Dup 1-18 6 7 _____ 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(l).

Dup 1-13 14 16 17 18 19 20 SCC 27 28 29 30 31

NEQS X Ref CS SIP

A B
32 33 34 Regulation 48 49
Pollutant EC

50 _____ WASTE DISPOSAL SITE _____ 68 80

1. **Description** - Provide a brief description of the site, including its size and configuration, and the distance to the closest city or town, closest residence, and closest primary road.

Dup 1-18 6 1 _____ SITE DESCRIPTION _____ 37 39 _____ 50

51 _____ 79 80

Dup 1-18 6 2 _____ DISTANCE: _____ 29 30 TOWN: _____ 34 36 _____ 40 42 43

45 _____ RESIDENCE: _____ 54 56 60 62 63 65 ROAD: _____ 69 71 _____ 75

K M 77 78 80

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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 _____ 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.

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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 (ICI) solution. The Hg collected (in the mercuric form) is reduced to elemental Hg, which is then aerated from the solution into an optical cell and measured by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Sample Collection. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) reduces ICI and causes premature depletion of the ICI solution.

4.2 Sample Analysis.

4.2.1 ICI concentrations greater than 10⁻⁴ molar inhibit the reduction of the Hg (II) ion in the aeration cell.

4.2.2 Condensation of water vapor on the optical cell windows causes a positive interference.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burn as thermal burn.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly toxic and corrosive. Causes severe damage to tissues. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

5.2.3 Sulfuric Acid (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. 3 mg/m^3 will cause lung damage. 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.

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 $120 \pm 14^\circ\text{C}$ ($248 \pm 25^\circ\text{F}$) 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 H_2SO_4 solution. Dilute to exactly 500 ml with water. Thoroughly mix the solution.

7.2.2.3 Working Hg Standard Solution, 200 ng Hg/ml. Prepare fresh daily. Pipet 5.0 ml of the intermediate Hg standard solution (Section 7.2.2.2) into a 250-ml volumetric glass flask. Add 10 ml of the 5 percent H_2SO_4 and 2 ml of the 0.1 M ICl absorbing solution taken as a blank (Section 8.7.4.3), and dilute to 250 ml with water. Mix thoroughly.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

Because of the complexity of this method, testers should be trained and experienced with the test procedures to ensure reliable results. Since the amount of Hg that is collected generally is small, the method must be carefully applied to prevent contamination or loss of sample.

8.1 Pretest Preparation. Follow the general procedure outlined in Method 5, Section 8.1, except omit Sections 8.1.2 and 8.1.3.

8.2 Preliminary Determinations. Follow the general procedure outlined in Method 5, Section 8.2, with the exception of the following:

8.2.1 Select a nozzle size based on the range of velocity heads to assure that it is not necessary to change the nozzle size in order to maintain isokinetic sampling rates below 28 liters/min (1.0 cfm).

8.2.2 Perform test runs such that samples are obtained over a period or periods that accurately determine the maximum emissions that occur in a 24-hour period. In the case of cyclic operations, run sufficient tests for the accurate determination of the emissions that occur over the duration of the cycle. A minimum sample time of 2 hours is recommended. In some instances, high Hg or high SO_2 concentrations make it impossible to sample for the desired minimum time. This is indicated by reddening (liberation of free iodine) in the first impinger. In these cases, the sample run may be divided into two or more subruns to ensure that the absorbing solution is not depleted.

8.3 Preparation of Sampling Train.

8.3.1 Clean all glassware (probe, impingers, and connectors) by rinsing with 50 percent HNO_3 , tap water, 0.1 M ICl, tap water, and finally deionized distilled water. Place 100 ml of 0.1 M ICl in each of the first three impingers. Take care to prevent the absorbing solution from contacting any greased surfaces. Place approximately 200 g of preweighed silica gel in the fourth impinger. More silica gel may be used, but care should be taken to ensure that it is not entrained and carried out from the impinger during sampling. Place the silica gel container in a clean place for later use in the sample recovery. Alternatively, determine and record the weight of the silica gel plus impinger to the nearest 0.5 g.

8.3.2 Install the selected nozzle using a Viton A O-ring when stack temperatures are less than 260 °C (500 °F). Use a fiberglass string gasket if temperatures are higher. See APTD-0576 (Reference 3 in Method 5) for details. Other connecting systems using either 316 stainless steel or Teflon ferrules may be used. Mark the probe with heat-resistant tape or by some other method to denote the proper distance into the stack or duct for each sampling point.

8.3.3 Assemble the train as shown in Figure 101-1, using (if necessary) a very light coat of silicone grease on all ground glass joints. Grease only the outer portion (see APTD-0576) to avoid the possibility of contamination by the silicone grease.

NOTE: An empty impinger may be inserted between the third impinger and the silica gel to remove excess moisture from the sample stream.

8.3.4 After the sampling train has been assembled, turn on and set the probe heating system, if applicable, at the desired operating temperature. Allow time for the temperatures to stabilize. Place crushed ice around the impingers.

8.4 Leak-Check Procedures. Follow the leak-check procedures outlined in Method 5, Section 8.4.

8.5 Sampling Train Operation. Follow the general procedure outlined in Method 5, Section 8.5. For each run, record the data required on a data sheet such as the one shown in Figure 101-4.

8.6 Calculation of Percent Isokinetic. Same as Method 5, Section 8.6.

8.7 Sample Recovery. Begin proper cleanup procedure as soon as the probe is removed from the stack at the end of the sampling period.

8.7.1 Allow the probe to cool. When it can be safely handled, wipe off any external particulate matter near the tip of the probe nozzle, and place a cap over it. Do not cap off the probe tip tightly while the sampling train is cooling. Capping would create a vacuum and draw liquid out from the impingers.

8.7.2 Before moving the sampling train to the cleanup site, remove the probe from the train, wipe off the silicone grease, and cap the open outlet of the probe. Be careful not to lose any condensate that might be present. Wipe off the silicone grease from the impinger. Use either ground-glass stoppers, plastic caps, or serum caps to close these openings.

8.7.3 Transfer the probe and impinger assembly to a cleanup area that is clean, protected from the wind, and free of Hg contamination. The ambient air in laboratories located in the immediate vicinity of Hg-using facilities is not normally free of Hg contamination.

8.7.4 Inspect the train before and during disassembly, and note any abnormal conditions. Treat the samples as follows.

8.7.4.1 Container No. 1 (Impingers and Probe).

8.7.4.1.1 Using a graduated cylinder, measure the liquid in the first three impingers to within 1 ml. Record the volume of liquid present (e.g., see Figure 5-6 of Method 5). This information is needed to calculate the moisture content of the effluent gas. (Use only glass storage bottles and graduated cylinders that have been precleaned as in Section 8.3.1) Place the contents of the first three impingers into a 1000-ml glass sample bottle.

8.7.4.1.2 Taking care that dust on the outside of the probe or other exterior surfaces does not get into the sample, quantitatively recover the Hg (and any condensate) from the probe nozzle, probe fitting, and probe liner as follows: Rinse these components with two 50-ml portions of 0.1 M ICl. Next, rinse the probe nozzle, fitting and liner, and each piece of connecting glassware between the probe liner and the back half of the third impinger with a maximum of 400 ml of water. Add all washings to the 1000-ml glass sample bottle containing the liquid from the first three impingers.

8.7.4.1.3 After all washings have been collected in the sample container, tighten the lid on the container to prevent leakage during shipment to the laboratory. Mark the height of the liquid to determine later whether leakage occurred during transport. Label the container to identify clearly its contents.

8.7.4.2 Container No. 2 (Silica Gel). Same as Method 5, Section 8.7.6.3.

8.7.4.3 Container No. 3 (Absorbing Solution Blank). Place 50 ml of the 0.1 M ICl absorbing solution in a 100-ml sample bottle. Seal the container. Use this blank to prepare the working Hg standard solution (Section 7.2.2.3).

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 Miscellaneous Quality Control Measures.

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
8.4 10.2	Sampling equipment leak-checks and calibration	Ensure accuracy and precision of sampling measurements.
10.5, 10.6	Spectrophotometer calibration	Ensure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards.
11.3.3	Check for matrix effects	Eliminate matrix effects.

9.2 Volume Metering System Checks. Same as Method 5, Section 9.2.

10.0 Calibration and Standardizations

NOTE: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Before use, clean all glassware, both new and used, as follows: brush with soap and tap water, liberally rinse with tap water, soak for 1 hour in 50 percent HNO₃, and then rinse with deionized distilled water.

10.2 Sampling Equipment. Calibrate the sampling equipment according to the procedures outlined in the following sections of Method 5: Section 10.1 (Probe Nozzle), Section 10.2 (Pitot Tube Assembly), Section 10.3 (Metering System),

Section 10.5 (Temperature Sensors), Section 10.6 (Barometer).

10.3 Aeration System Flow Rate Meter. Assemble the aeration system as shown in Figure 101-5. Set the outlet pressure on the aeration gas cylinder regulator to a minimum pressure of 500 mm Hg (10 psi), and use the flow metering valve and a bubble flowmeter or wet-test meter to obtain a flow rate of 1.5 ± 0.1 liters/min (0.053 ± 0.0035 cfm) through the aeration cell. After the calibration of the aeration system flow rate meter is complete, remove the bubble flowmeter from the system.

10.4 Optical Cell Heating System. Using a 50-ml graduated cylinder, add 50 ml of water to the bottle section of the aeration cell, and attach the bottle section to the bubbler section of the cell. Attach the aeration cell to the optical cell and while aerating at 1.5 ± 0.1 liters/min (0.053 ± 0.0035 cfm), determine the minimum variable transformer setting necessary to prevent condensation of moisture in the optical cell and in the connecting tubing. (This setting should not exceed 20 volts.)

10.5 Spectrophotometer and Recorder.

10.5.1 The Hg response may be measured by either peak height or peak area.

NOTE: The temperature of the solution affects the rate at which elemental Hg is released from a solution and, consequently, it affects the shape of the absorption curve (area) and the point of maximum absorbance (peak height). Therefore, to obtain reproducible results, bring all solutions to room temperature before use.

10.5.2 Set the spectrophotometer wavelength at 253.7 nm, and make certain the optical cell is at the minimum temperature that will prevent water condensation. Then set the recorder scale as follows: Using a 50-ml graduated cylinder, add 50 ml of water to the aeration cell bottle. Add three drops of Antifoam B to the bottle, and then pipet 5.0 ml of the working Hg standard solution into the aeration cell.

NOTE: Always add the Hg-containing solution to the aeration cell after the 50 ml of water.

10.5.3 Place a Teflon-coated stirring bar in the bottle. Before attaching the bottle section to the bubbler section of the aeration cell, make certain that (1) the aeration cell exit arm stopcock (Figure 101-3) is closed (so that Hg will not prematurely enter the optical cell when the reducing agent is being added) and (2) there is no flow through the bubbler. If conditions (1) and (2) are met, attach the bottle section to the bubbler section of the aeration cell. Pipet 5 ml of tin (II) reducing solution into the aeration cell through the side arm, and immediately stopper the side arm. Stir the solution for 15 seconds, turn on the recorder, open the aeration cell exit arm stopcock, and immediately initiate aeration with continued stirring. Determine the maximum absorbance of the standard, and set this value to read 90 percent of the recorder full scale.

10.6 Calibration Curve.

10.6.1 After setting the recorder scale, repeat the procedure in Section 10.5 using 0.0-, 1.0-, 2.0-, 3.0-, 4.0-, and 5.0-ml aliquots of the working standard solution (final amount of Hg in the aeration cell is 0, 200, 400, 600, 800, and 1000 ng, respectively). Repeat this procedure on each aliquot size until two consecutive peaks agree within 3 percent of their average value.

NOTE: To prevent Hg carryover from one sample to another, do not close the aeration cell from the optical cell until the recorder pen has returned to the baseline.)

10.6.2 It should not be necessary to disconnect the aeration gas inlet line from the aeration cell when changing samples. After separating the bottle and bubbler sections of the aeration cell, place the bubbler section into a 600-ml beaker containing approximately 400 ml of water. Rinse the bottle section of the aeration cell with a stream of water to remove all traces of the tin (II) reducing agent. Also, to prevent the loss of Hg before aeration, remove all traces of the reducing agent between samples by washing with water. It will be necessary, however, to wash the aeration cell parts with concentrated HCl if any of the following conditions occur: (1) A white film appears on any inside surface of the aeration cell, (2) the calibration curve changes suddenly, or (3) the replicate samples do not yield reproducible results.

10.6.3 Subtract the average peak height (or peak area) of the blank (0.0-ml aliquot)—which must be less than 2 percent of recorder full scale—from the averaged peak heights of the 1.0-, 2.0-, 3.0-, 4.0-, and 5.0-ml aliquot standards. If the blank absorbance is greater than 2 percent of full-scale, the probable cause is Hg contamination of a reagent or carry-over of Hg from a previous sample. Prepare the calibration curve by plotting the corrected peak height of each standard solution versus the corresponding final total Hg weight in the aeration cell (in ng), and draw the best fit straight line. This line should either pass through the origin or pass through a point no further from the origin than ± 2 percent of the recorder full scale. If the line does not pass through or very near to the origin, check for nonlinearity of the curve and for incorrectly prepared standards.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Sample Loss Check. Check the liquid level in each container to see whether liquid was lost during transport. If a noticeable amount of leakage occurred, either void the sample or use methods subject to the approval of the Administrator to account for the losses.

11.2 Sample Preparation. Treat each sample as follows:

11.2.1 Container No. 1 (Impingers and Probe). Carefully transfer the contents of Container No. 1 into a 1000-ml volumetric flask, and adjust the volume to exactly 1000 ml with water.

11.2.2 Dilutions. Pipet a 2-ml aliquot from the diluted sample from Section 11.2.1 into a 250-ml volumetric flask. Add 10 ml of 5 percent H_2SO_4 , and adjust the volume to exactly 250 ml with water. This solution is stable for at least 72 hours.

NOTE: The dilution factor will be 250/2 for this solution.

11.3 Analysis. Calibrate the analytical equipment and develop a calibration curve as outlined in Sections 10.3 through 10.6.

11.3.1 Mercury Samples. Repeat the procedure used to establish the calibration curve with an appropriately sized aliquot (1 to 5 ml) of the diluted sample (from Section 11.2.2) until two consecutive peak heights agree within 3 percent of their average value. The peak maximum of an aliquot (except the 5-ml aliquot) must be greater than 10 percent of the recorder full scale. If the peak maximum of a 1.0-ml aliquot is off scale on the recorder, further dilute the original source sample to bring the Hg concentration into the calibration range of the spectrophotometer.

11.3.2 Run a blank and standard at least after every five samples to check the spectrophotometer calibration. The peak height of the blank must pass through a point no further from the origin than ± 2 percent of the recorder full scale. The difference between the measured concentration of the standard (the product of the corrected peak height and the reciprocal of the least squares slope) and the actual concentration of the standard must be less than 7 percent, or recalibration of the analyzer is required.

11.3.3 Check for Matrix Effects (optional). Use the Method of Standard Additions as follows to check at least one sample from each source for matrix effects on the Hg results. The Method of Standard Additions procedures described on pages 9-4 and 9-5 of the section entitled "General Information" of the Perkin Elmer Corporation Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry Manual, Number 303-0152 (Reference 16 in Section 16.0) are recommended. If the results of the Method of Standard Additions procedure used on the single source sample do not agree to within ± 5 percent of the value obtained by the routine atomic absorption analysis, then reanalyze all samples from the source using the Method of Standard Additions procedure.

11.4 Container No. 2 (Silica Gel). Weigh the spent silica gel (or silica gel plus impinger) to the nearest 0.5 g using a balance. (This step may be conducted in the field.)

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Carry out calculations, retaining at least one extra decimal significant figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures only after the final calculation. Other forms of the equations may be used as long as they give equivalent results.

12.1 Average Dry Gas Meter Temperature and Average Orifice Pressure Drop, Dry Gas Volume, Volume of Water Vapor Condensed, Moisture Content, and Isokinetic Variation. Same as Method 5, Sections 12.2 through 12.5 and 12.11, respectively.

12.2 Stack Gas Velocity. Using the data from this test and Equation 2-9 of Method 2, calculate the average stack gas velocity v_s .

12.3 Total Mercury.

12.3.1 For each source sample, correct the average maximum absorbance of the two consecutive samples whose peak heights agree within 3 percent of their average for the contribution of the solution blank (see Section 10.6.3). Use the calibration curve and these corrected averages to determine the final total weight of Hg in ng in the aeration cell for each source sample.

12.3.2 Correct for any dilutions made to bring the sample into the working range of the spectrophotometer. Then calculate the Hg in the original solution, m_{Hg} , as follows:

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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.

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Where:

K_1 = 0.3858 $^{\circ}\text{K}/\text{mm Hg}$ for metric units.

K_1 = 17.64 $^{\circ}\text{R}/\text{in. Hg}$ for English units.

K_3 = 10^{-6} $\text{g}/\mu\text{g}$ for metric units.

= 2.2046 " $\times 10^{-9}$ $\text{lb}/\mu\text{g}$ for English units.

P_s = Absolute stack gas pressure, mm Hg (in. Hg).

t = Daily operating time, sec/day.

T_s = Absolute average stack gas temperature, $^{\circ}\text{K}$ ($^{\circ}\text{R}$).

$V_{m(\text{std})}$ = Dry gas sample volume at standard conditions, scm (scf).

$V_{w(\text{std})}$ = Volume of water vapor at standard conditions, scm (scf).

12.5 Determination of Compliance. Each performance test consists of three repetitions of the applicable test method. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable national emission standard, use the average of the results of all repetitions.

13.0 Method Performance

The following estimates are based on collaborative tests, wherein 13 laboratories performed duplicate analyses on two Hg-containing samples from a chlor-alkali plant and on one laboratory-prepared sample of known Hg concentration. The sample concentrations ranged from 2 to 65 $\mu\text{g Hg}/\text{ml}$.

13.1 Precision. The estimated intra-laboratory and inter-laboratory standard deviations are 1.6 and 1.8 $\mu\text{g Hg}/\text{ml}$, respectively.

13.2 Accuracy. The participating laboratories that analyzed a 64.3 $\mu\text{g Hg}/\text{ml}$ (in 0.1 M ICI) standard obtained a mean of 63.7 $\mu\text{g Hg}/\text{ml}$.

13.3 Analytical Range. After initial dilution, the range of this method is 0.5 to 120 $\mu\text{g Hg}/\text{ml}$. 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.

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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.
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6. Perry, J.H. *Chemical Engineers' Handbook*. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. New York, NY. 1960.
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18.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

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METHOD 101A—DETERMINATION OF PARTICULATE AND GASEOUS MERCURY EMISSIONS FROM SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATORS

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 and in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should also have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Methods 1, Method 2, Method 3, and Method 5 of part 60 (appendix A), and Method 101 part 61 (appendix B).

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6	Dependent upon spectrophotometer and recorder.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of Hg emissions from sewage sludge incinerators and other sources as specified in an applicable subpart of the regulations.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 Particulate and gaseous Hg emissions are withdrawn isokinetically from the source and are collected in acidic potassium permanganate (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 HNO₃ to 85 ml of water.

7.2.6 Antifoam B Silicon Emulsion. J.T. Baker Company (or equivalent).

7.2.7 Mercury Stock Solution, 1 mg Hg/ml. Prepare and store all Hg standard solutions in borosilicate glass containers. Completely dissolve 0.1354 g of Hg (II) chloride in 75 ml of water. Add 10 ml of concentrated HNO₃, and adjust the volume to exactly 100 ml with water. Mix thoroughly. This solution is stable for at least one month.

7.2.8 Intermediate Hg Standard Solution, 10 µg/ml. Prepare fresh weekly. Pipet 5.0 ml of the Hg stock solution (Section 7.2.7) into a 500 ml volumetric flask, and add 20 ml of 15 percent HNO₃ solution. Adjust the volume to exactly 500 ml with water. Thoroughly mix the solution.

7.2.9 Working Hg Standard Solution, 200 ng Hg/ml. Prepare fresh daily. Pipet 5.0 ml from the "Intermediate Hg Standard Solution" (Section 7.2.8) into a 250-ml volumetric flask. Add 5 ml of 4 percent KMnO₄ absorbing solution and 5 ml of 15 percent HNO₃. Adjust the volume to exactly 250 ml with water. Mix thoroughly.

7.2.10 Potassium Permanganate, 5 Percent (W/V). Dissolve 5 g of KMnO₄ in water and dilute to 100 ml.

7.2.11 Filter. Whatman No. 40, or equivalent.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

Same as Method 101, Section 8.0, with the exception of the following:

8.1 Preliminary Determinations. Same as Method 101, Section 8.2, except that the liberation of free iodine in the first impinger due to high Hg or sulfur dioxide concentrations is not applicable. In this method, high oxidizable organic content may make it impossible to sample for the desired minimum time. This problem is indicated by the complete bleaching of the purple color of the KMnO₄ 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 KMnO₄ 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 HNO₃, 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 ±14 °C (248 ±25 °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.

$C_{(\text{fltr})\text{Hg}}$ = Total ng of Hg in aliquot of KMnO_4 filtrate and HNO_3 digestion of filter analyzed (aliquot of analysis Sample No. A.1).

$C_{(\text{fltr blk})\text{Hg}}$ = Total ng of Hg in aliquot of KMnO_4 blank and HNO_3 digestion of blank filter analyzed (aliquot of analysis Sample No. A.1 blank).

$C_{(\text{HCl blk})\text{Hg}}$ = Total ng of Hg analyzed in aliquot of the 500-ml analysis Sample No. HCl A.2 blank.

$C_{(\text{HCl})\text{Hg}}$ = Total ng of Hg analyzed in the aliquot from the 500-ml analysis Sample No. HCl A.2.

DF = Dilution factor for the HCl-digested Hg-containing solution, Analysis Sample No. "HCl A.2."

DF_{blk} = Dilution factor for the HCl-digested Hg containing solution, Analysis Sample No. "HCl A.2 blank." (Refer to sample No. "HCl A.2" dilution factor above.)

$m_{(\text{fltr})\text{Hg}}$ = Total blank corrected μg of Hg in KMnO_4 filtrate and HNO_3 digestion of filter sample.

$m_{(\text{HCl})\text{Hg}}$ = Total blank corrected μg of Hg in HCl rinse and HCl digestate of filter sample.

m_{Hg} = Total blank corrected Hg content in each sample, μg .

S = Aliquot volume of sample added to aeration cell, ml.

S_{blk} = Aliquot volume of blank added to aeration cell, ml.

$V_{f(\text{blk})}$ = Solution volume of blank sample, 1000 ml for samples diluted as described in Section 11.2.2.

$V_{f(\text{fltr})}$ = Solution volume of original sample, normally 1000 ml for samples diluted as described in Section 11.2.2.

$V_{f(\text{HCl})}$ = Solution volume of original sample, 500 ml for samples diluted as described in Section 11.2.1.

10^{-3} = Conversion factor, $\mu\text{g}/\text{ng}$.

12.2 Average Dry Gas Meter Temperature and Average Orifice Pressure Drop, Dry Gas Volume, Volume of Water Vapor Condensed, Moisture Content, Isokinetic Variation, and Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate. Same as Method 5, Sections 12.2 through 12.5, 12.11, and 12.12, respectively.

12.3 Total Mercury.

12.3.1 For each source sample, correct the average maximum absorbance of the two consecutive samples whose peak heights agree within 3 percent of their average for the contribution of the blank. Use the calibration curve and these corrected averages to determine the final total weight of Hg in ng in the aeration cell for each source sample.

12.3.2 Correct for any dilutions made to bring the sample into the working range of the spectrophotometer.

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NOTE: This dilution factor applies only to the intermediate dilution steps, since the original sample volume [$(V_f)_{\text{HCL}}$] of "HCl A.2" has been factored out in the equation along with the sample aliquot (S). In Eq. 101A-1, the sample aliquot, S, is introduced directly into the aeration cell for analysis according to the procedure outlined in Section 11.3.1. A dilution factor is required only if it is necessary to bring the sample into the analytical instrument's calibration range.

NOTE: The maximum allowable blank subtraction for the HCl is the lesser of the two following values: (1) the actual blank measured value (analysis Sample No. HCl A.2 blank), or (2) 5% of the Hg content in the combined HCl rinse and digested sample (analysis Sample No. HCl A.2).

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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").

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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:

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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/ μg .

86,400 = Conversion factor, sec/day.

12.2 Calculate the equivalent diameter, D_e , for a rectangular cross section as follows:

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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.

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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

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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 (H_2O_2). Irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs.

5.2.3 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.

5.2.4 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 $120 \pm 14^\circ\text{C}$ ($248 \pm 25^\circ\text{F}$) 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 (HClO₄). Concentrated (70 percent V/V).

7.3.3 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Concentrated.

7.3.4 Beryllium Powder. Minimum purity 98 percent.

7.3.5 Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄) Solution, 12 N. Dilute 33 ml of concentrated H₂SO₄ 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 H₂SO₄ 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 BeCl₂ and Be(NO₃)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 HClO_4 .

NOTE: The sample must be heated to light brown fumes after the initial HNO_3 addition; otherwise, dangerous perchlorates may result from the subsequent HClO_4 digestion. HClO_4 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 HNO_3 . 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 H_2SO_4 and 5 ml concentrated HClO_4 .

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 HNO_3 . 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 H_2SO_4 and 5 ml concentrated HClO_4 . 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 HClO_4 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/μg for metric units.

= 2.2046×10^{-9} lb/μg 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).

$V_{\text{m(std)}}$ = Dry gas sample volume at standard conditions, scm (scf).

$V_{\text{w(std)}}$ = 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.

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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 (KMnO₄). Mercury in the digested sample is then measured by the conventional spectrophotometric cold-vapor technique.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences [Reserved]

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish

appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burn as thermal burn.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly toxic. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection and Mixing. The following items are required for collection and mixing of the sludge samples:

6.1.1 Container. Plastic, 50-liter.

6.1.2 Scoop. To remove 950-ml (1 quart.) sludge sample.

6.1.3 Mixer. Mortar mixer, wheelbarrow-type, 57-liter (or equivalent) with electricity-driven motor.

6.1.4 Blender. Waring-type, 2-liter.

6.1.5 Scoop. To remove 100-ml and 20-ml samples of blended sludge.

6.1.6 Erlenmeyer Flasks. Four, 125-ml.

6.1.7 Beakers. Glass beakers in the following sizes: 50 ml (1), 200 ml (1), 400 ml (2).

6.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis. Same as Method 101, Section 6.3, with the addition of the following:

6.2.1 Hot Plate.

6.2.2 Desiccator.

6.2.3 Filter Paper. S and S No. 588 (or equivalent).

6.2.4 Beakers. Glass beakers, 200 ml and 400 ml (2 each).

7.0 Reagents and Standards

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Analysis. Same as Method 101A, Section 7.2, with the following additions and exceptions:

7.1.1 Hydrochloric Acid. The concentrated HCl specified in Method 101A, Section 7.2.4, is not required.

7.1.2 Aqua Regia. Prepare immediately before use. Carefully add one volume of concentrated HNO₃ to three volumes of concentrated HCl.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 Sludge Sampling. Withdraw equal volume increments of sludge [for a total of at least 15 liters (16 quarts)] at intervals of 30 min over an 8-hr period, and combine in a rigid plastic container.

8.2 Sludge Mixing. Transfer the entire 15-liter sample to a mortar mixer. Mix the sample for a minimum of 30 min at 30 rpm. Take six 100-ml portions of sludge, and combine in a 2-liter blender. Blend sludge for 5 min; add water as necessary to give a fluid consistency. Immediately after stopping the blender, withdraw four 20-ml portions of blended sludge, and place them in separate, tared 125-ml Erlenmeyer flasks. Reweigh each flask to determine the exact amount of sludge added.

8.3 Sample Holding Time. Samples shall be analyzed within the time specified in the applicable subpart of the regulations.

9.0 Quality Control

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.0	Spectrophotometer calibration	Ensure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards.
11.0	Check for matrix effects	Eliminate matrix effects.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Same as Method 101A, Section 10.2.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

11.1 Solids Content of Blended Sludge. Dry one of the 20-ml blended samples from Section 8.2 in an oven at 105 °C (221 °F) to constant weight. Cool in a desiccator, weigh and record the dry weight of the sample.

11.2 Aqua Regia Digestion of Blended Samples.

11.2.1 To each of the three remaining 20-ml samples from Section 8.2 add 25 ml of aqua regia, and digest the on a hot plate at low heat (do not boil) for 30 min, or until samples are a pale yellow-brown color and are void of the dark brown color characteristic of organic matter. Remove from hotplate and allow to cool.

11.2.2 Filter each digested sample separately through an S and S No. 588 filter or equivalent, and rinse the filter contents with 50 ml of water. Transfer the filtrate and filter washing to a 100-ml volumetric flask, and carefully dilute to volume with water.

11.3 Solids Content of the Sludge Before Blending. Remove two 100-ml portions of mixed sludge from the mortar mixer and place in separate, tared 400-ml beakers. Reweigh each beaker to determine the exact amount of sludge added. Dry in oven at 105 °C (221 °F) and cool in a desiccator to constant weight.

11.4 Analysis for Mercury. Analyze the three aqua regia-digested samples using the procedures outlined in Method 101A, Section 11.0.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

12.1 Nomenclature.

C_m = Concentration of Hg in the digested sample, $\mu\text{g/g}$.

F_{sb} = Weight fraction of solids in the blended sludge.

F_{sm} = Weight fraction of solids in the collected sludge after mixing.

M = Hg content of the sewage sludge (on a dry basis), $\mu\text{g/g}$.

m = Mass of Hg in the aliquot of digested sample analyzed, μg .

n = number of digested samples (specified in Section 11.2 as three).

V_a = Volume of digested sample analyzed, ml.

V_s = Volume of digested sample, ml.

W_b = Weight of empty sample beaker, g.

W_{bs} = Weight of sample beaker and sample, g.

W_{bd} = Weight of sample beaker and sample after drying, g.

W_f = Weight of empty sample flask, g.

W_{fd} = Weight of sample flask and sample after drying, g.

W_{fs} = Weight of sample flask and sample, g.

12.2 Mercury Content of Digested Sample (Wet Basis).

12.2.1 For each sample analyzed for Hg content, calculate the arithmetic mean maximum absorbance of the two consecutive samples whose peak heights agree ± 3 percent of their average. Correct this average value for the contribution of the blank. Use the calibration curve and these corrected averages to determine the final Hg concentration in the solution cell for each sludge sample.

12.2.2 Calculate the average Hg concentration of the digested samples by correcting for any dilutions made to bring the sample into the working range of the spectrophotometer and for the weight of the sludge portion digested, using Equation 105-1.

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12.3 Solids Content of Blended Sludge. Determine the solids content of the blended sludge using Equation 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.

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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.

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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

1. Bishop, J.N. Mercury in Sediments. Ontario Water Resources Commission. Toronto, Ontario, Canada. 1971.
2. Salma, M. Private Communication. EPA California/Nevada Basin Office. Alameda, California.
3. Hatch, W.R. and W.L. Ott. Determination of Sub-Microgram Quantities of Mercury by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry. Analytical Chemistry. 40:2085. 1968.
4. Bradenberger, H., and H. Bader. The Determination of Nanogram Levels of Mercury in Solution by a Flameless Atomic Absorption Technique. Atomic Absorption Newsletter. 6:101. 1967.
5. Analytical Quality Control Laboratory (AQCL). Mercury in Sediment (Cold Vapor Technique) (Provisional Method). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Cincinnati, Ohio. April 1972.
6. Kopp, J.F., M.C. Longbottom, and L.B. Lobring. "Cold Vapor" Method for Determining Mercury. Journal AWWA. 64(1):20-25. 1972.
7. Manual of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Cincinnati, Ohio. Publication No. EPA-624/2-74-003. December 1974. pp. 118-138.
8. Mitchell, W.J., M.R. Midgett, J. Suggs, R.J. Velton, and D. Albrink. Sampling and Homogenizing Sewage for Analysis. Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Research Triangle Park, N.C. March 1979. p. 7.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data. [Reserved]

METHOD 106—DETERMINATION OF VINYL CHLORIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Vinyl Chloride (CH ₂ :CHCl)	75-01-4	Dependent upon analytical equipment.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of vinyl chloride emissions from ethylene dichloride, vinyl chloride, and polyvinyl chloride manufacturing processes. This method does not measure vinyl chloride contained in particulate matter.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 An integrated bag sample of stack gas containing vinyl chloride is subjected to GC analysis using a flame ionization detector (FID).

3.0 Definitions. [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Resolution interferences of vinyl chloride may be encountered on some sources. Therefore, the chromatograph operator should select the column and operating parameters best suited to the particular analysis requirements. The selection made is subject to approval of the Administrator. Approval is automatic, provided that confirming data are produced through an adequate supplemental analytical technique, and that the data are available for review by the Administrator. An example of this would be analysis with a different column or GC/mass spectroscopy.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Toxic Analyte. Care must be exercised to prevent exposure of sampling personnel to vinyl chloride, which is a carcinogen.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection (see Figure 106-1). The sampling train consists of the following components:

6.1.1 Probe. Stainless steel, borosilicate glass, Teflon tubing (as stack temperature permits), or equivalent, equipped with a glass wool plug to remove particulate matter.

6.1.2 Sample Lines. Teflon, 6.4-mm outside diameter, of sufficient length to connect probe to bag. Use a new unused piece for each series of bag samples that constitutes an emission test, and discard upon completion of the test.

6.1.3 Quick Connects. Stainless steel, male (2) and female (2), with ball checks (one pair without), located as shown in Figure 106-1.

6.1.4 Tedlar Bags. 50- to 100-liter capacity, to contain sample. Aluminized Mylar bags may be used if the samples are analyzed within 24 hours of collection.

6.1.5 Bag Containers. Rigid leak-proof containers for sample bags, with covering to protect contents from sunlight.

6.1.6 Needle Valve. To adjust sample flow rates.

6.1.7 Pump. Leak-free, with minimum of 2-liter/min capacity.

6.1.8 Charcoal Tube. To prevent admission of vinyl chloride and other organics to the atmosphere in the vicinity of samplers.

6.1.9 Flowmeter. For observing sampling flow rate; capable of measuring a flow range from 0.10 to 1.00 liter/min.

6.1.10 Connecting Tubing. Teflon, 6.4-mm outside diameter, to assemble sampling train (Figure 106-1).

6.1.11 Tubing Fittings and Connectors. Teflon or stainless steel, to assemble sampling training.

6.2 Sample Recovery. Teflon tubing, 6.4-mm outside diameter, to connect bag to GC sample loop. Use a new unused piece for each series of bag samples that constitutes an emission test, and discard upon conclusion of analysis of those bags.

6.3 Analysis. The following equipment is required:

6.3.1 Gas Chromatograph. With FID potentiometric strip chart recorder and 1.0 to 5.0-ml heated sampling loop in automatic sample valve. The chromatographic system shall be capable of producing a response to 0.1-ppmv vinyl chloride that is at least as great as the average noise level. (Response is measured from the average value of the base line to the maximum of the wave form, while standard operating conditions are in use.)

6.3.2 Chromatographic Columns. Columns as listed below. Other columns may be used provided that the precision and accuracy of the analysis of vinyl chloride standards are not impaired and that information is available for review confirming that there is adequate resolution of vinyl chloride peak. (Adequate resolution is defined as an area overlap of not more than 10 percent of the vinyl chloride peak by an interferent peak. Calculation of area overlap is explained in Procedure 1 of appendix C to this part: "Determination of Adequate Chromatographic Peak Resolution.")

6.3.2.1 Column A. Stainless steel, 2.0 m by 3.2 mm, containing 80/100-mesh Chromasorb 102.

6.3.2.2 Column B. Stainless steel, 2.0 m by 3.2 mm, containing 20 percent GE SF-96 on 60/100-mesh Chromasorb P AW; or stainless steel, 1.0 m by 3.2 mm containing 80/100-mesh Porapak T. Column B is required as a secondary column if acetaldehyde is present. If used, column B is placed after column A. The combined columns should be operated at 120 °C (250 °F).

6.3.3 Rate Meters (2). Rotameter , or equivalent, 100-ml/min capacity, with flow control valves.

6.3.4 Gas Regulators. For required gas cylinders.

6.3.5 Temperature Sensor. Accurate to ± 1 °C (± 2 °F), to measure temperature of heated sample loop at time of sample injection.

6.3.6 Barometer. Accurate to ± 5 mm Hg, to measure atmospheric pressure around GC during sample analysis.

6.3.7 Pump. Leak-free, with minimum of 100-ml/min capacity.

6.3.8 Recorder. Strip chart type, optionally equipped with either disc or electronic integrator.

6.3.9 Planimeter. Optional, in place of disc or electronic integrator on recorder, to measure chromatograph peak areas.

6.4 Calibration and Standardization.

6.4.1 Tubing. Teflon, 6.4-mm outside diameter, separate pieces marked for each calibration concentration.

NOTE: The following items are required only if the optional standard gas preparation procedures (Section 10.1) are followed.

6.4.2 Tedlar Bags. Sixteen-inch-square size, with valve; separate bag marked for each calibration concentration.

6.4.3 Syringes. 0.5-ml and 50- μ l, gas tight, individually calibrated to dispense gaseous vinyl chloride.

6.4.4 Dry Gas Meter with Temperature and Pressure Gauges. Singer Model DTM-115 with 802 index, or equivalent, to meter nitrogen in preparation of standard gas mixtures, calibrated at the flow rate used to prepare standards.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Analysis. The following reagents are required for analysis.

7.1.1 Helium or Nitrogen. Purity 99.9995 percent or greater, for chromatographic carrier gas.

7.1.2 Hydrogen. Purity 99.9995 percent or greater.

7.1.3 Oxygen or Air. Either oxygen (purity 99.99 percent or greater) or air (less than 0.1 ppmv total hydrocarbon content), as required by detector.

7.2 Calibration. Use one of the following options: either Sections 7.2.1 and 7.2.2, or Section 7.2.3.

7.2.1 Vinyl Chloride. Pure vinyl chloride gas certified by the manufacturer to contain a minimum of 99.9 percent vinyl chloride. If the gas manufacturer maintains a bulk cylinder supply of 99.9 + percent vinyl chloride, the certification analysis may have been performed on this supply, rather than on each gas cylinder prepared from this bulk supply. The date of gas cylinder

preparation and the certified analysis must have been affixed to the cylinder before shipment from the gas manufacturer to the buyer.

7.2.2 Nitrogen. Same as described in Section 7.1.1.

7.2.3 Cylinder Standards. Gas mixture standards (50-, 10-, and 5 ppmv vinyl chloride) in nitrogen cylinders may be used to directly prepare a chromatograph calibration curve as described in Section 10.3 if the following conditions are met: (a) The manufacturer certifies the gas composition with an accuracy of ± 3 percent or better. (b) The manufacturer recommends a maximum shelf life over which the gas concentration does not change by greater than ± 5 percent from the certified value. (c) The manufacturer affixes the date of gas cylinder preparation, certified vinyl chloride concentration, and recommended maximum shelf to the cylinder before shipment to the buyer.

7.2.3.1 Cylinder Standards Certification. The manufacturer shall certify the concentration of vinyl chloride in nitrogen in each cylinder by (a) directly analyzing each cylinder and (b) calibrating his analytical procedure on the day of cylinder analysis. To calibrate his analytical procedure, the manufacturer shall use as a minimum, a three point calibration curve. It is recommended that the manufacturer maintain (1) a high concentration calibration standard (between 50 and 100 ppmv) to prepare his calibration curve by an appropriate dilution technique and (2) a low-concentration calibration standard (between 5 and 10 ppmv) to verify the dilution technique used. If the difference between the apparent concentration read from the calibration curve and the true concentration assigned to the low-concentration calibration standard exceeds 5 percent of the true concentration, the manufacturer shall determine the source of error and correct it, then repeat the three-point calibration.

7.2.3.2 Verification of Manufacturer's Calibration Standards. Before using a standard, the manufacturer shall verify each calibration standard (a) by comparing it to gas mixtures prepared (with 99 mole percent vinyl chloride) in accordance with the procedure described in Section 7.2.1 or (b) calibrating it against vinyl chloride cylinder Standard Reference Materials (SRM's) prepared by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, if such SRM's are available. The agreement between the initially determined concentration value and the verification concentration value must be ± 5 percent. The manufacturer must reverify all calibration standards on a time interval consistent with the shelf life of the cylinder standards sold.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

NOTE: Performance of this method should not be attempted by persons unfamiliar with the operation of a gas chromatograph (GC) nor by those who are unfamiliar with source sampling, because knowledge beyond the scope of this presentation is required.

8.1 Bag Leak-Check. The following leak-check procedure is recommended, but not required, prior to sample collection. The post-test leak-check procedure is mandatory. Connect a water manometer and pressurize the bag to 5 to 10 cm H₂O (2 to 4 in. H₂O). Allow to stand for 10 min. Any displacement in the water manometer indicates a leak. Also, check the rigid container for leaks in this manner.

NOTE: An alternative leak-check method is to pressurize the bag to 5 to 10 cm H₂O and allow it to stand overnight. A deflated bag indicates a leak. For each sample bag in its rigid container, place a rotameter in line between the bag and the pump inlet. Evacuate the bag. Failure of the rotameter to register zero flow when the bag appears to be empty indicates a leak.

8.2 Sample Collection. Assemble the sample train as shown in Figure 106-1. Join the quick connects as illustrated, and determine that all connection between the bag and the probe are tight. Place the end of the probe at the centroid of the stack and start the pump with the needle valve adjusted to yield a flow that will fill over 50 percent of bag volume in the specific sample period. After allowing sufficient time to purge the line several times, change the vacuum line from the container to the bag and evacuate the bag until the rotameter indicates no flow. Then reposition the sample and vacuum lines and begin the actual sampling, keeping the rate proportional to the stack velocity. At all times, direct the gas exiting the rotameter away from sampling personnel. At the end of the sample period, shut off the pump, disconnect the sample line from the bag, and disconnect the vacuum line from the bag container. Protect the bag container from sunlight.

8.3 Sample Storage. Keep the sample bags out of direct sunlight. When at all possible, analysis is to be performed within 24 hours, but in no case in excess of 72 hours of sample collection. Aluminized Mylar bag samples must be analyzed within 24 hours.

8.4 Post-test Bag Leak-Check. Subsequent to recovery and analysis of the sample, leak-check the sample bag according to the procedure outlined in Section 8.1.

9.0 QUALITY CONTROL

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.3	Chromatograph calibration	Ensure precision and accuracy of chromatograph.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

NOTE: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Preparation of Vinyl Chloride Standard Gas Mixtures. (Optional Procedure-delete if cylinder standards are used.) Evacuate a 16-inch square Tedlar bag that has passed a leak-check (described in Section 8.1) and meter in 5.0 liters of nitrogen. While the bag is filling, use the 0.5-ml syringe to inject 250 μ l of 99.9 + percent vinyl chloride gas through the wall of the bag. Upon withdrawing the syringe, immediately cover the resulting hole with a piece of adhesive tape. The bag now contains a vinyl chloride concentration of 50 ppmv. In a like manner use the 50 μ l syringe to prepare gas mixtures having 10- and 5-ppmv vinyl chloride concentrations. Place each bag on a smooth surface and alternately depress opposite sides of the bag 50 times to further mix the gases. These gas mixture standards may be used for 10 days from the date of preparation, after which time new gas mixtures must be prepared. (Caution: Contamination may be a problem when a bag is reused if the new gas mixture standard is a lower concentration than the previous gas mixture standard.)

10.2 Determination of Vinyl Chloride Retention Time. (This section can be performed simultaneously with Section 10.3.) Establish chromatograph conditions identical with those in Section 11.3. Determine proper attenuator position. Flush the sampling loop with helium or nitrogen and activate the sample valve. Record the injection time, sample loop temperature, column temperature, carrier gas flow rate, chart speed, and attenuator setting. Record peaks and detector responses that occur in the absence of vinyl chloride. Maintain conditions with the equipment plumbing arranged identically to Section 11.2, and flush the sample loop for 30 seconds at the rate of 100 ml/min with one of the vinyl chloride calibration mixtures. Then activate the sample valve. Record the injection time. Select the peak that corresponds to vinyl chloride. Measure the distance on the chart from the injection time to the time at which the peak maximum occurs. This quantity divided by the chart speed is defined as the retention time. Since other organics may be present in the sample, positive identification of the vinyl chloride peak must be made.

10.3 Preparation of Chromatograph Calibration Curve. Make a GC measurement of each gas mixture standard (described in Section 7.2.3 or 10.1) using conditions identical to those listed in Sections 11.2 and 11.3. Flush the sampling loop for 30 seconds at the rate of 100 ml/min with one of the standard mixtures, and activate the sample valve. Record the concentration of vinyl chloride injected (C_c), attenuator setting, chart speed, peak area, sample loop temperature, column temperature, carrier gas flow rate, and retention time. Record the barometric pressure. Calculate A_c , the peak area multiplied by the attenuator setting. Repeat until two consecutive injection areas are within 5 percent, then plot the average of those two values versus C_c . When the other standard gas mixtures have been similarly analyzed and plotted, draw a straight line through the points derived by the least squares method. Perform calibration daily, or before and after the analysis of each emission test set of bag samples, whichever is more frequent. For each group of sample analyses, use the average of the two calibration curves which bracket that group to determine the respective sample concentrations. If the two calibration curves differ by more than 5 percent from their mean value, then report the final results by both calibration curves.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.2 Sample Recovery. With a new piece of Teflon tubing identified for that bag, connect a bag inlet valve to the gas chromatograph sample valve. Switch the valve to receive gas from the bag through the sample loop. Arrange the equipment so the sample gas passes from the sample valve to 100-ml/min rotameter with flow control valve followed by a charcoal tube and a 1-in. H_2O pressure gauge. Maintain the sample flow either by a vacuum pump or container pressurization if the collection bag remains in the rigid container. After sample loop purging is ceased, allow the pressure gauge to return to zero before activating the gas sampling valve.

11.3 Analysis.

11.3.1 Set the column temperature to 100 $^{\circ}C$ (210 $^{\circ}F$) and the detector temperature to 150 $^{\circ}C$ (300 $^{\circ}F$). 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 H_2O 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:

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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:

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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

1. Brown D.W., E.W. Loy, and M.H. Stephenson. Vinyl Chloride Monitoring Near the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company in Louisville, KY. Region IV, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Surveillance and Analysis Division, Athens, GA. June 24, 1974.

2. G.D. Clayton and Associates. Evaluation of a Collection and Analytical Procedure for Vinyl Chloride in Air. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. EPA Contract No. 68-02-1408, Task Order No. 2, EPA Report No. 75-VCL-1. December 13, 1974.

3. Midwest Research Institute. Standardization of Stationary Source Emission Method for Vinyl Chloride. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. Publication No. EPA-600/4-77-026. May 1977.

4. Scheil, G. and M.C. Sharp. Collaborative Testing of EPA Method 106 (Vinyl Chloride) that Will Provide for a Standardized Stationary Source Emission Measurement Method. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. Publication No. EPA 600/4-78-058. October 1978.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams Flowcharts, and Validation Data.

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 $90\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($194\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 0.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$). The chromatograph shall be equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID). Perkin-Elmer Corporation Models F-40, F-42, F-45, HS-6, and HS-100, and Hewlett-Packard Corporation Model 19395A have been found satisfactory. Chromatograph backflush capability may be required.

6.3.2 Chromatographic Columns. Stainless steel 1 m by 3.2 mm and 2 m by 3.2 mm, both containing 50/80-mesh Porapak Q. Other columns may be used provided that the precision and accuracy of the analysis of vinyl chloride standards are not impaired and information confirming that there is adequate resolution of the vinyl chloride peak are available for review. (Adequate resolution is defined as an area overlap of not more than 10 percent of the vinyl chloride peak by an interferant peak. Calculation of area overlap is explained in Procedure 1 of appendix C to this part: "Determination of Adequate Chromatographic Peak Resolution.") Two 1.83 m columns, each containing 1 percent Carbowax 1500 on Carbopak B, have been found satisfactory for samples containing acetaldehyde.

6.3.3 Temperature Sensor. Range 0 to $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (32 to $212\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$) accurate to $0.1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

6.3.4 Integrator-Recorder. To record chromatograms.

6.3.5 Barometer. Accurate to 1 mm Hg.

6.3.6 Regulators. For required gas cylinders.

6.3.7 Headspace Vial Pre-Pressurizer. Nitrogen pressurized hypodermic needle inside protective shield.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Analysis. Same as Method 106, Section 7.1, with the addition of the following:

7.1.1 Water. Interference-free.

7.2 Calibration. The following items are required for calibration:

7.2.1 Cylinder Standards (4). Gas mixture standards (50-, 500-, 2000- and 4000-ppm vinyl chloride in nitrogen cylinders). Cylinder standards may be used directly to prepare a chromatograph calibration curve as described in Section 10.3, if the following conditions are met: (a) The manufacturer certifies the gas composition with an accuracy of ± 3 percent or better (see Section 7.2.1.1). (b) The manufacturer recommends a maximum shelf life over which the gas concentration does not change by greater than ± 5 percent from the certified value. (c) The manufacturer affixes the date of gas cylinder preparation, certified vinyl chloride concentration, and recommended maximum shelf life to the cylinder before shipment to the buyer.

7.2.1.1 Cylinder Standards Certification. The manufacturer shall certify the concentration of vinyl chloride in nitrogen in each cylinder by (a) directly analyzing each cylinder and (b) calibrating the analytical procedure on the day of cylinder analysis. To calibrate the analytical procedure, the manufacturer shall use, as a minimum, a 3-point calibration curve. It is recommended that the manufacturer maintain (1) a high-concentration calibration standard (between 4000 and 8000 ppm) to prepare the calibration curve by an appropriate dilution technique and (2) a low-concentration calibration standard (between 50 and 500 ppm) to verify the dilution technique used. If the difference between the apparent concentration read from the calibration curve and the true concentration assigned to the low-concentration calibration standard exceeds 5 percent of the true concentration, the manufacturer shall determine the source of error and correct it, then repeat the 3-point calibration.

7.2.1.2 Verification of Manufacturer's Calibration Standards. Before using, the manufacturer shall verify each calibration standard by (a) comparing it to gas mixtures prepared (with 99 mole percent vinyl chloride) in accordance with the procedure described in Section 10.1 of Method 106 or by (b) calibrating it against vinyl chloride cylinder Standard Reference Materials (SRMs) prepared by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, if such SRMs are available. The agreement between the initially determined concentration value and the verification concentration value must be within 5 percent. The manufacturer must reverify all calibration standards on a time interval consistent with the shelf life of the cylinder standards sold.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 Sample Collection.

8.1.1 PVC Sampling. Allow the resin or slurry to flow from a tap on the tank or silo until the tap line has been well purged. Extend and fill a 60-ml sample bottle under the tap, and immediately tighten a cap on the bottle. Wrap adhesive tape around the cap and bottle to prevent the cap from loosening. Place an identifying label on each bottle, and record the date, time, and sample location both on the bottles and in a log book.

8.1.2 Water Sampling. At the sampling location fill the vials bubble-free to overflowing so that a convex meniscus forms at the top. The excess water is displaced as the sealing disc is carefully placed, with the Teflon side down, on the opening of the vial. Place the aluminum seal over the disc and the neck of the vial, and crimp into place. Affix an identifying label on the bottle, and record the date, time, and sample location both on the vials and in a log book.

8.2 Sample Storage. All samples must be analyzed within 24 hours of collection, and must be refrigerated during this period.

9.0 Quality Control

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.3	Chromatograph calibration	Ensure precision and accuracy of chromatograph.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

NOTE: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Preparation of Standards. Calibration standards are prepared as follows: Place 100 µl or about two equal drops of distilled water in the sample vial, then fill the vial with the VCM/nitrogen standard, rapidly seat the septum, and seal with the aluminum cap. Use a 1/8 -in. stainless steel line from the cylinder to the vial. Do not use rubber or Tygon tubing. The sample line from the cylinder must be purged (into a properly vented hood) for several minutes prior to filling the vials. After purging, reduce the flow rate to between 500 and 1000 cc/min. Place end of tubing into vial (near bottom). Position a septum on top of the vial, pressing it against the 1/8 -in. filling tube to minimize the size of the vent opening. This is necessary to minimize mixing air with the standard in the vial. Each vial is to be purged with standard for 90 seconds, during which time the filling tube is gradually slid to the top of the vial. After the 90 seconds, the tube is removed with the septum, simultaneously sealing the vial. Practice will be necessary to develop good technique. Rubber gloves should be worn during the above operations. The sealed vial must then be pressurized for 60 seconds using the vial prepressurizer. Test the vial for leakage by placing a drop of water on the septum at the needle hole. Prepressurization of standards is not required unless samples have been prepressurized.

10.2 Analyzer Calibration. Calibration is to be performed each 8-hour period the chromatograph is used. Alternatively, calibration with duplicate 50-, 500-, 2,000-, and 4,000-ppm standards (hereafter described as a four-point calibration) may be performed on a monthly basis, provided that a calibration confirmation test consisting of duplicate analyses of an appropriate standard is performed once per plant shift, or once per chromatograph carousel operation (if the chromatograph operation is less frequent than once per shift). The criterion for acceptance of each calibration confirmation test is that both analyses of 500-ppm standards [2,000-ppm standards if dispersion resin (excluding latex resin) samples are being analyzed] must be within 5 percent of the most recent four-point calibration curve. If this criterion is not met, then a complete four-point calibration must be performed before sample analyses can proceed.

10.3 Preparation of Chromatograph Calibration Curve. Prepare two vials each of 50-, 500-, 2,000-, and 4,000-ppm standards. Run the calibration samples in exactly the same manner as regular samples. Plot A_s , the integrator area counts for each standard sample, versus C_s , the concentration of vinyl chloride in each standard sample. Draw a straight line through the points derived by the least squares method.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Preparation of Equipment. Install the chromatographic column and condition overnight at 160 °C (320 °F). In the first operation, Porapak columns must be purged for 1 hour at 230 °C (450 °F).

Do not connect the exit end of the column to the detector while conditioning. Hydrogen and air to the detector must be turned off while the column is disconnected.

11.2 Flow Rate Adjustments. Adjust flow rates as follows:

11.2.1. Nitrogen Carrier Gas. Set regulator on cylinder to read 50 psig. Set regulator on chromatograph to produce a flow rate of 30.0 cc/min. Accurately measure the flow rate at the exit end of the column using the soap film flowmeter and a stopwatch, with the oven and column at the analysis temperature. After the instrument program advances to the "B" (backflush) mode, adjust the nitrogen pressure regulator to exactly balance the nitrogen flow rate at the detector as was obtained in the "A" mode.

11.2.2. Vial Prepressurizer Nitrogen.

11.2.2.1 After the nitrogen carrier is set, solve the following equation and adjust the pressure on the vial prepressurizer accordingly.

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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 RVC. 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 RVC.

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_f = Response factor in area counts per ppm VCM.

R_s = Response factor, area counts/ppm.

T_1 = Ambient laboratory temperature, °K.

TS = Total solids expressed as a decimal fraction.

T_2 = Equilibrium temperature, °K.

V_g = Volume of vapor phase, ml.

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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_f , may be used to facilitate computation of vinyl chloride sample concentrations.

12.2.1 To compute R_f , first compute a response factor, R_s , for each sample as follows:

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12.2.2 Sum the individual response factors, and calculate R_f . If the calibration curve does not pass through zero, use the calibration curve to determine each sample concentration.

12.3 Residual Vinyl Chloride Monomer Concentration, (C_{rvc}) or Vinyl Chloride Monomer Concentration. Calculate C_{rvc} in ppm or mg/kg as follows:

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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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3. Berens, A.R. The Diffusion of Vinyl Chloride in Polyvinyl Chloride. ACS-Division of Polymer Chemistry, Polymer Preprints 15 (2):203. 1974.
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5. Mansfield, R.A. The Evaluation of Henry's Law Constant (K_p) and Water Enhancement in the Perkin-Elmer Multifract F-40 Gas Chromatograph. B.F. Goodrich. Avon Lake, Ohio. February 10, 1978.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data [Reserved]

METHOD 107A—DETERMINATION OF VINYL CHLORIDE CONTENT OF SOLVENTS, RESIN-SOLVENT SOLUTION, POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN, RESIN SLURRY, WET RESIN, AND LATEX SAMPLES

Introduction

Performance of this method should not be attempted by persons unfamiliar with the operation of a gas chromatograph (GC) or by those who are unfamiliar with source sampling because knowledge beyond the scope of this presentation is required. Care must be exercised to prevent exposure of sampling personnel to vinyl chloride, a carcinogen.

1. Applicability and Principle

1.1 Applicability. This is an alternative method and applies to the measurement of the vinyl chloride content of solvents, resin solvent solutions, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resin, wet cake slurries, latex, and fabricated resin samples. This method is not acceptable where methods from Section 304(h) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, (the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977) are required.

1.2 Principle. The basis for this method lies in the direct injection of a liquid sample into a chromatograph and the subsequent evaporation of all volatile material into the carrier gas stream of the chromatograph, thus permitting analysis of all volatile material including vinyl chloride.

2. Range and Sensitivity

The lower limit of detection of vinyl chloride in dry PVC resin is 0.2 ppm. For resin solutions, latexes, and wet resin, this limit rises inversely as the nonvolatile (resin) content decreases.

With proper calibration, the upper limit may be extended as needed.

3. *Interferences*

The chromatograph columns and the corresponding operating parameters herein described normally provide an adequate resolution of vinyl chloride. In cases where resolution interferences are encountered, the chromatograph operator shall select the column and operating parameters best suited to his particular analysis problem, subject to the approval of the Administrator. Approval is automatic, provided that the tester produces confirming data through an adequate supplemental analytical technique, such as analysis with a different column or GC/mass spectroscopy, and has the data available for review by the Administrator.

4. *Precision and Reproducibility*

A standard sample of latex containing 181.8 ppm vinyl chloride analyzed 10 times by the alternative method showed a standard deviation of 7.5 percent and a mean error of 0.21 percent.

A sample of vinyl chloride copolymer resin solution was analyzed 10 times by the alternative method and showed a standard deviation of 6.6 percent at a level of 35 ppm.

5. *Safety*

Do not release vinyl chloride to the laboratory atmosphere during preparation of standards. Venting or purging with vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) air mixtures must be held to minimum. When purging is required, the vapor must be routed to outside air. Vinyl chloride, even at low-ppm levels, must never be vented inside the laboratory.

6. *Apparatus*

6.1 Sampling. The following equipment is required:

6.1.1 Glass Bottles. 16-oz wide mouth wide polyethylene-lined, screw-on tops.

6.1.2 Adhesive Tape. To prevent loosening of bottle tops.

6.2 Sample Recovery. The following equipment is required:

6.2.1 Glass Vials. 20-ml capacity with polycone screw caps.

6.2.2 Analytical Balance. Capable of weighing to ± 0.01 gram.

6.2.3 Syringe. 50-microliter size, with removable needle.

6.2.4 Fritted Glass Sparger. Fine porosity.

6.2.5 Aluminum Weighing Dishes.

6.2.6 Sample Roller or Shaker. To help dissolve sample.

6.3 Analysis. The following equipment is required:

6.3.1 Gas Chromatograph. Hewlett Packard Model 5720A or equivalent.

6.3.2 Chromatograph Column. Stainless steel, 6.1 m by 3.2 mm, packed with 20 percent Tergitol E-35 on Chromosorb W AW 60/80 mesh. The analyst may use other columns provided that the precision and accuracy of the analysis of vinyl chloride standards are not impaired and that he has available for review information confirming that there is adequate resolution of the vinyl chloride peak. (Adequate resolution is defined as an area overlap of not more than 10 percent of the vinyl chloride peak by an interfering peak. Calculation of area overlap is explained in Appendix C, Procedure 1: "Determination of Adequate Chromatographic Peak Resolution.")

6.3.3 Valco Instrument Six-Port Rotary Valve. For column back flush.

6.3.4 Septa. For chromatograph injection port.

6.3.5 Injection Port Liners. For chromatograph used.

6.3.6 Regulators. For required gas cylinders.

6.3.7 Soap Film Flowmeter. Hewlett Packard No. 0101-0113 or equivalent.

6.4 Calibration. The following equipment is required:

6.4.1 Analytical Balance. Capable of weighing to ± 0.0001 g.

6.4.2 Erlenmeyer Flask With Glass Stopper. 125 ml.

6.4.3 Pipets. 0.1, 0.5, 1, 5, 10, and 50 ml.

6.4.4 Volumetric Flasks. 10 and 100 ml.

7. Reagents

Use only reagents that are of chromatograph grade.

7.1 Analysis. The following items are required:

7.1.1 Hydrogen Gas. Zero grade.

7.1.2 Nitrogen Gas. Zero grade.

7.1.3 Air. Zero grade.

7.1.4 Tetrahydrofuran (THF). Reagent grade.

Analyze the THF by injecting 10 microliters into the prepared gas chromatograph. Compare the THF chromatogram with that shown in Figure 107A-1. If the chromatogram is comparable to A, the THF should be sparged with pure nitrogen for approximately 2 hours using the fritted glass sparger to attempt to remove the interfering peak. Reanalyze the sparged THF to determine whether the THF is acceptable for use. If the scan is comparable to B, the THF should be acceptable for use in the analysis.

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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:

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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:

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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:

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where:

TS = Total solids in the sample, weight fraction.

10.4 Samples of solvents and in process wastewater:

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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 SO_2 .

7.1.2 Silica Gel, Crushed Ice, and Stopcock Grease. Same as Method 5, Sections 7.1.2, 7.1.4, and 7.1.5, respectively.

7.1.3 Water. Deionized distilled to meet ASTM D 1193-77 or 91 (incorporated by reference-see §61.18), Type 3. When high concentrations of organic matter are not expected to be present, the KMnO_4 test for oxidizable organic matter may be omitted.

7.2 Sample Recovery.

7.2.1 0.1 N NaOH. Dissolve 4.00 g of NaOH in about 500 ml of water in a 1-liter volumetric flask. Then, dilute to exactly 1.0 liter with water.

7.3 Analysis. The following reagents and standards are required for analysis:

7.3.1 Water. Same as Section 7.1.3.

7.3.2 Sodium Hydroxide, 0.1 N. Same as in Section 7.2.1.

7.3.3 Sodium Borohydride (NaBH_4), 5 Percent Weight by Volume (W/V). Dissolve 50.0 g of NaBH_4 in about 500 ml of 0.1 N NaOH in a 1-liter volumetric flask. Then, dilute to exactly 1.0 liter with 0.1 N NaOH.

7.3.4 Hydrochloric Acid, Concentrated.

7.3.5 Potassium Iodide (KI), 30 Percent (W/V). Dissolve 300 g of KI in 500 ml of water in a 1 liter volumetric flask. Then, dilute to exactly 1.0 liter with water.

7.3.6 Nitric Acid, Concentrated.

7.3.7 Nitric Acid, 0.8 N. Dilute 52 ml of concentrated HNO_3 to exactly 1.0 liter with water.

7.3.8 Nitric Acid, 50 Percent by Volume (V/V). Add 50 ml concentrated HNO_3 to 50 ml water.

7.3.9 Stock Arsenic Standard, 1 mg As/ml. Dissolve 1.3203 g of primary standard grade As_2O_3 in 20 ml of 0.1 N NaOH in a 150 ml beaker. Slowly add 30 ml of concentrated HNO_3 . Heat the resulting solution and evaporate just to dryness. Transfer the residue quantitatively to a 1-liter volumetric flask, and dilute to 1.0 liter with water.

7.3.10 Arsenic Working Solution, 1.0 μg As/ml. Pipet exactly 1.0 ml of stock arsenic standard into an acid-cleaned, appropriately labeled 1-liter volumetric flask containing about 500 ml of water and 5 ml of concentrated HNO_3 . Dilute to exactly 1.0 liter with water.

7.3.11 Air. Suitable quality for AAS analysis.

7.3.12 Acetylene. Suitable quality for AAS analysis.

7.3.13 Nickel Nitrate, 5 Percent Ni (W/V). Dissolve 24.780 g of nickel nitrate hexahydrate $[\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}]$ in water in a 100-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to 100 ml with water.

7.3.14 Nickel Nitrate, 1 Percent Ni (W/V). Pipet 20 ml of 5 percent nickel nitrate solution into a 100-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to exactly 100 ml with water.

7.3.15 Hydrogen Peroxide, 3 Percent by Volume. Pipet 50 ml of 30 percent H_2O_2 into a 500-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to exactly 500 ml with water.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

8.1 Pretest Preparation. Follow the general procedure given in Method 5, Section 8.1, except the filter need not be weighed, and the 200 ml of 0.1N NaOH and Container 4 should be tared to within 0.5 g.

8.2 Preliminary Determinations. Follow the general procedure given in Method 5, Section 8.2, except select the nozzle size to maintain isokinetic sampling rates below 28 liters/min (1.0 cfm).

8.3 Preparation of Sampling Train. Follow the general procedure given in Method 5, Section 8.3.

8.4 Leak-Check Procedures. Same as Method 5, Section 8.4.

8.5 Sampling Train Operation. Follow the general procedure given in Method 5, Section 8.5, except maintain isokinetic sampling flow rates below 28 liters/min (1.0 cfm). For each run, record the data required on a data sheet similar to the one shown in Figure 108-2.

8.6 Calculation of Percent Isokinetic. Same as Method 5, Section 8.6.

8.7 Sample Recovery. Same as Method 5, Section 8.7, except that 0.1 N NaOH is used as the cleanup solvent instead of acetone and that the impinger water is treated as follows:

8.7.1 Container Number 4 (Impinger Water). Clean each of the first three impingers and connecting glassware in the following manner:

8.7.1.1 Wipe the impinger ball joints free of silicone grease, and cap the joints.

8.7.1.2 Rotate and agitate each of the first two impingers, using the impinger contents as a rinse solution.

8.7.1.3 Transfer the liquid from the first three impingers to Container Number 4. Remove the outlet ball-joint cap, and drain the contents through this opening. Do not separate the impinger parts (inner and outer tubes) while transferring their contents to the container.

8.7.1.4 Weigh the contents of Container No. 4 to within 0.5 g. Record in the log the weight of liquid along with a notation of any color or film observed in the impinger catch. The weight of liquid is needed along with the silica gel data to calculate the stack gas moisture content.

NOTE: Measure and record the total amount of 0.1 N NaOH used for rinsing under Sections 8.7.1.5 and 8.7.1.6.

8.7.1.5 Pour approximately 30 ml of 0.1 NaOH into each of the first two impingers, and agitate the impingers. Drain the 0.1 N NaOH through the outlet arm of each impinger into Container Number 4. Repeat this operation a second time; inspect the impingers for any abnormal conditions.

8.7.1.6 Wipe the ball joints of the glassware connecting the impingers and the back half of the filter holder free of silicone grease, and rinse each piece of glassware twice with 0.1 N NaOH; transfer this rinse into Container Number 4. (DO NOT RINSE or brush the glass-fritted filter support.) Mark the height of the fluid level to determine whether leakage occurs during transport. Label the container to identify clearly its contents.

8.8 Blanks.

8.8.1 Sodium Hydroxide. Save a portion of the 0.1 N NaOH used for cleanup as a blank. Take 200 ml of this solution directly from the wash bottle being used and place it in a plastic sample container labeled "NaOH blank."

8.8.2 Water. Save a sample of the water, and place it in a container labeled "H₂O blank."

8.8.3 Filter. Save two filters from each lot of filters used in sampling. Place these filters in a container labeled "filter blank."

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 MISCELLANEOUS QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES.

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
8.4, 10.1	Sampling equipment leak-checks and calibration	Ensures accuracy and precision of sampling measurements.
10.4	Spectrophotometer calibration	Ensures linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards.
11.5	Check for matrix effects	Eliminates matrix effects.

9.2 Volume Metering System Checks. Same as Method 5, Section 9.2.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

NOTE: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Sampling Equipment. Same as Method 5, Section 10.0.

10.2 Preparation of Standard Solutions.

10.2.1 For the high level procedure, pipet 1, 3, 5, 8, and 10 ml of the 1.0 mg As/ml stock solution into separate 100 ml volumetric flasks, each containing 5 ml of concentrated HNO_3 . 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 H_2O_2 solution. Dilute to the mark with water.

10.3 Calibration Curve. Analyze a 0.8 N HNO_3 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 HNO₃ so that the final concentration falls within the range of the curve. Using the calibration curve, determine the arsenic concentration in each sample fraction.

NOTE: Because instruments vary between manufacturers, no detailed operating instructions will be given here. Instead, the instrument manufacturer's detailed operating instructions should be followed.

11.4.1.1 Arsenic Determination at Low Concentration. The lower limit of flame AAS is 10 µg As/ml. If the arsenic concentration of any sample is at a lower level, use the graphite furnace or vapor generator which is available as an accessory component. Flame, graphite furnace, or vapor generators may be used for samples whose concentrations are between 10 and 30 µg/ml. Follow the manufacturer's instructions in the use of such equipment.

11.4.1.1.1 Vapor Generator Procedure. Place a sample containing between 0 and 5 µg of arsenic in the reaction tube, and dilute to 15 ml with water. Since there is some trial and error involved in this procedure, it may be necessary to screen the samples by conventional atomic absorption until an approximate concentration is determined. After determining the approximate concentration, adjust the volume of the sample accordingly. Pipet 15 ml of concentrated HCl into each tube. Add 1 ml of 30 percent KI solution. Place the reaction tube into a 50 °C (120 °F) water bath for 5 minutes. Cool to room temperature. Connect the reaction tube to the vapor generator assembly. When the instrument response has returned to baseline, inject 5.0 ml of 5 percent NaBH₄, 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 HNO₃, 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 HNO₃) 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, µg/ml.

C_s = Arsenic concentration in stack gas, dry basis, converted to standard conditions, g/dsm³ (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), $\text{mm H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{in. H}_2\text{O}$).

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.

[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.

[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:

[View or download PDF](#)

12.6.2 Calculate the total amount of arsenic collected in the sampling train as follows:

[View or download PDF](#)

12.7 Calculate the arsenic concentration in the stack gas (dry basis, adjusted to standard conditions) as follows:

[View or download PDF](#)

Where:

$K_3 = 10^{-6} \text{ g}/\mu\text{g}$ for metric units

$= 1.54 \times 10^{-5} \text{ gr}/\mu\text{g}$ for English units

12.8 Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate. Calculate the average stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate using data obtained in this method and the equations in Sections 12.2 and 12.3 of Method 2.

12.9 Pollutant Mass Rate. Calculate the arsenic mass emission rate as follows:

[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

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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.

1.0 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 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
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:

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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 As_2O_3 [dried at 105 °C (221 °F)] in a 400-ml beaker with 10 ml of HNO_3 and 5 ml of HCl . Cover with a watch glass, and heat gently until dissolution is complete. Add 10 ml of HNO_3 and 25 ml of HClO_4 , evaporate to strong fumes of HClO_4 , and reduce to about 20 ml volume. Cool, add 100 ml of water and 100 ml of HCl , and transfer quantitatively to a 1-liter volumetric flask. Dilute to volume with water and mix.

7.2.3 Acetylene. Suitable quality for AAS analysis.

7.2.4 Air. Suitable quality for AAS analysis.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

Same as in Method 108A, Sections 8.1 and 8.2.

9.0 QUALITY CONTROL

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.2	Spectrophotometer calibration	Ensure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards.
11.4	Check for matrix effects	Eliminate matrix effects.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

NOTE: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Preparation of Standard Solutions. Pipet 1, 5, 10, and 25 ml of the stock As solution into separate 100-ml volumetric flasks. Add 2 ml of HClO_4 , 10 ml of HCl , and dilute to the mark with water. This will provide standard concentrations of 10, 50, 100, and 250 μg 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 μg As/ml.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

Same as in Method 108A, Section 16.0.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data [Reserved]

METHOD 108C—DETERMINATION OF ARSENIC CONTENT IN ORE SAMPLES FROM NONFERROUS SMELTERS (MOLYBDENUM BLUE PHOTOMETRIC PROCEDURE)

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least Method 108A.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Arsenic compounds as arsenic (As)	7440-38-2	Lower limit 0.0002 percent As by weight.

1.2 Applicability. This method applies to the determination of inorganic As content of process ore and reverberatory matte samples from nonferrous smelters and other sources as specified in an applicable subpart of the regulations.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

Arsenic bound in ore samples is liberated by acid digestion and analyzed by the molybdenum blue photometric procedure.

3.0 Definitions. [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences. [Reserved]

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures that prevent chemical splashes are recommended. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly corrosive liquid with toxic vapors. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Hydrofluoric Acid (HF). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, throat, and lungs. Reaction to exposure may be delayed by 24 hours or more. Provide ventilation to limit exposure.

5.2.3 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors are highly toxic and can cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

5.2.4 Perchloric Acid (HClO₄). Corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and throat. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Very strong oxidizer. Keep separate from water and oxidizable materials to prevent vigorous evolution of heat, spontaneous combustion, or explosion. Heat solutions containing HClO₄ only in hoods specifically designed for HClO₄.

5.2.5 Sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄). Rapidly destructive to body tissue. Will cause third degree burns. Eye damage may result in blindness. Inhalation may be fatal from spasm of the larynx, usually within 30 minutes. May cause lung tissue damage with edema. 3 mg/m³ will cause lung damage in uninitiated. 1 mg/m³ for 8 hours will cause lung damage or, in higher concentrations, death. Provide ventilation to limit inhalation. Reacts violently with metals and organics.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Preparation. The following items are required for sample preparation:

6.1.1 Analytical Balance. To measure to within 0.1 mg.

6.1.2 Erlenmeyer Flask. 300-ml.

6.1.3 Hot Plate.

6.1.4 Distillation Apparatus. No. 6, in ASTM E 50-82, 86, or 90 (Reapproved 1995)(incorporated by reference—see §61.18); detailed in Figure 108C-1.

6.1.5 Graduated Cylinder. 50-ml.

6.1.6 Perchloric Acid Fume Hood.

6.2 Analysis. The following items are required for analysis:

6.2.1 Spectrophotometer. Capable of measuring at 660 nm.

6.2.2 Volumetric Flasks. 50- and 100-ml.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Preparation. The following reagents are required for sample preparation:

7.1.1 Water. Deionized distilled to meet ASTM D 1193-77 or 91 Type 3 (incorporated by reference—see §61.18). When high concentrations of organic matter are not expected to be present, the KMnO_4 test for oxidizable organic matter may be omitted. Use in all dilutions requiring water.

7.1.2 Nitric Acid, Concentrated.

7.1.3 Hydrofluoric Acid, Concentrated.

7.1.4 Sulfuric Acid, Concentrated.

7.1.5 Perchloric Acid, 70 Percent.

7.1.6 Hydrochloric Acid, Concentrated.

7.1.7 Dilute Hydrochloric Acid. Add one part concentrated HCl to nine parts water.

7.1.8 Hydrazine Sulfate $((\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4)$.

7.1.9 Potassium Bromide (KBr).

7.1.10 Bromine Water, Saturated.

7.2 Analysis. The following reagents and standards are required for analysis:

7.2.1 Water. Same as in Section 7.1.1.

7.2.2 Methyl Orange Solution, 1 g/liter.

7.2.3 Ammonium Molybdate Solution, 5 g/liter. Dissolve 0.5 g $(\text{NH}_4)\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in water in a 100-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to the mark. This solution must be freshly prepared.

7.2.4 Standard Arsenic Solution, 10 μg As/ml. Dissolve 0.13203 g of As_2O_3 in 100 ml HCl in a 1-liter volumetric flask. Add 200 ml of water, cool, dilute to the mark with water, and mix. Transfer 100 ml of this solution to a 1-liter volumetric flask, add 40 ml HCl, cool, dilute to the mark, and mix.

7.2.5 Hydrazine Sulfate Solution, 1 g/liter. Dissolve 0.1 g of $[(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]$ in water, and dilute to 100 ml in a volumetric flask. This solution must be freshly prepared.

7.2.6 Potassium Bromate (KBrO_3) Solution, 0.03 Percent Weight by Volume (W/V). Dissolve 0.3 g KBrO_3 in water, and dilute to 1 liter with water.

7.2.7 Ammonium Hydroxide (NH_4OH), Concentrated.

7.2.8 Boiling Granules.

7.2.9 Hydrochloric Acid, 50 percent by volume. Dilute equal parts concentrated HCl with water.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

Same as in Method 108A, Sections 8.1 and 8.2.

9.0 QUALITY CONTROL

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.2	Calibration curve preparation	Ensure linearity of spectrophotometric response to standards.

10.0 Calibration and Standardizations

NOTE: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Preparation of Standard Solutions. Transfer 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 8.0, 12.0, 16.0, and 20.0 ml of standard arsenic solution (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) to each of seven 50-ml volumetric flasks. Dilute to 20 ml with dilute HCl. Add one drop of methyl orange solution and neutralize to the yellow color with dropwise addition of NH_4OH . Just bring back to the red color by dropwise addition of dilute HCl, and add 10 ml in excess. Proceed with the color development as described in Section 11.2.

10.2 Calibration Curve. Plot the spectrophotometric readings of the calibration solutions against $\mu\text{g As}$ 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 $^\circ\text{C}$ (225 $^\circ\text{F}$). 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

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METHOD 111—DETERMINATION OF POLONIUM-210 EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from methods in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 2, Method 3, and Method 5.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Analyte	CAS No.	Sensitivity
Polonium	7440-08-6	Not specified.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of the polonium-210 content of particulate matter samples collected from stationary source exhaust stacks, and for the use of these data to calculate polonium-210 emissions from individual sources and from all affected sources at a facility.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

A particulate matter sample, collected according to Method 5, is analyzed for polonium-210 content: the polonium-210 in the sample is put in solution, deposited on a metal disc, and the radioactive disintegration rate measured. Polonium in acid solution spontaneously deposits on surfaces of metals that are more electropositive than polonium. This principle is routinely used in the radiochemical analysis of polonium-210. Data reduction procedures are provided, allowing the calculation of polonium-210 emissions from individual sources and from all affected sources at a facility, using data obtained from Methods 2 and 5 and from the analytical procedures herein.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences [Reserved]

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly corrosive liquid with toxic vapors. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal to humans in a few minutes. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Reacts with metals, producing hydrogen gas.

5.2.2 Hydrofluoric Acid (HF). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, throat, and lungs. Reaction to exposure may be delayed by 24 hours or more. Provide ventilation to limit exposure.

5.2.3 Nitric Acid (HNO₃). Highly corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. Vapors cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Reaction to inhalation may be delayed as long as 30 hours and still be fatal. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Strong oxidizer. Hazardous reaction may occur with organic materials such as solvents.

5.2.4 Perchloric Acid (HClO₄). Corrosive to eyes, skin, nose, and throat. Provide ventilation to limit exposure. Keep separate from water and oxidizable materials to prevent vigorous evolution of heat, spontaneous combustion, or explosion. Heat solutions containing HClO₄ only in hoods specifically designed for HClO₄.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Alpha Spectrometry System. Consisting of a multichannel analyzer, biasing electronics, silicon surface barrier detector, vacuum pump and chamber.

6.2 Constant Temperature Bath at 85 °C (185 °F).

6.3 Polished Silver Discs. 3.8 cm diameter, 0.4 mm thick with a small hole near the edge.

6.4 Glass Beakers. 400 ml, 150 ml.

6.5 Hot Plate, Electric.

6.6 Fume Hood.

6.7 Teflon Beakers, 150 ml.

6.8 Magnetic Stirrer.

6.9 Stirring Bar.

6.10 Hooks. Plastic or glass, to suspend plating discs.

- 6.11 Internal Proportional Counter. For measuring alpha particles.
- 6.12 Nucleopore Filter Membranes. 25 mm diameter, 0.2 micrometer pore size or equivalent.
- 6.13 Planchets. Stainless steel, 32 mm diameter with 1.5 mm lip.
- 6.14 Transparent Plastic Tape. 2.5 cm wide with adhesive on both sides.
- 6.15 Epoxy Spray Enamel.
- 6.16 Suction Filter Apparatus. For 25 mm diameter filter.
- 6.17 Wash Bottles, 250 ml capacity.
- 6.18 Graduated Cylinder, plastic, 25 ml capacity.
- 6.19 Volumetric Flasks, 100 ml, 250 ml.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

- 7.1 Ascorbic Acid.
- 7.2 Ammonium Hydroxide (NH_4OH), 15 M.
- 7.3 Water. Deionized distilled, to conform to ASTM D 1193-77 or 91 (incorporated by reference—see §61.18), Type 3. Use in all dilutions requiring water.
- 7.4 Ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$), 95 percent.
- 7.5 Hydrochloric Acid, 12 M.
- 7.6 Hydrochloric Acid, 1 M. Dilute 83 ml of the 12 M HCl to 1 liter with distilled water.
- 7.7 Hydrofluoric Acid, 29 M.
- 7.8 Hydrofluoric Acid, 3 M. Dilute 52 ml of the 29 M HF to 500 ml with distilled water. Use a plastic graduated cylinder and storage bottle.
- 7.9 Lanthanum Carrier, 0.1 mg La^{+3} /ml. Dissolve 0.078 gram lanthanum nitrate, $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 250 ml of 1 M HCl.
- 7.10 Nitric Acid, 16 M.
- 7.11 Perchloric Acid, 12 M.
- 7.12 Polonium-209 Solution.
- 7.13 Silver Cleaner. Any mild abrasive commercial silver cleaner.
- 7.14 Degreaser.
- 7.15 Standard Solution. Standardized solution of an alpha-emitting actinide element, such as plutonium-239 or americium-241.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage. [Reserved]

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 General Requirement.

9.1.1 All analysts using this method are required to demonstrate their ability to use the method and to define their respective accuracy and precision criteria.

9.2 MISCELLANEOUS QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Section	Quality control measure	Effect
10.1	Standardization of alpha spectrometry system	Ensure precision of sample analyses.
10.3	Standardization of internal proportional counter	Ensure precise sizing of sample aliquot.
11.1, 11.2	Determination of procedure background and instrument background	Minimize background effects.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Standardization of Alpha Spectrometry System.

10.1.1 Add a quantity of the actinide standard solution to a 100 ml volumetric flask so that the final concentration when diluted to a volume of 100 ml will be approximately 1 pCi/ml.

10.1.2 Add 10 ml of 16 M HNO₃ and dilute to 100 ml with water.

10.1.3 Add 20 ml of 1 M HCl to each of six 150 ml beakers. Add 1.0 ml of lanthanum carrier, 0.1 mg lanthanum per ml, to the acid solution in each beaker.

10.1.4 Add 1.0 ml of the 1 pCi/ml working solution (from Section 10.1.1) to each beaker. Add 5.0 ml of 3 M HF to each beaker.

10.1.5 Cover beakers and allow solutions to stand for a minimum of 30 minutes. Filter the contents of each beaker through a separate filter membrane using the suction filter apparatus. After each filtration, wash the filter membrane with 10 ml of distilled water and 5 ml of ethanol, and allow the filter membrane to air dry on the filter apparatus.

10.1.6 Carefully remove the filter membrane and mount it, filtration side up, with double-side tape on the inner surface of a planchet. Place planchet in an alpha spectrometry system and count each planchet for 1000 minutes.

10.1.7 Calculate the counting efficiency of the detector for each aliquot of the 1 pCi/ml actinide working solution using Eq. 111-1 in Section 12.2.

10.1.8 Determine the average counting efficiency of the detector, E_c , by calculating the average of the six determinations.

10.2 Preparation of Standardized Solution of Polonium-209.

10.2.1 Add a quantity of the Po-209 solution to a 100 ml volumetric flask so that the final concentration when diluted to a 100 ml volume will be approximately 1 pCi/ml.

10.2.2 Follow the procedures outlined in Sections 10.1.2 through 10.1.6, except substitute 1.0 ml of polonium-209 tracer solution (Section 10.2.1) and 3.0 ml of 15 M ammonium hydroxide for the 1 pCi/ml actinide working solution and the 3 M HF, respectively.

10.2.3 Calculate the activity of each aliquot of the polonium-209 tracer solution using Eq. 111-2 in Section 12.3.

10.2.4 Determine the average activity of the polonium-209 tracer solution, F , by averaging the results of the six determinations.

10.3 Standardization of Internal Proportional Counter

10.3.1 Add a quantity of the actinide standard solution to a 100 ml volumetric flask so that the final concentration when diluted to a 100 ml volume will be approximately 100 pCi/ml.

10.3.2 Follow the procedures outlined in Sections 10.1.2 through 10.1.6, except substitute the 100 pCi/ml actinide working solution for the 1 pCi/ml solution, place the planchet in an internal proportional counter (instead of an alpha spectrometry system), and count for 100 minutes (instead of 1000 minutes).

10.3.3 Calculate the counting efficiency of the internal proportional counter for each aliquot of the 100 pCi/ml actinide working solution using Eq. 111-3 in 12.4.

10.3.4 Determine the average counting efficiency of the internal proportional counter, E_i , by averaging the results of the six determinations.

11.0 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

NOTE: Perform duplicate analyses of all samples, including background counts and Method 5 samples. Duplicate measurements are considered acceptable when the difference between them is less than two standard deviations as described in EPA 600/4-77-001 or subsequent revisions.

11.1 Determination of Procedure Background. Background counts used in all equations are determined by performing the specific analysis required using the analytical reagents only. All procedure background counts and sample counts for the internal proportional counter should utilize a counting time of 100 minutes; for the alpha spectrometry system, 1000 minutes. These background counts should be performed no less frequently than once per 10 sample analyses.

11.2 Determination of Instrument Background. Instrument backgrounds of the internal proportional counter and the alpha spectrometry system should be determined on a weekly basis. Instrument background should not exceed procedure background. If this occurs, it may be due to a malfunction or contamination, and should be corrected before use.

11.4 Sample Preparation. Treat the Method 5 samples [i.e., the glass fiber filter (Container No. 1) and the acetone rinse (Container No. 2)] as follows:

11.4.1 Container No. 1. Transfer the filter and any loose particulate matter from the sample container to a 150-ml Teflon beaker.

11.4.2 Container No. 2. Note the level of liquid in the container, and confirm on the analysis sheet whether leakage occurred during transport. If a noticeable amount of leakage has occurred, either void the sample or use methods, subject to the approval of the Administrator, to correct the final results. Transfer the contents to a 400-ml glass beaker. Add polonium-209 tracer solution to the glass beaker in an amount approximately equal to the amount of polonium-210 expected in the total particulate sample. Record the activity of the tracer solution added. Add 16 M nitric acid to the beaker to digest and loosen the residue.

11.4.3 Transfer the contents of the glass beaker to the Teflon beaker containing the glass fiber filter. Rinse the glass beaker with 16 M HNO_3 . If necessary, reduce the volume in the beaker by evaporation until all of the nitric acid HNO_3 from the glass beaker has been transferred to the Teflon beaker.

11.4.4 Add 30 ml of 29 M HF to the Teflon beaker and evaporate to near dryness on a hot plate in a properly operating hood.

NOTE: Do not allow the residue to go to dryness and overheat; this will result in loss of polonium.

11.4.5 Repeat step 11.4.4 until the filter is dissolved.

11.4.6 Add 100 ml of 16 M HNO_3 to the residue in the Teflon beaker and evaporate to near dryness.

NOTE: Do not allow the residue to go to dryness.

11.4.7 Add 50 ml of 16 M HNO_3 and 10 ml of 12 M perchloric acid to the Teflon beaker and heat until dense fumes of perchloric acid are evolved.

11.4.8 Repeat steps 11.4.4 to 11.4.7 as necessary until sample is completely dissolved.

11.4.9 Add 10 ml of 12 M HCl to the Teflon beaker and evaporate to dryness. Repeat additions and evaporations several times.

11.4.10 Transfer the sample to a 250-ml volumetric flask and dilute to volume with 3 M HCl.

11.5 Sample Screening. To avoid contamination of the alpha spectrometry system, check each sample as follows:

11.5.1 Add 20 ml of 1 M HCl, 1 ml of the lanthanum carrier solution (0.1 mg La/ml), a 1 ml aliquot of the sample solution from Section 11.4.10, and 3 ml of 15 M ammonium hydroxide to a 250-ml beaker in the order listed. Allow this solution to stand for a minimum of 30 minutes.

11.5.2 Filter the solution through a filter membrane using the suction filter apparatus. Wash the filter membrane with 10 ml of water and 5 ml of ethanol, and allow the filter membrane to air dry on the filter apparatus.

11.5.3 Carefully remove the filter membrane and mount it, filtration side up, with double-side tape on the inner surface of a planchet. Place the planchet in an internal proportional counter, and count for 100 minutes.

11.5.4 Calculate the activity of the sample using Eq. 111-4 in Section 12.5.

11.5.5 Determine the aliquot volume of the sample solution from Section 11.4.10 to be analyzed for polonium-210, such that the aliquot contains an activity between 1 and 4 picocuries. Use Eq. 111-5 in Section 12.6.

11.6 Preparation of Silver Disc for Spontaneous Electrodeposition.

11.6.1 Clean both sides of the polished silver disc with silver cleaner and with degreaser.

11.6.2 Place disc on absorbent paper and spray one side with epoxy spray enamel. This should be carried out in a well-ventilated area, with the disc lying flat to keep paint on one side only. Allow paint to dry for 24 hours before using disc for deposition.

11.7 Sample Analysis.

11.7.1 Add the aliquot of sample solution from Section 11.4.10 to be analyzed for polonium-210, the volume of which was determined in Section 11.5.5, to a suitable 200-ml container to be placed in a constant temperature bath.

NOTE: Aliquot volume may require a larger container.

11.7.2 If necessary, bring the volume to 100 ml with 1 M HCl. If the aliquot volume exceeds 100 ml, use total aliquot.

11.7.3 Add 200 mg of ascorbic acid and heat solution to 85 °C (185 °F) in a constant temperature bath.

11.7.4 Suspend a silver disc in the heated solution using a glass or plastic rod with a hook inserted through the hole in the disc. The disc should be totally immersed in the solution, and the solution must be stirred constantly, at all times during the plating operation. Maintain the disc in solution for 3 hours.

11.7.5 Remove the silver disc, rinse with deionized distilled water, and allow to air dry at room temperature.

11.7.6 Place the disc, with deposition side (unpainted side) up, on a planchet and secure with double-side plastic tape. Place the planchet with disc in alpha spectrometry system and count for 1000 minutes.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations.

12.1 Nomenclature.

A = Picocuries of polonium-210 in the Method 5 sample (from Section 12.8).

A_A = Picocuries of actinide added.

A_L = Volume of sample aliquot used, in ml (specified in Section 11.5.1 as 1 ml).

A_S = Aliquot to be analyzed, in ml.

B_B = Procedure background counts measured in polonium-209 spectral region.

B_T = Polonium-209 tracer counts in sample.

C_T = Total counts in polonium-210 spectral region.

D = Decay correction for time "t" (in days) from sample collection to sample counting, given by: $D = e^{-0.005t}$

E_C = Average counting efficiency of detector (from Section 10.1.8), as counts per disintegration.

E_{Ci} = Counting efficiency of the detector for aliquot i of the actinide working solution, counts per disintegration.

E_I = Average counting efficiency of the internal proportional counter, as determined in Section 10.3.4, counts per disintegration.

E_{Ii} = Counting efficiency of the internal proportional counter for aliquot i of the 100 pCi/ml actinide working solution, counts per disintegration.

E_Y = The fraction of polonium-209 recovered on the planchet (from Section 12.7).

F = Average activity of polonium-209 in sample (from Section 10.2.4), in pCi.

F_i = activity of aliquot i of the polonium-209 tracer solution, in pCi.

L = Dilution factor (unitless). This is the volume of sample solution prepared (specified as 250 ml in Section 11.1.10) divided by the volume of the aliquot of sample solution analyzed for polonium-210 (from Section 11.7.1).

M_i = Phosphorous rock processing rate of the source being tested, during run i, Mg/hr.

M_k = Phosphate rock processed annually by source k, in Mg/yr.

n = Number of calciners at the elemental phosphorus plant.

P = Total activity of sample solution from Section 11.4.10, in pCi (see Eq. 111-4).

Q_{sd} = Volumetric flow rate of effluent stream, as determined by Method 2, in dscm/hr.

S = Annual polonium-210 emissions from the entire facility, in curies/yr.

$V_{m(std)}$ = 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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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:

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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.

Where:

J_s = Mean flux for the total pile (pCi/m²-s)

J_i = Mean flux measured in region i (pCi/m²-s)

A_i = Area of region i (m²)

A_t = Total area of the pile (m²)

2.1.8 Reporting. The results of individual flux measurements, the approximate locations on the pile, and the mean radon flux for each region and the mean radon flux for the total stack shall be included in the emission test report. Any condition or unusual event that occurred during the measurements that could significantly affect the results should be reported.

3.0 Radon-222 Emissions from Phosphogypsum Stacks.

3.1 Measurement and Calculation of the Mean Radon Flux. Radon flux measurements shall be made on phosphogypsum stacks as described below:

3.1.1 Frequency of Measurements. A single set of radon flux measurements may be made after the phosphogypsum stack becomes inactive, or if the owner or operator chooses, more frequent measurements may be made over a one year period. These measurements may involve quarterly, monthly or weekly intervals. All radon measurements shall be made as described in paragraphs 3.1.2 through 3.1.6 except that for measurements made over a one year period, the requirement of paragraph 3.1.4(c) shall not apply. For measurements made over a one year period, the radon flux shall be the arithmetic mean of the mean radon flux for each measurement period.

3.1.2 Distribution and Number of Flux Measurements. The distribution and number of radon flux measurements required on a stack will depend on clearly defined areas of the stack (called regions) that can have significantly different radon fluxes due to surface conditions. The mean radon flux shall be determined for each individual region of the stack. Regions that shall be considered are:

- (a) Water covered areas,
- (b) Water saturated areas (beaches),
- (c) Loose and dry top surface areas,
- (d) Hard-packed roadways, and
- (e) Sides.

3.1.3 Number of Flux Measurements. Radon flux measurements shall be made within each region on the phosphogypsum stack, except for those areas covered with water. Measurements shall be made at regularly spaced locations across the surface of the region, realizing that surface roughness will prohibit measurements in some areas of a region. The minimum number of flux measurements considered necessary to determine a representative mean radon flux value for each type of region is:

- (a) Water covered area—no measurements required as radon flux is assumed to be zero,
- (b) Water saturated beaches—50 radon flux measurements,
- (c) Loose and dry top surface—100 radon flux measurements,
- (d) Hard-packed roadways—50 radon flux measurements, and
- (e) Sides—100 radon flux measurements.

A minimum of 300 measurements are required. A stack that has no water cover can be considered to consist of two regions, top and sides, and will require a minimum of only 200 measurements.

3.1.4 Restrictions to Radon Flux Measurements. The following restrictions are placed on making radon flux measurements:

- (a) Measurements shall not be initiated within 24 hours of a rainfall.

(b) If a rainfall occurs during the 24 hour measurement period, the measurement is invalid if the seal around the lip of the collector has washed away or if the collector is surrounded by water.

(c) Measurements shall not be performed if the ambient temperature is below 35 °F or if the ground is frozen.

3.1.5 Areas of Stack Regions. The approximate area of each region of the stack shall be determined in units of square meters.

3.1.6 Radon Flux Measurements. Measuring radon flux involves the adsorption of radon on activated charcoal in a large-area collector. The radon collector is placed on the surface of the stack area to be measured and allowed to collect radon for a time period of 24 hours. The radon collected on the charcoal is measured by gamma-ray spectroscopy. The detailed measurement procedure provided in appendix A of EPA 520/5-85-0029(1) shall be used to measure the radon flux on phosphogypsum stacks, except the surface of the phosphogypsum shall not be penetrated by the lip of the radon collector as directed in the procedure, rather the collector shall be carefully positioned on a flat surface with soil or phosphogypsum used to seal the edge.

3.1.7 Calculations. The mean radon flux for each region of the phosphogypsum stack and for the total stack shall be calculated and reported as follows:

(a) The individual radon flux calculations shall be made as provided in appendix A EPA 86 (1). The mean radon flux for each region of the stack shall be calculated by summing all individual flux measurements for the region and dividing by the total number of flux measurements for the region.

(b) The mean radon flux for the total phosphogypsum stack shall be calculated as follows.

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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

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(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.fdsys.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.

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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

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*
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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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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	Ti-200	4.5E-11
Sr-92	2.9E-10	Ti-201	1.0E-10
Ta-182	4.5E-13	Ti-202	5.0E-12
Tb-157	2.5E-12	Ti-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.

(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]

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Appendix G
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart *ZZZZ*

ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

e-CFR data is current as of November 29, 2018

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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- Appendix A to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Protocol for Using an Electrochemical Analyzer to Determine Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide Concentrations From Certain Engines

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

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WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

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§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]

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§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]

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

This subpart applies to each affected source.

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

(1) Existing stationary RICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) The stationary RICE is a new or reconstructed emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions 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]

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§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]

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EMISSION AND OPERATING LIMITATIONS

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§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]

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§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]

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§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]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) An existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP must meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 on the initial compliance date for the engine, October 19, 2013, in order to be considered a remote stationary RICE under this subpart. Owners and operators of existing non-emergency SI 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that meet the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 of this subpart as of October 19, 2013 must evaluate the status of their stationary RICE every 12 months. Owners and operators must keep records of the initial and annual evaluation of the status of the engine. If the evaluation indicates that the stationary RICE no longer meets the definition of remote stationary RICE in §63.6675 of this subpart, the owner or operator must comply with all of the requirements for existing non-emergency SI

4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 500 HP located at area sources of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE within 1 year of the evaluation.

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

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§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]

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GENERAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

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§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]

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TESTING AND INITIAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

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§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]

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§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]

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§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]

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§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.

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

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

(b) Each performance test must be conducted according to the requirements that this subpart specifies in Table 4 to this subpart. If you own or operate a non-operational stationary RICE that is subject to performance testing, you do not need to start up the engine solely to conduct the performance test. Owners and operators of a non-operational engine can conduct the performance test when the engine is started up again. The test must be conducted at any load condition within plus or minus 10 percent of 100 percent load for the stationary RICE listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section.

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

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

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

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

(c) [Reserved]

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

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

$$\frac{C_i - C_o}{C_i} \times 100 = R \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

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Where:

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

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

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

(2) You must normalize the CO, THC, or formaldehyde concentrations at the inlet and outlet of the control device to a dry basis and to 15 percent oxygen, or an equivalent percent carbon dioxide (CO₂). If pollutant concentrations are to be corrected to 15 percent oxygen and CO₂ concentration is measured in lieu of oxygen concentration measurement, a CO₂ correction factor is needed. Calculate the CO₂ correction factor as described in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section.

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

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

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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, dsm^3/J ($\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}$).

F_c = Ratio of the volume of CO_2 produced to the gross calorific value of the fuel from Method 19, dsm^3/J ($\text{dscf}/10^6 \text{ Btu}$)

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

$$X_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{5.9}{F_o} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

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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:

$$C_{\text{adj}} = C_d \frac{X_{\text{CO}_2}}{\% \text{CO}_2} \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

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Where:

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

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

X_{CO_2} = CO_2 correction factor, percent.

$\% \text{CO}_2$ = 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 accuracy 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]

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

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

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

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

(3) As specified in §63.8(c)(4)(ii), each CEMS must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing, and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period. You must have at least two data points, with each representing a different 15-minute period, to have a valid hour of data.

(4) The CEMS data must be reduced as specified in §63.8(g)(2) and recorded in parts per million or parts per billion (as appropriate for the applicable limitation) at 15 percent oxygen or the equivalent CO₂ concentration.

(b) If you are required to install a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) as specified in Table 5 of this subpart, you must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS according to the requirements in paragraphs (b)(1) through (6) of this section. For an affected source that is complying with the emission limitations and operating limitations on March 9, 2011, the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section are applicable September 6, 2011.

(1) You must prepare a site-specific monitoring plan that addresses the monitoring system design, data collection, and the quality assurance and quality control elements outlined in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (v) of this section and in §63.8(d). As specified in §63.8(f)(4), you may request approval of monitoring system quality assurance and quality control procedures alternative to those specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(i) The performance criteria and design specifications for the monitoring system equipment, including the sample interface, detector signal analyzer, and data acquisition and calculations;

(ii) Sampling interface (e.g., thermocouple) location such that the monitoring system will provide representative measurements;

(iii) Equipment performance evaluations, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures;

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.8(c)(1)(ii) and (c)(3); and

(v) Ongoing reporting and recordkeeping procedures in accordance with provisions in §63.10(c), (e)(1), and (e)(2)(i).

(2) You must install, operate, and maintain each CPMS in continuous operation according to the procedures in your site-specific monitoring plan.

(3) The CPMS must collect data at least once every 15 minutes (see also §63.6635).

(4) For a CPMS for measuring temperature range, the temperature sensor must have a minimum tolerance of 2.8 degrees Celsius (5 degrees Fahrenheit) or 1 percent of the measurement range, whichever is larger.

(5) You must conduct the CPMS equipment performance evaluation, system accuracy audits, or other audit procedures specified in your site-specific monitoring plan at least annually.

(6) You must conduct a performance evaluation of each CPMS in accordance with your site-specific monitoring plan.

(c) If you are operating a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must monitor and record your fuel usage daily with separate fuel meters to measure the volumetric flow rate of each fuel. In addition, you must operate your stationary RICE in a manner which reasonably minimizes HAP emissions.

(d) If you are operating a new or reconstructed emergency 4SLB stationary RICE with a site rating of greater than or equal to 250 and less than or equal to 500 brake HP located at a major source of HAP emissions, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to the startup of the engine.

(e) If you own or operate any of the following stationary RICE, you must operate and maintain the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions:

(1) An existing stationary RICE with a site rating of less than 100 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(2) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE with a site rating of less than or equal to 500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions;

(3) An existing emergency or black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(4) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE with a site rating less than or equal to 300 HP located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(5) An existing non-emergency, non-black start 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions;

(6) An existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP emissions which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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§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]

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CONTINUOUS COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

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§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]

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

(a) You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each emission limitation, operating limitation, and other requirements in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you according to methods specified in Table 6 to this subpart.

(b) You must report each instance in which you did not meet each emission limitation or operating limitation in Tables 1a and 1b, Tables 2a and 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d to this subpart that apply to you. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650. If you change your catalyst, you must reestablish the values of the operating parameters measured during the initial performance test. When you reestablish the values of your operating parameters, you must also conduct a performance test to demonstrate that you are meeting the required emission limitation applicable to your stationary RICE.

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

(1) The compliance demonstration must consist of at least one test run.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) If the results of the annual compliance demonstration show that the emissions exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart, the stationary RICE must be shut down as soon as safely possible, and appropriate corrective action must be taken (e.g., repairs, catalyst cleaning, catalyst replacement). The stationary RICE must be retested within 7 days of being restarted and the emissions must meet the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart. If the retest shows that the emissions continue to exceed the specified levels, the stationary RICE must again be shut down as soon as safely possible, and the stationary RICE may not operate, except for purposes of startup and testing, until the owner/operator demonstrates through testing that the emissions do not exceed the levels specified in Table 6 of this subpart.

(d) For new, reconstructed, and rebuilt stationary RICE, deviations from the emission or operating limitations that occur during the first 200 hours of operation from engine startup (engine burn-in period) are not violations. Rebuilt stationary RICE means a stationary RICE that has been rebuilt as that term is defined in 40 CFR 94.11(a).

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

(f) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE, you must operate the emergency stationary RICE according to the requirements in paragraphs (f)(1) through (4) of this section. In order for the engine to be considered an emergency stationary RICE under this subpart, any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, 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]

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NOTIFICATIONS, REPORTS, AND RECORDS

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§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]

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§63.6650 What reports must I submit and when?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Company name and address.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(2) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(3) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was out-of-control, including the information in §63.8(c)(8).

(4) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

(5) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(6) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(7) A summary of the total duration of CMS downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of CMS downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the stationary RICE at which the CMS downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(8) An identification of each parameter and pollutant (CO or formaldehyde) that was monitored at the stationary RICE.

(9) A brief description of the stationary RICE.

(10) A brief description of the CMS.

(11) The date of the latest CMS certification or audit.

(12) A description of any changes in CMS, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

(f) Each affected source that has obtained a title V operating permit pursuant to 40 CFR part 70 or 71 must report all deviations as defined in this subpart in the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A). If an affected source submits a Compliance report pursuant to Table 7 of this subpart along with, or as part of, the semiannual monitoring report required by 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A) or 40 CFR 71.6(a)(3)(iii)(A), and the Compliance report includes all required information concerning deviations from any emission or operating limitation in this subpart, submission of the Compliance report shall be deemed to satisfy any obligation to report the same deviations in the semiannual monitoring report. However, submission of a Compliance report shall not otherwise affect any obligation the affected source may have to report deviations from permit requirements to the permit authority.

(g) If you are operating as a new or reconstructed stationary RICE which fires landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, you must submit an annual report according to Table 7 of this subpart by the date specified unless the Administrator has approved a different schedule, according to the information described in paragraphs (b)(1) through (b)(5) of this section. You must report the data specified in (g)(1) through (g)(3) of this section.

(1) Fuel flow rate of each fuel and the heating values that were used in your calculations. You must also demonstrate that the percentage of heat input provided by landfill gas or digester gas is equivalent to 10 percent or more of the total fuel consumption on an annual basis.

(2) The operating limits provided in your federally enforceable permit, and any deviations from these limits.

(3) Any problems or errors suspected with the meters.

(h) If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates 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]

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§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]

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§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]

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OTHER REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION

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

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

[75 FR 9678, Mar. 3, 2010]

§63.6670 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§63.6675 What definitions apply to this subpart?

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

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

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

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

Backup power for renewable energy means an engine that provides backup power to a facility that generates electricity from renewable energy resources, as that term is defined in Alaska Statute 42.45.045(l)(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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oil and gas production facility as used in this subpart means any grouping of equipment where hydrocarbon liquids are processed, upgraded (*i.e.*, remove impurities or other constituents to meet contract specifications), or stored prior to the point of custody transfer; or where natural gas is processed, upgraded, or stored prior to entering the natural gas transmission and storage source category. For purposes of a major source determination, facility (including a building, structure, or installation) means oil and natural gas production and processing equipment that is located within the boundaries of an individual surface site as defined in this section. Equipment that is part of a facility will typically be located within close proximity to other equipment located at the same facility. Pieces of production equipment or groupings of equipment located on different oil and gas leases, mineral fee tracts, lease tracts, subsurface or surface unit areas, surface fee tracts, surface lease tracts, or separate surface sites, whether or not connected by a road, waterway, power line or pipeline, shall not be considered part of the same facility. Examples of facilities in the oil and natural gas production source category include, but are not limited to, well sites, satellite tank batteries, central tank batteries, a compressor station that transports natural gas to a natural gas processing plant, and natural gas processing plants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Propane means a colorless gas derived from petroleum and natural gas, with the molecular structure C₃H₈.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rich burn engine means any four-stroke spark ignited engine where the manufacturer's recommended operating air/fuel ratio divided by the stoichiometric air/fuel ratio at full load conditions is less than or equal to 1.1. Engines originally manufactured as rich burn engines, but modified prior to December 19, 2002 with passive emission control technology for NO_x (such as pre-combustion chambers) will be considered lean burn engines. Also, existing engines where there are no manufacturer's recommendations regarding air/fuel ratio will be considered a rich burn engine if the excess oxygen content of the exhaust at full load conditions is less than or equal to 2 percent.

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

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

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

Stationary RICE test cell/stand means an engine test cell/stand, as defined in subpart 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]

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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]

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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	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

formaldehyde emissions by 76 percent or more (or by 75 percent or more, if applicable) and not using NSCR; or	
existing, new and reconstructed 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 350 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ and not using NSCR.	

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]

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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 stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 93 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 14 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	
3. CI stationary RICE	a. Reduce CO emissions by 70 percent or more; or b. Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 580 ppbvd or less at 15 percent O ₂	

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

[75 FR 9680, Mar. 3, 2010]

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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 source of HAP emissions complying with the requirement to reduce CO emissions and not using an oxidation catalyst; and	Comply with any operating limitations approved by the Administrator.

New and reconstructed 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 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]

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Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE ≤500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6600, 63.6602, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing compression ignition stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions and existing spark ignition stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Emergency stationary CI RICE and black start stationary CI RICE ¹	a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ² b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary. ³	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. ³
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE <100 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, 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	
3. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 100≤HP≤300 HP	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 230 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<HP≤500	a. Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 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≤HP≤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≤HP≤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≤HP≤500	Limit concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust to 10.3 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	
12. Non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis	Limit concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust to 177 ppmvd or less at 15 percent O ₂ .	

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]

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Table 2d to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Existing Stationary RICE Located at Area Sources of HAP Emissions

As stated in §§63.6603 and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for existing stationary RICE located at area sources of HAP emissions:

For each . . .	You must meet the following requirement, except during periods of startup . . .	During periods of startup you must . . .
1. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE ≤300 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹ b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	Minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time at startup to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply.
2. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300<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 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 stationary RICE >500 HP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Install an oxidation catalyst to reduce HAP emissions from the stationary RICE.	
10. Non-emergency, non-black start 4SRB stationary RICE ≤500 HP	a. Change oil and filter every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; ¹	

	b. Inspect spark plugs every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and	
	c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 1,440 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.	
11. Non-emergency, non-black start 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.	

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]

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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]

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Table 4 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Performance Tests

As stated in §§63.6610, 63.6611, 63.6620, and 63.6640, you must comply with the following requirements for performance tests for stationary RICE:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must . . .	Using . . .	According to the following requirements . . .
1. 2SLB, 4SLB, and CI stationary RICE	a. reduce CO emissions	i. Select the sampling port location and the number/location of traverse points at the inlet and outlet of the control device; and		(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) ^{a c} (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) ^{a b c} (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 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 and the sampling port location meets the two and half-diameter criterion of Section 11.1.1 of Method 1 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, the duct may be sampled at '3-point long line'; otherwise, conduct the stratification testing and select sampling points according to Section 8.1.2 of Method 7E of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A. If using a control device, the sampling site must be located at the outlet of the control device.
		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 station-ary 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 formalde-hyde at the exhaust of the station-ary 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 station-ary RICE	(1) Method 10 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, ASTM Method D6522-00 (2005) ^{a c} , 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]

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Table 5 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Initial Compliance With Emission Limitations, Operating Limitations, and Other Requirements

As stated in §§63.6612, 63.6625 and 63.6630, you must initially comply with the emission and operating limitations as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You have demonstrated initial compliance if . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
2. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, using oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor catalyst inlet temperature according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the catalyst pressure drop and catalyst inlet temperature during the initial performance test.
3. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency	a. Reduce CO emissions and not	i. The average reduction of emissions of CO determined from the initial performance test achieves the required CO percent

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	using oxidation catalyst	reduction; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
4. Non-emergency stationary CI RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of CO, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. The average CO concentration determined from the initial performance test is less than or equal to the CO emission limitation; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
5. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥ 250 HP located at a major source of HAP, non-emergency stationary CI RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE > 500 HP located at an area source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions, and using a CEMS	i. You have installed a CEMS to continuously monitor CO and either O ₂ or CO ₂ at both the inlet and outlet of the oxidation catalyst according to the requirements in §63.6625(a); and ii. You have conducted a performance evaluation of your 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 using NSCR	i. The average reduction of emissions of formaldehyde determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than the required formaldehyde percent reduction or the average reduction of emissions of THC determined from the initial performance test is equal to or greater than 30 percent; and ii. You have installed a CPMS to continuously monitor operating parameters approved by the Administrator (if any) according to the requirements in §63.6625(b); and iii. You have recorded the approved operating parameters (if any) during the initial performance test.
9. New or reconstructed non-emergency stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE $250 \leq \text{HP} \leq 500$ located at a major source of HAP, and existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE > 500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and using oxidation catalyst or NSCR	i. The average formaldehyde concentration, corrected to 15 percent 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	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 formaldehyde or CO emission limitation, as applicable.

	the stationary RICE exhaust	
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]

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Table 6 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Continuous Compliance With Emission Limitations, and Other Requirements

As stated in §63.6640, you must continuously comply with the emissions and operating limitations and work or management practices as required by the following:

For each . . .	Complying with the requirement to . . .	You must demonstrate continuous compliance by . . .
1. New or reconstructed non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP, new or reconstructed non-emergency 4SLB stationary RICE ≥250 HP located at a major source of HAP, and new or reconstructed non-emergency CI stationary RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP	a. Reduce CO emissions and using an oxidation catalyst, and using a CPMS	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for CO to demonstrate that the required CO percent reduction is achieved ^a ; and ii. Collecting the catalyst inlet temperature data according to §63.6625(b); and iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the catalyst inlet temperature; and v. Measuring the pressure drop across the catalyst once per month and demonstrating that the pressure drop across the catalyst is within the 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 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 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 ≥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≤HP≤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 ² ; 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≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	a. Limit the concentration of formaldehyde in the stationary RICE exhaust and not using	i. Conducting semiannual performance tests for formaldehyde to demonstrate that your emissions remain at or below the formaldehyde concentration limit ² ; and ii. Collecting the approved operating parameter (if any) data according to §63.6625(b); and

	oxidation catalyst or NSCR	
		iii. Reducing these data to 4-hour rolling averages; and
		iv. Maintaining the 4-hour rolling averages within the operating limitations for the operating parameters established during the performance test.
9. Existing emergency and black start stationary RICE ≤500 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary RICE <100 HP located at a major source of HAP, existing emergency and black start stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary CI RICE ≤300 HP located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency 2SLB stationary RICE located at an area source of HAP, existing non-emergency stationary SI RICE located at an area source of HAP which combusts landfill or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis, existing non-emergency 4SLB and 4SRB 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 concentration of CO in the stationary RICE exhaust, and not using oxidation catalyst	i. Conducting performance tests every 8,760 hours or 3 years, whichever comes first, for CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, to demonstrate that the required CO or formaldehyde, as appropriate, percent reduction is achieved or that 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.

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Table 7 to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63—Requirements for Reports

As stated in §63.6650, you must comply with the following requirements for reports:

For each . . .	You must submit a . . .	The report must contain . . .	You must submit the report . . .
1. Existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary RICE 100≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency, non-black start stationary CI RICE >500 HP located at a major source of HAP; existing non-emergency 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at a 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≤HP≤500 located at a major source of HAP	Compliance report	a. If there are no deviations from any emission limitations or operating limitations that apply to you, a statement that there were no deviations from the emission limitations or operating limitations during the reporting period. If there were no periods during which the 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 start 4SLB and 4SRB stationary RICE >500 HP located at an area source of HAP that are not remote stationary RICE and that operate more than 24 hours per calendar year	Compliance report	a. The results of the annual compliance demonstration, if conducted during the reporting period.	i. Semiannually according to the requirements in §63.6650(b)(1)-(5).
4. Emergency stationary RICE that operate 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]

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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	Yes.	

	Provisions		
§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.	
§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.	
§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.
§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]

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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.

1.2 Applicability. When is this protocol acceptable?

This protocol is applicable to 40 CFR part 63, subpart ZZZZ. Because of inherent cross sensitivities of EC cells, you must not apply this protocol to other emissions sources without specific instruction to that effect.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. How good must my collected data be?

Refer to Section 13 to verify and document acceptable analyzer performance.

1.4 Range. What is the targeted analytical range for this protocol?

The measurement system and EC cell design(s) conforming to this protocol will determine the analytical range for each gas component. The nominal ranges are defined by choosing up-scale calibration gas concentrations near the maximum anticipated flue gas concentrations for CO and O₂, or no more than twice the permitted CO level.

1.5 Sensitivity. What minimum detectable limit will this protocol yield for a particular gas component?

The minimum detectable limit depends on the nominal range and resolution of the specific EC cell used, and the signal to noise ratio of the measurement system. The minimum detectable limit should be 2 percent of the nominal range or 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive.

2.0 SUMMARY OF PROTOCOL

In this protocol, a gas sample is extracted from an engine exhaust system and then conveyed to a portable EC analyzer for measurement of CO and O₂ gas concentrations. This method provides measurement system performance specifications and sampling protocols to ensure reliable data. You may use additions to, or modifications of vendor supplied measurement systems (e.g., heated or unheated sample lines, thermocouples, flow meters, selective gas scrubbers, etc.) to meet the design specifications of this protocol. Do not make changes to the measurement system from the as-verified configuration (Section 3.12).

3.0 DEFINITIONS

3.1 Measurement System. The total equipment required for the measurement of CO and O₂ concentrations. The measurement system consists of the following major subsystems:

3.1.1 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder for logging measurement data from the analyzer output. You may record measurement data from the digital data display manually or electronically.

3.1.2 Electrochemical (EC) Cell. A device, similar to a fuel cell, used to sense the presence of a specific analyte and generate an electrical current output proportional to the analyte concentration.

3.1.3 Interference Gas Scrubber. A device used to remove or neutralize chemical compounds that may interfere with the selective operation of an EC cell.

3.1.4 Moisture Removal System. Any device used to reduce the concentration of moisture in the sample stream so as to protect the EC cells from the damaging effects of condensation and to minimize errors in measurements caused by the scrubbing of soluble gases.

3.1.5 Sample Interface. The portion of the system used for one or more of the following: sample acquisition; sample transport; sample conditioning or protection of the EC cell from any degrading effects of the engine exhaust effluent; removal of particulate matter and condensed moisture.

3.2 Nominal Range. The range of analyte concentrations over which each EC cell is operated (normally 25 percent to 150 percent of up-scale calibration gas value). Several nominal ranges can be used for any given cell so long as the calibration and repeatability checks for that range remain within specifications.

3.3 Calibration Gas. A vendor certified concentration of a specific analyte in an appropriate balance gas.

3.4 Zero Calibration Error. The analyte concentration output exhibited by the EC cell in response to zero-level calibration gas.

3.5 Up-Scale Calibration Error. The mean of the difference between the analyte concentration exhibited by the EC cell and the certified concentration of the up-scale calibration gas.

3.6 Interference Check. A procedure for quantifying analytical interference from components in the engine exhaust gas other than the targeted analytes.

3.7 Repeatability Check. A protocol for demonstrating that an EC cell operated over a given nominal analyte concentration range provides a stable and consistent response and is not significantly affected by repeated exposure to that gas.

3.8 Sample Flow Rate. The flow rate of the gas sample as it passes through the EC cell. In some situations, EC cells can experience drift with changes in flow rate. The flow rate must be monitored and documented during all phases of a sampling run.

3.9 Sampling Run. A timed three-phase event whereby an EC cell's response rises and plateaus in a sample conditioning phase, remains relatively constant during a measurement data phase, then declines during a refresh phase. The sample conditioning phase exposes the EC cell to the gas sample for a length of time sufficient to reach a constant response. The measurement data phase is the time interval during which gas sample measurements can be made that meet the acceptance criteria of this protocol. The refresh phase then purges the EC cells with CO-free air. The refresh phase replenishes requisite O₂ and moisture in the electrolyte reserve and provides a mechanism to de-gas or desorb any interference gas scrubbers or filters so as to enable a stable CO EC cell response. There are four primary types of sampling runs: pre-sampling calibrations; stack gas sampling; post-sampling calibration checks; and measurement system repeatability checks. Stack gas sampling runs can be chained together for extended evaluations, providing all other procedural specifications are met.

3.10 Sampling Day. A time not to exceed twelve hours from the time of the pre-sampling calibration to the post-sampling calibration check. During this time, stack gas sampling runs can be repeated without repeated recalibrations, providing all other sampling specifications have been met.

3.11 Pre-Sampling Calibration/Post-Sampling Calibration Check. The protocols executed at the beginning and end of each sampling day to bracket measurement readings with controlled performance checks.

3.12 Performance-Established Configuration. The EC cell and sampling system configuration that existed at the time that it initially met the performance requirements of this protocol.

4.0 INTERFERENCES.

When present in sufficient concentrations, NO and NO₂ are two gas species that have been reported to interfere with CO concentration measurements. In the likelihood of this occurrence, it is the protocol user's responsibility to employ and properly maintain an appropriate CO EC cell filter or scrubber for removal of these gases, as described in Section 6.2.12.

5.0 SAFETY. [RESERVED]

6.0 EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

6.1 What equipment do I need for the measurement system?

The system must maintain the gas sample at conditions that will prevent moisture condensation in the sample transport lines, both before and as the sample gas contacts the EC cells. The essential components of the measurement system are described below.

6.2 Measurement System Components.

6.2.1 Sample Probe. A single extraction-point probe constructed of glass, stainless steel or other non-reactive material, and of length sufficient to reach any designated sampling point. The sample probe must be designed to prevent plugging due to condensation or particulate matter.

6.2.2 Sample Line. Non-reactive tubing to transport the effluent from the sample probe to the EC cell.

6.2.3 Calibration Assembly (optional). A three-way valve assembly or equivalent to introduce calibration gases at ambient pressure at the exit end of the sample probe during calibration checks. The assembly must be designed such that only stack gas or calibration gas flows in the sample line and all gases flow through any gas path filters.

6.2.4 Particulate Filter (optional). Filters before the inlet of the EC cell to prevent accumulation of particulate material in the measurement system and extend the useful life of the components. All filters must be fabricated of materials that are non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.5 Sample Pump. A leak-free pump to provide undiluted sample gas to the system at a flow rate sufficient to minimize the response time of the measurement system. If located upstream of the EC cells, the pump must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.8 Sample Flow Rate Monitoring. An adjustable rotameter or equivalent device used to adjust and maintain the sample flow rate through the analyzer as prescribed.

6.2.9 Sample Gas Manifold (optional). A manifold to divert a portion of the sample gas stream to the analyzer and the remainder to a by-pass discharge vent. The sample gas manifold may also include provisions for introducing calibration gases directly to the analyzer. The manifold must be constructed of a material that is non-reactive to the gas mixtures being sampled.

6.2.10 EC cell. A device containing one or more EC cells to determine the CO and O₂ concentrations in the sample gas stream. The EC cell(s) must meet the applicable performance specifications of Section 13 of this protocol.

6.2.11 Data Recorder. A strip chart recorder, computer or digital recorder to make a record of analyzer output data. The data recorder resolution (i.e., readability) must be no greater than 1 ppm for CO; 0.1 percent for O₂; and one degree (either °C or °F) for temperature. Alternatively, you may use a digital or analog meter having the same resolution to observe and manually record the analyzer responses.

6.2.12 Interference Gas Filter or Scrubber. A device to remove interfering compounds upstream of the CO EC cell. Specific interference gas filters or scrubbers used in the performance-established configuration of the analyzer must continue to be used. Such a filter or scrubber must have a means to determine when the removal agent is exhausted. Periodically replace or replenish it in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

7.0 REAGENTS AND STANDARDS. WHAT CALIBRATION GASES ARE NEEDED?

7.1 Calibration Gases. CO calibration gases for the EC cell must be CO in nitrogen or CO in a mixture of nitrogen and O₂. Use CO calibration gases with labeled concentration values certified by the manufacturer to be within ±5 percent of the label value. Dry ambient air (20.9 percent O₂) is acceptable for calibration of the O₂ cell. If needed, any lower percentage O₂ calibration gas must be a mixture of O₂ in nitrogen.

7.1.1 Up-Scale CO Calibration Gas Concentration. Choose one or more up-scale gas concentrations such that the average of the stack gas measurements for each stack gas sampling run are between 25 and 150 percent of those concentrations. Alternatively, choose an up-scale gas that does not exceed twice the concentration of the applicable outlet standard. If a measured gas value exceeds 150 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas value at any time during the stack gas sampling run, the run must be discarded and repeated.

7.1.2 Up-Scale O₂ Calibration Gas Concentration.

Select an O₂ gas concentration such that the difference between the gas concentration and the average stack gas measurement or reading for each sample run is less than 15 percent O₂. When the average exhaust gas O₂ readings are above 6 percent, you may use dry ambient air (20.9 percent O₂) for the up-scale O₂ calibration gas.

7.1.3 Zero Gas. Use an inert gas that contains less than 0.25 percent of the up-scale CO calibration gas concentration. You may use dry air that is free from ambient CO and other combustion gas products (e.g., CO₂).

8.0 SAMPLE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

8.1 Selection of Sampling Sites.

8.1.1 Control Device Inlet. Select a sampling site sufficiently downstream of the engine so that the combustion gases should be well mixed. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.1.2 Exhaust Gas Outlet. Select a sampling site located at least two stack diameters downstream of any disturbance (e.g., turbocharger exhaust, crossover junction or recirculation take-off) and at least one-half stack diameter upstream of the gas discharge to the atmosphere. Use a single sampling extraction point near the center of the duct (e.g., within the 10 percent centroidal area), unless instructed otherwise.

8.2 Stack Gas Collection and Analysis. Prior to the first stack gas sampling run, conduct that the pre-sampling calibration in accordance with Section 10.1. Use Figure 1 to record all data. Zero the analyzer with zero gas. Confirm and record that the scrubber media color is correct and not exhausted. Then position the probe at the sampling point and begin the sampling run at the same flow rate used during the up-scale calibration. Record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during the "sample conditioning phase" once per minute until constant readings are obtained. Then begin the "measurement data phase" and record readings every 15 seconds for at least two minutes (or eight readings), or as otherwise required to achieve two continuous minutes of data that meet the specification given in Section 13.1. Finally, perform the "refresh phase" by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until several minute-to-minute readings of

consistent value have been obtained. For each run use the “measurement data phase” readings to calculate the average stack gas CO and O₂ concentrations.

8.3 EC Cell Rate. Maintain the EC cell sample flow rate so that it does not vary by more than ± 10 percent throughout the pre-sampling calibration, stack gas sampling and post-sampling calibration check. Alternatively, the EC cell sample flow rate can be maintained within a tolerance range that does not affect the gas concentration readings by more than ± 3 percent, as instructed by the EC cell manufacturer.

9.0 QUALITY CONTROL (RESERVED)

10.0 CALIBRATION AND STANDARDIZATION

10.1 Pre-Sampling Calibration. Conduct the following protocol once for each nominal range to be used on each EC cell before performing a stack gas sampling run on each field sampling day. Repeat the calibration if you replace an EC cell before completing all of the sampling runs. There is no prescribed order for calibration of the EC cells; however, each cell must complete the measurement data phase during calibration. Assemble the measurement system by following the manufacturer's recommended protocols including for preparing and preconditioning the EC cell. Assure the measurement system has no leaks and verify the gas scrubbing agent is not depleted. Use Figure 1 to record all data.

10.1.1 Zero Calibration. For both the O₂ and CO cells, introduce zero gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the concentration reading every minute until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Include the time and sample flow rate. Repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the zero calibration for each component gas.

10.1.2 Zero Calibration Tolerance. For each zero gas introduction, the zero level output must be less than or equal to ± 3 percent of the up-scale gas value or ± 1 ppm, whichever is less restrictive, for the CO channel and less than or equal to ± 0.3 percent O₂ for the O₂ channel.

10.1.3 Up-Scale Calibration. Individually introduce each calibration gas to the measurement system (e.g., at the calibration assembly) and record the start time. Record all EC cell output responses and the flow rate during this “sample conditioning phase” once per minute until readings are constant for at least two minutes. Then begin the “measurement data phase” and record readings every 15 seconds for a total of two minutes, or as otherwise required. Finally, perform the “refresh phase” by introducing dry air, free from CO and other combustion gases, until readings are constant for at least two consecutive minutes. Then repeat the steps in this section at least once to verify the calibration for each component gas. Introduce all gases to flow through the entire sample handling system (i.e., at the exit end of the sampling probe or the calibration assembly).

10.1.4 Up-Scale Calibration Error. The mean of the difference of the “measurement data phase” readings from the reported standard gas value must be less than or equal to ± 5 percent or ± 1 ppm for CO or ± 0.5 percent O₂, whichever is less restrictive, respectively. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean measured value of any single “measurement data phase” reading must be less than or equal to ± 2 percent or ± 1 ppm for CO or ± 0.5 percent O₂, whichever is less restrictive, respectively.

10.2 Post-Sampling Calibration Check. Conduct a stack gas post-sampling calibration check after the stack gas sampling run or set of runs and within 12 hours of the initial calibration. Conduct up-scale and zero calibration checks using the protocol in Section 10.1. Make no changes to the sampling system or EC cell calibration until all post-sampling calibration checks have been recorded. If either the zero or up-scale calibration error exceeds the respective specification in Sections 10.1.2 and 10.1.4 then all measurement data collected since the previous successful calibrations are invalid and re-calibration and re-sampling are required. If the sampling system is disassembled or the EC cell calibration is adjusted, repeat the calibration check before conducting the next analyzer sampling run.

11.0 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

The analytical procedure is fully discussed in Section 8.

12.0 CALCULATIONS AND DATA ANALYSIS

Determine the CO and O₂ concentrations for each stack gas sampling run by calculating the mean gas concentrations of the data recorded during the “measurement data phase”.

13.0 PROTOCOL PERFORMANCE

Use the following protocols to verify consistent analyzer performance during each field sampling day.

13.1 Measurement Data Phase Performance Check. Calculate the mean of the readings from the “measurement data phase”. The maximum allowable deviation from the mean for each of the individual readings is ± 2 percent, or ± 1 ppm,

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).

13.2.1 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.

13.3.1 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.

14.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION (RESERVED)

16.0 ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES (RESERVED)

(1) "Development of an Electrochemical Cell Emission Analyzer Test Protocol", Topical Report, Phil Juneau, Emission Monitoring, Inc., July 1997.

(3) "ICAC Test Protocol for Periodic Monitoring", EMC Conditional Test Protocol 34 (CTM-034), The Institute of Clean Air Companies, September 8, 1999.

TABLE 1: APPENDIX A—SAMPLING RUN DATA.

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Mean											
Refresh Phase											
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[78 FR 6721, Jan. 30, 2013]

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Appendix H
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC

ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

e-CFR data is current as of November 29, 2018

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

Title 40: Protection of Environment

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

Subpart CCCCCC—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

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- Table 2 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability Criteria and Management Practices for Gasoline Cargo Tanks Unloading at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities With Monthly Throughput of 100,000 Gallons of Gasoline or More
- Table 3 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions

SOURCE: 73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

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WHAT THIS SUBPART COVERS

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§63.11110 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart establishes national emission limitations and management practices for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from the loading of gasoline storage tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities (GDF). This subpart also establishes

requirements to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations and management practices.

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§63.11111 Am I subject to the requirements in this subpart?

(a) The affected source to which this subpart applies is each GDF that is located at an area source. The affected source includes each gasoline cargo tank during the delivery of product to a GDF and also includes each storage tank.

(b) If your GDF has a monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline, you must comply with the requirements in §63.11116.

(c) If your GDF has a monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more, you must comply with the requirements in §63.11117.

(d) If your GDF has a monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more, you must comply with the requirements in §63.11118.

(e) An affected source shall, upon request by the Administrator, demonstrate that their monthly throughput is less than the 10,000-gallon or the 100,000-gallon threshold level, as applicable. For new or reconstructed affected sources, as specified in §63.11112(b) and (c), recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin upon startup of the affected source. For existing sources, as specified in §63.11112(d), recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin on January 10, 2008. For existing sources that are subject to this subpart only because they load gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in §63.11132, recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin on January 24, 2011. Records required under this paragraph shall be kept for a period of 5 years.

(f) If you are an owner or operator of affected sources, as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, you are not required to obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 as a result of being subject to this subpart. However, you must still apply for and obtain a permit under 40 CFR part 70 or 40 CFR part 71 if you meet one or more of the applicability criteria found in 40 CFR 70.3(a) and (b) or 40 CFR 71.3(a) and (b).

(g) The loading of aviation gasoline into storage tanks at airports, and the subsequent transfer of aviation gasoline within the airport, is not subject to this subpart.

(h) Monthly throughput is the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all the gasoline storage tanks located at a single affected GDF. If an area source has two or more GDF at separate locations within the area source, each GDF is treated as a separate affected source.

(i) If your affected source's throughput ever exceeds an applicable throughput threshold, the affected source will remain subject to the requirements for sources above the threshold, even if the affected source throughput later falls below the applicable throughput threshold.

(j) The dispensing of gasoline from a fixed gasoline storage tank at a GDF into a portable gasoline tank for the on-site delivery and subsequent dispensing of the gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle or other gasoline-fueled engine or equipment used within the area source is only subject to §63.11116 of this subpart.

(k) For any affected source subject to the provisions of this subpart and another Federal rule, you may elect to comply only with the more stringent provisions of the applicable subparts. You must consider all provisions of the rules, including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. You must identify the affected source and provisions with which you will comply in your Notification of Compliance Status required under §63.11124. You also must demonstrate in your Notification of Compliance Status that each provision with which you will comply is at least as stringent as the otherwise applicable requirements in this subpart. You are responsible for making accurate determinations concerning the more stringent provisions, and noncompliance with this rule is not excused if it is later determined that your determination was in error, and, as a result, you are violating this subpart. Compliance with this rule is your responsibility and the Notification of Compliance Status does not alter or affect that responsibility.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4181, Jan. 24, 2011]

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§63.11112 What parts of my affected source does this subpart cover?

(a) The emission sources to which this subpart applies are gasoline storage tanks and associated equipment components in vapor or liquid gasoline service at new, reconstructed, or existing GDF that meet the criteria specified in §63.11111. Pressure/Vacuum vents on gasoline storage tanks and the equipment necessary to unload product from cargo tanks into the

storage tanks at GDF are covered emission sources. The equipment used for the refueling of motor vehicles is not covered by this subpart.

(b) An affected source is a new affected source if you commenced construction on the affected source after November 9, 2006, and you meet the applicability criteria in §63.11111 at the time you commenced operation.

(c) An affected source is reconstructed if you meet the criteria for reconstruction as defined in §63.2.

(d) An affected source is an existing affected source if it is not new or reconstructed.

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§63.11113 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

(a) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must comply with this subpart according to paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, except as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) If you start up your affected source before January 10, 2008, you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than January 10, 2008.

(2) If you start up your affected source after January 10, 2008, you must comply with the standards in this subpart upon startup of your affected source.

(b) If you have an existing affected source, you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than January 10, 2011.

(c) If you have an existing affected source that becomes subject to the control requirements in this subpart because of an increase in the monthly throughput, as specified in §63.11111(c) or §63.11111(d), you must comply with the standards in this subpart no later than 3 years after the affected source becomes subject to the control requirements in this subpart.

(d) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source and you are complying with Table 1 to this subpart, you must comply according to paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you start up your affected source from November 9, 2006 to September 23, 2008, you must comply no later than September 23, 2008.

(2) If you start up your affected source after September 23, 2008, you must comply upon startup of your affected source.

(e) The initial compliance demonstration test required under §63.11120(a)(1) and (2) must be conducted as specified in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) If you have a new or reconstructed affected source, you must conduct the initial compliance test upon installation of the complete vapor balance system.

(2) If you have an existing affected source, you must conduct the initial compliance test as specified in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) or (e)(2)(ii) of this section.

(i) For vapor balance systems installed on or before December 15, 2009, you must test no later than 180 days after the applicable compliance date specified in paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section.

(ii) For vapor balance systems installed after December 15, 2009, you must test upon installation of the complete vapor balance system.

(f) If your GDF is subject to the control requirements in this subpart only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in §63.11132, you must comply with the standards in this subpart as specified in paragraphs (f)(1) or (f)(2) of this section.

(1) If your GDF is an existing facility, you must comply by January 24, 2014.

(2) If your GDF is a new or reconstructed facility, you must comply by the dates specified in paragraphs (f)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) If you start up your GDF after December 15, 2009, but before January 24, 2011, you must comply no later than January 24, 2011.

(ii) If you start up your GDF after January 24, 2011, you must comply upon startup of your GDF.

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EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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§63.11115 What are my general duties to minimize emissions?

Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart must comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(a) You must, at all times, 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. 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.

(b) You must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in §63.11125(d) and §63.11126(b).

[76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

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§63.11116 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline.

(a) You must not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Minimize gasoline spills;

(2) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;

(3) Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;

(4) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

(b) You are not required to submit notifications or reports as specified in §63.11125, §63.11126, or subpart A of this part, but you must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput.

(c) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates specified in §63.11113.

(d) Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 59, subpart F, are considered acceptable for compliance with paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

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§63.11117 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of 10,000 gallons of gasoline or more.

(a) You must comply with the requirements in section §63.11116(a).

(b) Except as specified in paragraph (c) of this section, you must only load gasoline into storage tanks at your facility by utilizing submerged filling, as defined in §63.11132, and as specified in paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), or (b)(3) of this section. The applicable distances in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) shall be measured from the point in the opening of the submerged fill pipe that is the greatest distance from the bottom of the storage tank.

(1) Submerged fill pipes installed on or before November 9, 2006, must be no more than 12 inches from the bottom of the tank.

(2) Submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006, must be no more than 6 inches from the bottom of the tank.

(3) Submerged fill pipes not meeting the specifications of paragraphs (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section are allowed if the owner or operator can demonstrate that the liquid level in the tank is always above the entire opening of the fill pipe. Documentation

providing such demonstration must be made available for inspection by the Administrator's delegated representative during the course of a site visit.

(c) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 250 gallons are not required to comply with the submerged fill requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, but must comply only with all of the requirements in §63.11116.

(d) You must have records available within 24 hours of a request by the Administrator to document your gasoline throughput.

(e) You must submit the applicable notifications as required under §63.11124(a).

(f) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates contained in §63.11113.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008; 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

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§63.11118 Requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more.

(a) You must comply with the requirements in §§63.11116(a) and 63.11117(b).

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, you must meet the requirements in either paragraph (b)(1) or paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(1) Each management practice in Table 1 to this subpart that applies to your GDF.

(2) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you satisfy the requirements in both paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section, you will be deemed in compliance with this subsection.

(i) You operate a vapor balance system at your GDF that meets the requirements of either paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) or paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section.

(A) Achieves emissions reduction of at least 90 percent.

(B) Operates using management practices at least as stringent as those in Table 1 to this subpart.

(ii) Your gasoline dispensing facility is in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that contains requirements of either paragraph (b)(2)(i)(A) or paragraph (b)(2)(i)(B) of this section.

(c) The emission sources listed in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section are not required to comply with the control requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, but must comply with the requirements in §63.11117.

(1) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 250 gallons that are constructed after January 10, 2008.

(2) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons that were constructed before January 10, 2008.

(3) Gasoline storage tanks equipped with floating roofs, or the equivalent.

(d) Cargo tanks unloading at GDF must comply with the management practices in Table 2 to this subpart.

(e) You must comply with the applicable testing requirements contained in §63.11120.

(f) You must submit the applicable notifications as required under §63.11124.

(g) You must keep records and submit reports as specified in §§63.11125 and 63.11126.

(h) You must comply with the requirements of this subpart by the applicable dates contained in §63.11113.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008]

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TESTING AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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§63.11120 What testing and monitoring requirements must I meet?

(a) Each owner or operator, at the time of installation, as specified in §63.11113(e), of a vapor balance system required under §63.11118(b)(1), and every 3 years thereafter, must comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) You must demonstrate compliance with the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements, specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 to this subpart, for pressure-vacuum vent valves installed on your gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraph (a)(1)(i) or paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1E,—Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves, adopted October 8, 2003 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(ii) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in §63.7(f).

(2) You must demonstrate compliance with the static pressure performance requirement specified in item 1(h) of Table 1 to this subpart for your vapor balance system by conducting a static pressure test on your gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i), (a)(2)(ii), or (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(i) California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.3,—Determination of 2-Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended March 17, 1999 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(ii) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in §63.7(f).

(iii) Bay Area Air Quality Management District Source Test Procedure ST-30—Static Pressure Integrity Test—Underground Storage Tanks, adopted November 30, 1983, and amended December 21, 1994 (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(b) Each owner or operator choosing, under the provisions of §63.6(g), to use a vapor balance system other than that described in Table 1 to this subpart must demonstrate to the Administrator or delegated authority under paragraph §63.11131(a) of this subpart, the equivalency of their vapor balance system to that described in Table 1 to this subpart using the procedures specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must demonstrate initial compliance by conducting an initial performance test on the vapor balance system to demonstrate that the vapor balance system achieves 95 percent reduction using the California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1,—Volumetric Efficiency for Phase I Vapor Recovery Systems, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended February 1, 2001, and October 8, 2003, (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(2) You must, during the initial performance test required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, determine and document alternative acceptable values for the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 to this subpart and for the static pressure performance requirement in item 1(h) of Table 1 to this subpart.

(3) You must comply with the testing requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Conduct of performance tests. Performance tests conducted for this subpart shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance (*i.e.*, performance based on normal operating conditions) of the affected source. 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.

(d) Owners and operators of gasoline cargo tanks subject to the provisions of Table 2 to this subpart must conduct annual certification testing according to the vapor tightness testing requirements found in §63.11092(f).

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

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NOTIFICATIONS, RECORDS, AND REPORTS

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§63.11124 What notifications must I submit and when?

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the control requirements in §63.11117 must comply with paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) You must submit an Initial Notification that you are subject to this subpart by May 9, 2008, or at the time you become subject to the control requirements in §63.11117, unless you meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. If your affected source is subject to the control requirements in §63.11117 only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than

those in motor vehicles, as defined in §63.11132, you must submit the Initial Notification by May 24, 2011. The Initial Notification must contain the information specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. The notification must be submitted to the applicable EPA Regional Office and delegated State authority as specified in §63.13.

(i) The name and address of the owner and the operator.

(ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the GDF.

(iii) A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to this subpart and identifying the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of §63.11117 that apply to you.

(2) You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status to the applicable EPA Regional Office and the delegated State authority, as specified in §63.13, within 60 days of the applicable compliance date specified in §63.11113, unless you meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(3) of this section. The Notification of Compliance Status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy, must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of this subpart, and must indicate whether the facilities' monthly throughput is calculated based on the volume of gasoline loaded into all storage tanks or on the volume of gasoline dispensed from all storage tanks. If your facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart at the time the Initial Notification required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section is due, the Notification of Compliance Status may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification provided it contains the information required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(3) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you are operating in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that requires submerged fill as specified in §63.11117(b), you are not required to submit an Initial Notification or a Notification of Compliance Status under paragraph (a)(1) or paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(b) Each owner or operator subject to the control requirements in §63.11118 must comply with paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) You must submit an Initial Notification that you are subject to this subpart by May 9, 2008, or at the time you become subject to the control requirements in §63.11118. If your affected source is subject to the control requirements in §63.11118 only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in §63.11132, you must submit the Initial Notification by May 24, 2011. The Initial Notification must contain the information specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iii) of this section. The notification must be submitted to the applicable EPA Regional Office and delegated State authority as specified in §63.13.

(i) The name and address of the owner and the operator.

(ii) The address (i.e., physical location) of the GDF.

(iii) A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to this subpart and identifying the requirements in paragraphs (a) through (c) of §63.11118 that apply to you.

(2) You must submit a Notification of Compliance Status to the applicable EPA Regional Office and the delegated State authority, as specified in §63.13, in accordance with the schedule specified in §63.9(h). The Notification of Compliance Status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy, must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of this subpart, and must indicate whether the facility's throughput is determined based on the volume of gasoline loaded into all storage tanks or on the volume of gasoline dispensed from all storage tanks. If your facility is in compliance with the requirements of this subpart at the time the Initial Notification required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section is due, the Notification of Compliance Status may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification provided it contains the information required under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) If, prior to January 10, 2008, you satisfy the requirements in both paragraphs (b)(3)(i) and (ii) of this section, you are not required to submit an Initial Notification or a Notification of Compliance Status under paragraph (b)(1) or paragraph (b)(2) of this subsection.

(i) You operate a vapor balance system at your gasoline dispensing facility that meets the requirements of either paragraphs (b)(3)(i)(A) or (b)(3)(i)(B) of this section.

(A) Achieves emissions reduction of at least 90 percent.

(B) Operates using management practices at least as stringent as those in Table 1 to this subpart.

(ii) Your gasoline dispensing facility is in compliance with an enforceable State, local, or tribal rule or permit that contains requirements of either paragraphs (b)(3)(i)(A) or (b)(3)(i)(B) of this section.

(4) You must submit a Notification of Performance Test, as specified in §63.9(e), prior to initiating testing required by §63.11120(a) and (b).

(5) You must submit additional notifications specified in §63.9, as applicable.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 12276, Mar. 7, 2008; 76 FR 4182, Jan. 24, 2011]

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§63.11125 What are my recordkeeping requirements?

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the management practices in §63.11118 must keep records of all tests performed under §63.11120(a) and (b).

(b) Records required under paragraph (a) of this section shall be kept for a period of 5 years and shall be made available for inspection by the Administrator's delegated representatives during the course of a site visit.

(c) Each owner or operator of a gasoline cargo tank subject to the management practices in Table 2 to this subpart must keep records documenting vapor tightness testing for a period of 5 years. Documentation must include each of the items specified in §63.11094(b)(2)(i) through (viii). Records of vapor tightness testing must be retained as specified in either paragraph (c)(1) or paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(1) The owner or operator must keep all vapor tightness testing records with the cargo tank.

(2) As an alternative to keeping all records with the cargo tank, the owner or operator may comply with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) The owner or operator may keep records of only the most recent vapor tightness test with the cargo tank, and keep records for the previous 4 years at their office or another central location.

(ii) Vapor tightness testing records that are kept at a location other than with the cargo tank must be instantly available (e.g., via e-mail or facsimile) to the Administrator's delegated representative during the course of a site visit or within a mutually agreeable time frame. Such records must be an exact duplicate image of the original paper copy record with certifying signatures.

(d) Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart shall keep records as specified in paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(2) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.11115(a), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4183, Jan. 24, 2011]

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§63.11126 What are my reporting requirements?

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the management practices in §63.11118 shall report to the Administrator the results of all volumetric efficiency tests required under §63.11120(b). Reports submitted under this paragraph must be submitted within 180 days of the completion of the performance testing.

(b) Each owner or operator of an affected source under this subpart shall report, by March 15 of each year, the number, duration, and a brief description of each type of malfunction which occurred during the previous calendar year 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 §63.11115(a), including actions taken to correct a malfunction. No report is necessary for a calendar year in which no malfunctions occurred.

[76 FR 4183, Jan. 24, 2011]

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OTHER REQUIREMENTS AND INFORMATION

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§63.11130 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

Table 3 to this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions apply to you.

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§63.11131 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

(a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA or a delegated authority such as the applicable State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or tribal agency, then that agency, in addition to the U.S. EPA, has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. Contact the applicable U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if implementation and enforcement of this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or tribal agency.

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

(c) The authorities that cannot be delegated to State, local, or tribal agencies are as specified in paragraphs (c)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§63.11116 through 63.11118 and 63.11120.

(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 recordkeeping and reporting under §63.10(f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart.

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§63.11132 What definitions apply to this subpart?

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act (CAA), or in subparts A and BBBBBB of this part. For purposes of this subpart, definitions in this section supersede definitions in other parts or subparts.

Dual-point vapor balance system means a type of vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with an entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and a separate exit port for a vapor connection.

Gasoline means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kilopascals or greater, which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

Gasoline cargo tank means a delivery tank truck or railcar which is loading or unloading gasoline, or which has loaded or unloaded gasoline on the immediately previous load.

Gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) means any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including a nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on- and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline-fueled engines and equipment.

Monthly throughput means the total volume of gasoline that is loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during a month. Monthly throughput is calculated by summing the volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the current day, plus the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 12.

Motor vehicle means any self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway.

Nonroad engine means an internal combustion engine (including the fuel system) that is not used in a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or that is not subject to standards promulgated under section 7411 of this title or section 7521 of this title.

Nonroad vehicle means a vehicle that is powered by a nonroad engine, and that is not a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Submerged filling means, for the purposes of this subpart, the filling of a gasoline storage tank through a submerged fill pipe whose discharge is no more than the applicable distance specified in §63.11117(b) from the bottom of the tank. Bottom filling of gasoline storage tanks is included in this definition.

Vapor balance system means a combination of pipes and hoses that create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading gasoline cargo tank and a receiving storage tank such that vapors displaced from the storage tank are transferred to the gasoline cargo tank being unloaded.

Vapor-tight means equipment that allows no loss of vapors. Compliance with vapor-tight requirements can be determined by checking to ensure that the concentration at a potential leak source is not equal to or greater than 100 percent of the Lower Explosive Limit when measured with a combustible gas detector, calibrated with propane, at a distance of 1 inch from the source.

Vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank means a gasoline cargo tank which has demonstrated within the 12 preceding months that it meets the annual certification test requirements in §63.11092(f) of this part.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4183, Jan. 24, 2011]

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Table 1 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability Criteria and Management Practices for Gasoline Dispensing Facilities With Monthly Throughput of 100,000 Gallons of Gasoline or More¹

If you own or operate	Then you must
1. A new, reconstructed, or existing GDF subject to §63.11118	Install and operate a vapor balance system on your gasoline storage tanks that meets the design criteria in paragraphs (a) through (h).
	(a) All vapor connections and lines on the storage tank shall be equipped with closures that seal upon disconnect.
	(b) The vapor line from the gasoline storage tank to the gasoline cargo tank shall be vapor-tight, as defined in §63.11132.
	(c) The vapor balance system shall be designed such that the pressure in the tank truck does not exceed 18 inches water pressure or 5.9 inches water vacuum during product transfer.
	(d) The vapor recovery and product adaptors, and the method of connection with the delivery elbow, shall be designed so as to prevent the over-tightening or loosening of fittings during normal delivery operations.
	(e) If a gauge well separate from the fill tube is used, it shall be provided with a submerged drop tube that extends the same distance from the bottom of the storage tank as specified in §63.11117(b).
	(f) Liquid fill connections for all systems shall be equipped with vapor-tight caps.
	(g) Pressure/vacuum (PV) vent valves shall be installed on the storage tank vent pipes. The pressure specifications for PV vent valves shall be: a positive pressure setting of 2.5 to 6.0 inches of water and a negative pressure setting of 6.0 to 10.0 inches of water. The total leak rate of all PV vent valves at an affected facility, including connections, shall not exceed 0.17 cubic foot per hour at a pressure of 2.0 inches of water and 0.63 cubic foot per hour at a vacuum of 4 inches of water.
	(h) The vapor balance system shall be capable of meeting the static pressure performance requirement of the following equation:
	$P_f = 2e^{-500.887/v}$
	Where:
	Pf = Minimum allowable final pressure, inches of water.
	v = Total ullage affected by the test, gallons.
	e = Dimensionless constant equal to approximately 2.718.
	2 = The initial pressure, inches water.
2. A new or reconstructed GDF, or any storage tank(s) constructed after November 9, 2006, at an existing affected facility subject to §63.11118	Equip your gasoline storage tanks with a dual-point vapor balance system, as defined in §63.11132, and comply with the requirements of item 1 in this Table.

¹The management practices specified in this Table are not applicable if you are complying with the requirements in §63.11118(b)(2), except that if you are complying with the requirements in §63.11118(b)(2)(i)(B), you must operate using management practices at least as stringent as those listed in this Table.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 35944, June 25, 2008; 76 FR 4184, Jan. 24, 2011]

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Table 2 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability Criteria and Management Practices for Gasoline Cargo Tanks Unloading at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities With Monthly Throughput of 100,000 Gallons of Gasoline or More

If you own or operate	Then you must
A gasoline cargo tank	Not unload gasoline into a storage tank at a GDF subject to the control requirements in this subpart unless the following conditions are met:
	(i) All hoses in the vapor balance system are properly connected,
	(ii) The adapters or couplers that attach to the vapor line on the storage tank have closures that seal upon disconnect,

	(iii) All vapor return hoses, couplers, and adapters used in the gasoline delivery are vapor-tight,
	(iv) All tank truck vapor return equipment is compatible in size and forms a vapor-tight connection with the vapor balance equipment on the GDF storage tank, and
	(v) All hatches on the tank truck are closed and securely fastened.
	(vi) The filling of storage tanks at GDF shall be limited to unloading from vapor-tight gasoline cargo tanks. Documentation that the cargo tank has met the specifications of EPA Method 27 shall be carried with the cargo tank, as specified in §63.11125(c).

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4184, Jan. 24, 2011]

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Table 3 to Subpart CCCCCC of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions

Citation	Subject	Brief description	Applies to subpart CCCCCC
§63.1	Applicability	Initial applicability determination; applicability after standard established; permit requirements; extensions, notifications	Yes, specific requirements given in §63.11111.
§63.1(c)(2)	Title V Permit	Requirements for obtaining a title V permit from the applicable permitting authority	Yes, §63.11111(f) of subpart CCCCCC exempts identified area sources from the obligation to obtain title V operating permits.
§63.2	Definitions	Definitions for part 63 standards	Yes, additional definitions in §63.11132.
§63.3	Units and Abbreviations	Units and abbreviations for part 63 standards	Yes.
§63.4	Prohibited Activities and Circumvention	Prohibited activities; Circumvention, severability	Yes.
§63.5	Construction/Reconstruction	Applicability; applications; approvals	Yes, except that these notifications are not required for facilities subject to §63.11116
§63.6(a)	Compliance with Standards/Operation & Maintenance—Applicability	General Provisions apply unless compliance extension; General Provisions apply to area sources that become major	Yes.
§63.6(b)(1)–(4)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Sources	Standards apply at effective date; 3 years after effective date; upon startup; 10 years after construction or reconstruction commences for CAA section 112(f)	Yes.
§63.6(b)(5)	Notification	Must notify if commenced construction or reconstruction after proposal	Yes.
§63.6(b)(6)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(b)(7)	Compliance Dates for New and Reconstructed Area Sources That Become Major	Area sources that become major must comply with major source standards immediately upon becoming major, regardless of whether required to comply when they were an area source	No.
§63.6(c)(1)–(2)	Compliance Dates for Existing Sources	Comply according to date in this subpart, which must be no later than 3 years after effective date; for CAA section 112(f) standards, comply within 90 days of effective date unless compliance extension	No, §63.11113 specifies the compliance dates.
§63.6(c)(3)–(4)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(c)(5)	Compliance Dates for Existing Area Sources That Become Major	Area sources That become major must comply with major source standards by date indicated in this subpart or by equivalent time period (e.g., 3 years)	No.
§63.6(d)	[Reserved]		
63.6(e)(1)(i)	General duty to minimize emissions	Operate to minimize emissions at all times; information Administrator will use to determine if operation and maintenance requirements were met.	No. See §63.11115 for general duty requirement.
63.6(e)(1)(ii)	Requirement to correct malfunctions ASAP	Owner or operator must correct malfunctions as soon as possible.	No.
§63.6(e)(2)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(e)(3)	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction (SSM) Plan	Requirement for SSM plan; content of SSM plan; actions during SSM	No.
§63.6(f)(1)	Compliance Except During SSM	You must comply with emission standards at all times except during SSM	No.
§63.6(f)(2)–(3)	Methods for Determining Compliance	Compliance based on performance test, operation and maintenance plans, records, inspection	Yes.
§63.6(g)(1)–(3)	Alternative Standard	Procedures for getting an alternative standard	Yes.
§63.6(h)(1)	Compliance with Opacity/Visible Emission (VE) Standards	You must comply with opacity/VE standards at all times except during SSM	No.
§63.6(h)(2)(i)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	If standard does not State test method, use EPA Method 9 for opacity in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter and EPA Method 22 for VE in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter	No.
§63.6(h)(2)(ii)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(h)(2)(iii)	Using Previous Tests To Demonstrate Compliance	Criteria for when previous opacity/VE testing can be used to show compliance with this subpart	No.

	With Opacity/VE Standards		
§63.6(h)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.6(h)(4)	Notification of Opacity/VE Observation Date	Must notify Administrator of anticipated date of observation	No.
§63.6(h)(5)(i), (iii)-(v)	Conducting Opacity/VE Observations	Dates and schedule for conducting opacity/VE observations	No.
§63.6(h)(5)(ii)	Opacity Test Duration and Averaging Times	Must have at least 3 hours of observation with 30 6-minute averages	No.
§63.6(h)(6)	Records of Conditions During Opacity/VE Observations	Must keep records available and allow Administrator to inspect	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(i)	Report Continuous Opacity Monitoring System (COMS) Monitoring Data From Performance Test	Must submit COMS data with other performance test data	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(ii)	Using COMS Instead of EPA Method 9	Can submit COMS data instead of EPA Method 9 results even if rule requires EPA Method 9 in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter, but must notify Administrator before performance test	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(iii)	Averaging Time for COMS During Performance Test	To determine compliance, must reduce COMS data to 6-minute averages	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(iv)	COMS Requirements	Owner/operator must demonstrate that COMS performance evaluations are conducted according to §63.8(e); COMS are properly maintained and operated according to §63.8(c) and data quality as §63.8(d)	No.
§63.6(h)(7)(v)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	COMS is probable but not conclusive evidence of compliance with opacity standard, even if EPA Method 9 observation shows otherwise. Requirements for COMS to be probable evidence-proper maintenance, meeting Performance Specification 1 in appendix B of part 60 of this chapter, and data have not been altered	No.
§63.6(h)(8)	Determining Compliance with Opacity/VE Standards	Administrator will use all COMS, EPA Method 9 (in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter), and EPA Method 22 (in appendix A of part 60 of this chapter) results, as well as information about operation and maintenance to determine compliance	No.
§63.6(h)(9)	Adjusted Opacity Standard	Procedures for Administrator to adjust an opacity standard	No.
§63.6(i)(1)-(14)	Compliance Extension	Procedures and criteria for Administrator to grant compliance extension	Yes.
§63.6(j)	Presidential Compliance Exemption	President may exempt any source from requirement to comply with this subpart	Yes.
§63.7(a)(2)	Performance Test Dates	Dates for conducting initial performance testing; must conduct 180 days after compliance date	Yes.
§63.7(a)(3)	CAA Section 114 Authority	Administrator may require a performance test under CAA section 114 at any time	Yes.
§63.7(b)(1)	Notification of Performance Test	Must notify Administrator 60 days before the test	Yes.
§63.7(b)(2)	Notification of Re-scheduling	If have to reschedule performance test, must notify Administrator of rescheduled date as soon as practicable and without delay	Yes.
§63.7(c)	Quality Assurance (QA)/Test Plan	Requirement to submit site-specific test plan 60 days before the test or on date Administrator agrees with; test plan approval procedures; performance audit requirements; internal and external QA procedures for testing	Yes.
§63.7(d)	Testing Facilities	Requirements for testing facilities	Yes.
§63.7(e)(1)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Performance test must be conducted under representative conditions	No, §63.11120(c) specifies conditions for conducting performance tests.
§63.7(e)(2)	Conditions for Conducting Performance Tests	Must conduct according to this subpart and EPA test methods unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.
§63.7(e)(3)	Test Run Duration	Must have three test runs of at least 1 hour each; compliance is based on arithmetic mean of three runs; conditions when data from an additional test run can be used	Yes.
§63.7(f)	Alternative Test Method	Procedures by which Administrator can grant approval to use an intermediate or major change, or alternative to a test method	Yes.
§63.7(g)	Performance Test Data Analysis	Must include raw data in performance test report; must submit performance test data 60 days after end of test with the Notification of Compliance Status; keep data for 5 years	Yes.
§63.7(h)	Waiver of Tests	Procedures for Administrator to waive performance test	Yes.
§63.8(a)(1)	Applicability of Monitoring Requirements	Subject to all monitoring requirements in standard	Yes.
§63.8(a)(2)	Performance Specifications	Performance Specifications in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60 apply	Yes.
§63.8(a)(3)	[Reserved]		
§63.8(a)(4)	Monitoring of Flares	Monitoring requirements for flares in §63.11 apply	Yes.
§63.8(b)(1)	Monitoring	Must conduct monitoring according to standard unless Administrator approves alternative	Yes.
§63.8(b)(2)-(3)	Multiple Effluents and Multiple Monitoring Systems	Specific requirements for installing monitoring systems; must install on each affected source or after combined with another affected source before it is released to the atmosphere provided the monitoring is sufficient to demonstrate compliance with the standard; if more than one monitoring system on an emission point, must report all monitoring system results, unless one monitoring system is a backup	No.
§63.8(c)(1)	Monitoring System Operation and Maintenance	Maintain monitoring system in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices	No.
§63.8(c)	Operation and Maintenance	Must maintain and operate each CMS as specified in §63.6(e)(1); must keep parts for routine repairs	No.

(1)(i)-(iii)	of Continuous Monitoring Systems (CMS)	readily available; must develop a written SSM plan for CMS, as specified in §63.6(e)(3)	
§63.8(c)(2)-(8)	CMS Requirements	Must install to get representative emission or parameter measurements; must verify operational status before or at performance test	No.
§63.8(d)	CMS Quality Control	Requirements for CMS quality control, including calibration, etc.; must keep quality control plan on record for 5 years; keep old versions for 5 years after revisions	No.
§63.8(e)	CMS Performance Evaluation	Notification, performance evaluation test plan, reports	No.
§63.8(f)(1)-(5)	Alternative Monitoring Method	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative monitoring	No.
§63.8(f)(6)	Alternative to Relative Accuracy Test	Procedures for Administrator to approve alternative relative accuracy tests for continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS)	No.
§63.8(g)	Data Reduction	COMS 6-minute averages calculated over at least 36 evenly spaced data points; CEMS 1 hour averages computed over at least 4 equally spaced data points; data that cannot be used in average	No.
§63.9(a)	Notification Requirements	Applicability and State delegation	Yes.
§63.9(b)(1)-(2), (4)-(5)	Initial Notifications	Submit notification within 120 days after effective date; notification of intent to construct/reconstruct, notification of commencement of construction/reconstruction, notification of startup; contents of each	Yes.
§63.9(c)	Request for Compliance Extension	Can request if cannot comply by date or if installed best available control technology or lowest achievable emission rate	Yes.
§63.9(d)	Notification of Special Compliance Requirements for New Sources	For sources that commence construction between proposal and promulgation and want to comply 3 years after effective date	Yes.
§63.9(e)	Notification of Performance Test	Notify Administrator 60 days prior	Yes.
§63.9(f)	Notification of VE/Opacity Test	Notify Administrator 30 days prior	No.
§63.9(g)	Additional Notifications when Using CMS	Notification of performance evaluation; notification about use of COMS data; notification that exceeded criterion for relative accuracy alternative	Yes, however, there are no opacity standards.
§63.9(h)(1)-(6)	Notification of Compliance Status	Contents due 60 days after end of performance test or other compliance demonstration, except for opacity/VE, which are due 30 days after; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority	Yes, however, there are no opacity standards.
§63.9(i)	Adjustment of Submittal Deadlines	Procedures for Administrator to approve change when notifications must be submitted	Yes.
§63.9(j)	Change in Previous Information	Must submit within 15 days after the change	Yes.
§63.10(a)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	Applies to all, unless compliance extension; when to submit to Federal vs. State authority; procedures for owners of more than one source	Yes.
§63.10(b)(1)	Recordkeeping/Reporting	General requirements; keep all records readily available; keep for 5 years	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(i)	Records related to SSM	Recordkeeping of occurrence and duration of startups and shutdowns	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(ii)	Records related to SSM	Recordkeeping of malfunctions	No. See §63.11125(d) for recordkeeping of (1) occurrence and duration and (2) actions taken during malfunction.
§63.10(b)(2)(iii)	Maintenance records	Recordkeeping of maintenance on air pollution control and monitoring equipment	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(iv)	Records Related to SSM	Actions taken to minimize emissions during SSM	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(v)	Records Related to SSM	Actions taken to minimize emissions during SSM	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(vi)-(xi)	CMS Records	Malfunctions, inoperative, out-of-control periods	No.
§63.10(b)(2)(xii)	Records	Records when under waiver	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiii)	Records	Records when using alternative to relative accuracy test	Yes.
§63.10(b)(2)(xiv)	Records	All documentation supporting Initial Notification and Notification of Compliance Status	Yes.
§63.10(b)(3)	Records	Applicability determinations	Yes.
§63.10(c)	Records	Additional records for CMS	No.
§63.10(d)(1)	General Reporting Requirements	Requirement to report	Yes.
§63.10(d)(2)	Report of Performance Test Results	When to submit to Federal or State authority	Yes.
§63.10(d)(3)	Reporting Opacity or VE Observations	What to report and when	No.
§63.10(d)(4)	Progress Reports	Must submit progress reports on schedule if under compliance extension	Yes.
§63.10(d)(5)	SSM Reports	Contents and submission	No. See §63.11126(b) for malfunction reporting requirements.
§63.10(e)(1)-(2)	Additional CMS Reports	Must report results for each CEMS on a unit; written copy of CMS performance evaluation; two-three copies of COMS performance evaluation	No.
§63.10(e)(3)(i)-(iii)	Reports	Schedule for reporting excess emissions	No.
§63.10(e)	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor	No.

(3)(iv)-(v)		exceedances (now defined as deviations); provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for 1 year; submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; if there has not been an exceedance or excess emissions (now defined as deviations), report contents in a statement that there have been no deviations; must submit report containing all of the information in §§63.8(c)(7)-(8) and 63.10(c)(5)-(13)	
§63.10(e)(3)(iv)-(v)	Excess Emissions Reports	Requirement to revert to quarterly submission if there is an excess emissions and parameter monitor exceedances (now defined as deviations); provision to request semiannual reporting after compliance for 1 year; submit report by 30th day following end of quarter or calendar half; if there has not been an exceedance or excess emissions (now defined as deviations), report contents in a statement that there have been no deviations; must submit report containing all of the information in §§63.8(c)(7)-(8) and 63.10(c)(5)-(13)	No, §63.11130(K) specifies excess emission events for this subpart.
§63.10(e)(3)(vi)-(viii)	Excess Emissions Report and Summary Report	Requirements for reporting excess emissions for CMS; requires all of the information in §§63.10(c)(5)-(13) and 63.8(c)(7)-(8)	No.
§63.10(e)(4)	Reporting COMS Data	Must submit COMS data with performance test data	No.
§63.10(f)	Waiver for Recordkeeping/Reporting	Procedures for Administrator to waive	Yes.
§63.11(b)	Flares	Requirements for flares	No.
§63.12	Delegation	State authority to enforce standards	Yes.
§63.13	Addresses	Addresses where reports, notifications, and requests are sent	Yes.
§63.14	Incorporations by Reference	Test methods incorporated by reference	Yes.
§63.15	Availability of Information	Public and confidential information	Yes.

[73 FR 1945, Jan. 10, 2008, as amended at 76 FR 4184, Jan. 24, 2011]

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[Need assistance?](#)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Cynthia Hook, hereby certify that a copy of this permit has been mailed by first class mail to
Martin Operating Partnership L.P., 484 East 6th Street, Smackover, AR, 71762, on this

12th day of July, 2019.

C. Hook

Cynthia Hook, ASIII, Office of Air Quality